Req for Interview

University of Iowa

214 East Jefferson Str.
Iowa City, Iowa.
May 24, 1950

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Council On African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am a Nigerian student doing graduate work here at this University and plan soon to return to Nigeria to teach at Prof. Eyo Ita's West African People's Institute in Calabar, Nigeria.

As I hope to be in New York during the latter part of June and all July, I am writing to ask if you will kindly grant me an interview, on any convenient date during this period, to discuss some problems of and possible aid to this struggling school.

Yours truly,

Benjamin I. Ekaluo.

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Benjamin I. Ekaluo.

Benjamin I. Ekaluo.

May 31, 1950

Mr. Benjamin I. Ekeluo
214 East Jefferson Street
Iowa City, Iowa

Dear Sir:

When you are in New York this summer, call at my office, and I will try to make an appointment with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24A-39-2

Edwin Rogers Embree

BORN JULY 31, 1883 · DIED FEBRUARY 21, 1950

24-3-1

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BOND CHAPEL, THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

3:00 P.M., SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1950

Peace Information Center

Dear Friends:

Thanks Thanks Thanks for the literature sent me. Because I am living in one of the most backward communities in Mo. if not in the U.S. very religous and hard to convince etc. So I need lots and lots of literature and it will be distributed.

I have all ready got 14 names on one petition and have sent it in to Carl Flodquist, North Branch, Minn. and I expect to get a lot more but I do need a little help in the way of credit for literature. Eventually it will be paid for. As I recd. 500 peace stamps from St. Louis to help defray my expenses Because my income is very limited, and I have about 150 names of National Guardian and Daily Worker readers in Mo. out side of St. Louis that I am sending petitions to. and I hope to get more names in the future. I hope we can get some system to this work, such as one person in each State to direct this campaign so there will not be to much duplication and if possible break in down to one person in each Congressional dist. and if this work is handled correctly eventually we should be able to put the heat on our stooges in Congress. For nearly 40 yrs. I have been more or less active in Labor and left wing movements and I think we have the greatest opportunity to get something done we have ever had and I really hope we can measure up to this opportunity.

Yours for 5,000,000 names and more

L. K. England
Sullivan, Mo.

C OP Y

Corr. E

132 Gundry Drive
Falls Church, Va.
February 20, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I am writing to you in connection with my work on a biography of Ray Stannard Baker in the hope that you will be able to give me the benefit of your knowledge of a subject in which Mr. Baker was greatly interested. I have been at work on this biography for over a year and a half. Permission has been granted to me to use the Baker papers at the Library of Congress, and so far most of my work has been confined to this collection. I began this project as a doctoral dissertation at Columbia University, but I am trying to make this study something more than a doctoral dissertation, and I am seeking information from every available source in order to broaden my grasp of the subject.

24-29-7

As you no doubt recall, Mr. Baker published in the American Magazine, beginning in 1906, a series of articles on the Negro in America. These articles were subsequently put out in book form under the title Following the Color Line. In preparing his articles, Mr. Baker spent considerable time in the South seeking information and opinions from many people. You were among those to whom he turned, and in preparing his articles he often sent copies to you for comment. In studying the Baker correspondence for the years 1906-1908 I have come across several notes and letters which you wrote dealing with Mr. Baker's articles. Unfortunately, Mr. Baker did not at this time keep copies of the letters he sent and I am anxious to know whether his letters to you have been preserved in your personal files. I would be deeply indebted to you for permission to see any of these letters which are still in your possession.

It would be an equal privilege and aid to me if you could let me know your opinion of Mr. Baker's work, if you could recall for my benefit your attitude toward the articles at the time they appeared. Your letters to Mr. Baker are somewhat too brief and infrequent for me to derive from them your true evaluation of his work. My own work would profit greatly from an understanding of your views on Baker and Following the Color Line. Any of your recollections of Baker will, I am sure, be of interest to me.

I would deem it a great honor if you would grant me an interview some weekend when you think you could spare me a few hours of your time. I assure you that I shall be grateful for whatever assistance you can offer me on this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Harold Epstein

24-21-8

March 17, 1950

Mr. Harold Epstein
132 Gundry Drive
Falls Church, Virginia

Dear Mr. Epstein:

Answering your letter of February 20, may I say that presumably there are some of Ray Stannard Bakers' letters in my file, but I have about 50,000 letters and they are being studied by Dr. Herbert Aptheker. So that I am not in a position just now to go through them myself.

I remember Mr. Baker and our meeting in Atlanta. He did good work and made conscientious inquiries; but of course he was a reporter and it was his business to follow the current line of public opinion; so that there was a great deal about the riot that he did not think it wise to publish.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-29-9

24-7-54

THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

21 AUDUBON AVENUE · NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK · LORRAINE 8-8200

A. J. MUSTE, SECRETARY
JOHN NEVIN SAYRE, INTERNAT'L. SEC'Y.

CHARLES W. IGLEHART, CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM O. TILENIUS, TREASURER

September 1, 1950.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Peace Information Center
P. O. Box 349
Grand Central Station
New York 17, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Though, as a memo on "United Fronts and the Peace Movement," of which I am enclosing a copy indicates, I am not in complete agreement with some of your present activities, I do want you to have also the enclosed copy of a letter I have written to Mr. Foley of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice. I think the present repressive activities of the government, of which the action against the Peace Information Center is an illustration, are monstrous and dangerous. I feel sure that the overwhelming majority of pacifists who may not be supporting the Stockholm peace campaign, for example, will do all in their power to oppose these violations of civil liberties.

With personal good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Muste

A. J. Muste

AJM/h
Encl. 2

Ltr to Dr. DuBois

COPY

P1C

August 29, 1950

Mr. William E. Foley
Department of Justice
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I write to protest against the order issued by the Department of Justice demanding that the Peace Information Center, 799 Broadway, New York register as the "agent for a foreign principal" under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 and to express the hope that in the interest of democracy and sanity the order will speedily be withdrawn.

This is done despite the fact that the Executive Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, well before the State Department or church bodies began to speak on the subject, rejected participation in the Stockholm Peace Campaign and related organizations and activities. It did so on the ground that it was convinced that they were largely initiated and dominated by Communists, that this "peace" offensive served certain purposes of the Russian government, and that there was an element of unreality and hypocrisy in "peace propaganda by any government, including the Russian, and any movement, including the Communist, which was at the same time engaged in or approving of preparations for atomic and biological war.

But it is one thing for individuals and private organizations to choose which activities they will or will not support and to give their reasons therefor both in private and in public discussion. It is an entirely different matter for government to step in and prescribe by direct or indirect means what views the citizens may hear and what movements they may contact and learn about in order to accept or reject them. It is also a very different thing when either the government or private individuals or groups resort to violence against the advocates of unpopular or even false and dangerous ideas. Such resort to violence is becoming tragically common amidst the hysteria which now prevails.

Governmental repression of opinion and interference with public or private discussion of ideas is the attribute of a police state, not of a democracy. It betrays a lack of faith in the ability of people, when the channels of communication are open, to do their own thinking, rather than having it done for them by a dictatorship of some kind. Violence employed against unpopular ideas and the advocates of them reveals an inner lack of confidence in our own thoughts and convictions. No amount of "peace" propaganda put out by the Kremlin or the Cominform -- so long as freedom of expression is allowed and exercised -- can hurt us nearly as much as continuousnce of the current trend of repression, violence and hysteria with respect to ideas. The former, indeed, can not really hurt us at all. The latter can destroy democratic society.

May I add -- not in any spirit of defiance but because it seems appropriate and necessary in these crucial days to keep the record clear -- that in disassociating itself from organizational collaboration with Communist or "United front" movements the Executive Committee of the Fellowship of Reconciliation made two other important points. First: "It has been and continues to

be our policy to exclude no one from human fellowship, to strive to practice love toward all human beings, including our enemies, and to strive to win Communists as well as others to the way of non-violence and reconciliation."

The second point: "We are clear that we cannot adopt a policy of altering or toning down our message for fear that we may be called Communists or "appeasers" or other derogatory terms. We cannot and will not support the war preparations of our own, any more than of any other government. We must obey conscience and the voice of God rather than the command of the state, where there is a clash between the two, even if the state believes that it is thus endangered."

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Muste

24-24-19

January 10, 1950

Mr. Fiest
157 West 54th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Fiest:

The painting for the frame which you are to repair has been returned. The painter says that the frame is a little too large for the picture and that the inner moulding ought to be about ½ inch wider than it is at present.

Will you kindly keep this in mind when you repair the frame.

It is standing near the elevator on the second floor awaiting you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

C.

24-5-1

REUBEN FINK

151 WEST 40TH STREET • NEW YORK 18, N. Y. • PE 6-2962

Sept. 15, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed copy of my letter to Mr. Singer will, I believe, be of interest to you, which is the reason that I am sending it to you.

We met on several occasions, the first time on the Orizaba (with the late Dr. Moton) on the way to the Versailles Peace Conference.

Yours truly,

Reuben Fink

[Michael Singer]

copy

September 15, 1950.

Dear Mr. Singer:

In yesterday's Daily Worker you urge especially the senatorial candidacy of Dr. DuBois. There are two important phases of the matter that are entirely incomprehensible to me. These matters certainly have no bearing whatsoever on the fact that I am definitely anti-Communist, even though I DO read the D.W. at times, so as to, in all fairness, see both sides.

(1) Dr. DuBois admittedly, as you yourself show, CANNOT OR POSSIBLY be elected. Any APPRECIABLE vote for Dr. DuBois will accomplish only one purpose: to defeat Lehman and to elect Hanley. Will it be your heart glad to witness elect the very anti-Semitic Hanleyand so also defeat the greatest liberal Lehman, 1 of the 7 Senators who had the conviction, gumption, and daring to vote AGAINST the McCarran bill? Will your purpose be accomplished by defeating the Senator who has voted in favor of every liberal, progressive and pro-labor bill and by electing one who stands for exact opposite policies, if for any policies at all?

(2) Dr. DuBois was ostensibly nominated because of his prominence as a negro. (I know him and I admire his great abilities, though not his political ingenuity, particularly in the past few years, even from a purely negro viewpoint. By the way way, though not a negro, I am a member of the N. A. A. C. P. and have been interested in the colored problem). You know only too well that Dr. DuBois was put up as bait to catch the negro fish. The D.W. and you have made that special appeal only too clear all along. That puzzles me is that you, as a JEW, should not follow the racial slogan you give to the negroes. All anti-Semites, when asked, A JEW, as between this time, good, liberal and strongly pro-labor, Lehman, who is also a Jew) why do you, the Jew, act so differently than the way you advise your negro readers to act? Both Lehman and DuBois are merely candidates, but this latter was put up not to be elected but solely to defeat Lehman. That Dr. DuBois has lent himself to such an unworthy scheme is the best indication of his very poor judgement and weakness.

I believe that acts such as these are responsible, among other things, for the tremendous unpopularity of your cause and for the ever increasing isolationism of your party among the liberal and progressive forces in America.

I suppose that you will NOT dare or be permitted to publish all this (not just such excerpts as may suit your purpose) or will answer this letter. But, at least, I got it off my chest.

Very truly yours,

REUBEN FINK.

Mr. Michael Singer,
The Daily Worker,
New York.

Finks 9/15/50e 24-5-20

Postcard

1, Ormonde Terrace,
Regent's Park,
London, N. W. 8,
~~Nov.~~ Jan. 29, 1950.

Dear B.,

My news is I have a flat.

How are you? I hope well.

Please do let me hear from you. It has been far too long since I had any word.

As always,

Ruth Anna

24-3-8

February 17, 1950

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
1 Ormonde Terrace
Regents Park
London, N. W. 8
England

Dear Ruth Anna:

I have been very negligent in not writing you before, but I was waiting until I could get the soap and chocolate off, which took longer than it had any business to. I hope now they will reach you at your new address.

It is nice that you have some place of your own, and I hope you can keep comfortable and still get good food from the United States. I know that in many respects you must be having a rather difficult time; but I presume the general work is going on.

We are in a hell of a mess here about taxes, atom-bonbs and the beginning of unemployment. I suppose sometime this world is going to get straightened out, but it has a long way to go.

I have been West lecturing, quite successfully, and am going on the 22nd to Chicago to attend the second annual convention of the Progressive Party. I do not know whether we can make any impression on the country or not, but we have certainly a good case.

My wife is still quite helpless but fairly comfortable. We have sold our house in the suburbs of Baltimore and bought one in town, which makes it more convenient for Yolande. We made a good financial deal.

I am enclosing a bit about that grand-daughter of mine. Let me hear from you when you can.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

OSLO

[17

Fisher

98, Oslo Court,
Regent's Park,
St. John's Wood,
London, N. W. 8,
April 5, 1950.

24/6 - 31-27

Dear B.,

Many, many thanks for the chocolates and soap - they came on the 14th of March, the day before my birthday so that I had a fine celebration. It was good of you to send them.

I have been terribly upset by Lasker's death. I am glad I came back to London when I did for I saw more than a fair amount of him. On the summer I had a wonderful week end at their country home.

April 7

Lasker told me then that he had had a delightful talks with you, however long I

gathered. I was interested in his increasing interest in and work for African nations and their rights. From one of his last conversations with me he said that there was no intellectual who did not feel that the problems of Jews and Africans were identical. Voices like his are sorely needed now. It is a pity that he should have been taken away just now when the world needs to hear voices like his.

He was terribly hurt by his demi-stint - the final cause - he still suffered from it in memory.

I can't tell you how glad I am you keep well - the fruits of good, useful and kind living are sure.

Your grand daughter's debating success pleased me. Thanks for sending me the clipping

Now will note my change of address - the last one, I hope, before I return to America. This, Avenue de Tervuren, is a lovely flat and I am very happy here, but my doctor says, while my heart is good, the stairs are obviously too much, and I know they are. American living has made me soft. Then by luck I was offered a flat in the house where I lived when I was last here and where I wanted to go on my return, but there was no vacancy. It is not far from here, and I am glad to get there - the central heating is American and not the semi-buried kind they have here - except that snowing and re-settling is more than a nuisance, besides being expensive. - I move somewhere around April 20.

This, God willing, is my last move here. I'm already counting the

months - shows more now unless I work earlier. But by then I can legitimately retire. The present generation doesn't seem to me as scholarly as the preceding one, and after you have worked for men like Dr. Jameson and Worthington C. Ford it is not easy to work for lesser people, though I must admit being in the position of knowing more about my field here than any one at home. I am not very much shocked by orders. But I get a bit tired of giving my opinion on things they should know.

Do write as often as you can.

As ever,

Ruth Anna

May 31, 1950

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
98 Oslo Court
Regent's Park
St. John's Wood
London N. W. 8
ENGLAND

Dear Ruth Anna:

I hope this will find you well and happily ensconced in your new home and using plenty of the free gasoline.

I had thought I might be in London for a meeting on the 31st but it did not turn out that way.

Meantime however, I have finished my book on "Russia and America" and am taking it to a publisher, I know they will be scared to death to publish it, but I hope it may get into print.

I am writing you this time however, to warn you that my granddaughter may pass through London in August and if she does she will certainly want to see you. She is seventeen now, that is, was last October, and is graduating from the Baltimore High School in June. She expects to enter Fisk in the Fall. I am proposing to send her to the Second World Student Conference in Prague, in August. If she does come through London I will send you a cable. She will probably be with a considerable group of students and have little time but it would be nice for her to meet you.

Let me know how you are getting on and when to expect you back to the United States.

I am quite well, Mrs. Du Bois is about the same.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-18

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

as from
98, Palace Court,
Prince Albert Road,
St. John's Wood,
London, N.W.8,
June 24, 1950.

24-31-10

Dear B.,

Sin sorry you didn't get over here but I shall be glad to see your grand daughter. Have you any idea just when she will be coming through London? I ask because of my own holiday and a threatened visit of my Chief which may make me take it at his convenience. His new and I don't know him very well but I think it would be impossible to be angry about him.

If Dr Bird does come do you suppose she would bring me some hair stuff (1 jar) and 2 blouses which I could have Hilda get to her. I should be most grateful.

Lot me know this and Odd-tail
C.d.g. Hilda.

Sin not enamoured of this government. England seems to me to be in a bad way. Prices are rising frightfully. Money isn't plentiful. There may be full employment, but so many people are engaged in paper work which is certainly not productive. And I don't see the advantage of unproductive employment.

Sin enjoying my flat - it's the same apartment house in which I

lived when I was here before. It is very comfortable and I'm glad to be here. I don't find England itself so pleasant. We're having a regular English summer - two days of hot weather - and now rain and cold weather. I think, in fact I know, I don't like common people and the world seems very full of them.

I can retire next March - at least I think I can - and I don't think I shall be asked to stay on and I'm not at all sure I should like to even if I am asked. I'm tired of working.

There is plenty of good entertainment in London now. This seems to be an aftermath of the war every where.

Remember me to Mrs. Du Bois.

I'm glad you keep well. Write when and as often as you can.

When I come home next year where can I live? I want, if possible, a small cottage in Connecticut. Any ideas?

As ever,

Ruth Anna

[Fisher]

NGD

98, Osler Court,
Prince Albert Road,
St. Johns Wood,
London, N. W. 8,
July 14, 1950.

Dear B.,

I have only just learned by a letter which came this afternoon first of the death of Mrs. Dr Bird. I am sorry and you have my sympathy. Such an intimate relationship as marriage over such a long time as yours must leave some empty moments when it is ended.

Frida Laski told me that every morning Harold always put the paste on her tooth brush and made from the friendship and love which naturally she missed she kept remembering these little things.

24-31-14

I hope you take care of yourself and stay about
for many more years.

With love and sympathy.

Ruth Anna

July 19, 1950

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
98 Oslo Court
Prince Albert Road
St. John's Wood
London, N. W. 8
England

Dear Ruth Anna:

DuBois sails from New York, July 24, she will go directly to Paris and then to the Students Congress in Czechoslovakia. She will return through Paris about September 1, and then can fly home from Luxomburg or can come by way of London.

I should like her to come by London and there will be a good many of her fellow students who would see to her; but of course if any way possible I should like to have her in your care. She will have enough to pay her expenses and would only stop four or five days.

With regard to the jar of hair-stuff, she can bring that, but I don't know about the blouses. Who the heck is Hilda? DuBois will, however do anything that she can. Do not hesitate to say so if the visit will inconvenience you in any way. Du Bois has manners and brains. I will have her write to you from Europe. Decide anyway you think best as to what you can do about her coming. I do not want her to be a burden and on the other hand, it would be too bad to have her miss London on this epoch making trip.

Mrs. Du Bois died June 26. It was an end to a long sickness when she was almost helpless but not in pain and did have some enjoyment in reading and listening to the radio. I am glad that I lives long enough to see that she was comfortable to the end. She is buried in Great Barrington, my birthplace, in our family plot.

I hope this will find you well as it leaves me. Let me hear from you as soon as you can. I hope all is going well.

Yours with love,

24-31-11

[Fisher]

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Time is waiting for no man.

98, Oslo Court,
Prince Albert Road,
St. John's Wood,
London.
July 21, 1950.

Dear B.,

Your air-mail letter of July 19 has just this minute reached me. By this time you should know there never can be any question of inconvenience or burden between friends. Of course I shall be glad to see Du Bois and to give her all my free time while she is here. - Now as to my dates - My Chief comes here the 8th of August and remains until the 19th or while day or the one thereafter I go on my vacation to Hamburg. I had planned to be away for three weeks but I shall be glad to come back earlier to see Du Bois. I have in my apartment but one single bed and a settee which is comfortable to sit on but I have no idea what it would be like to sleep on. Whether Du Bois is young enough to manage on it I don't know, but if so, she would of course stay with me. At any route I am

24-3-26

show her about London. Give me some more definite time as to the day she would be returning to Prague. —

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

What possibility is there of her meeting me in Europe, that is, on the continent?

In Hamburg I shall be with my godson's people whom you must remember - Mrs. Marina Schlicke - 13 Jungfrauenthal, Hamburg 13. British Zones. Germany.

If anything should prevent my going to Hamburg I shall cable you.

Hilda is Hilda Anderson Hill, but when I heard of Du Bois' coming over from you I thought of Baltimore where Du Bois lives and where Hilda goes often as it was her home tho' she teaches in Washington. - But Du Bois can get the hair stuff at her own hair dressers and heavens know I shall appreciate it.

You let me have some definite dates - Could Du Bois come a bit later than Sept. 1? and I shall do my best to meet them.

I was glad to have your paragraph about Mrs. Du Bois. I, too, am glad you were able to see to her comfort to the end and how well you did it.

As ever, Ruth Anna

July 26, 1950

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
98 Oslo Court
Prince Albert Road
St. Johns' Wood
London, N. W.
England

Dear Ruth:

I was so glad to get your letter. DuBois sailed yesterday on the Vollendam for Havre and Paris. She will arrive in Paris about August 5, and stay until she leaves for Prague where the Congress opens August 14, and lasts until the 24. By the way the name is: DuBois Williams, and she can be reached in care of the American Express Company in Paris, until she leaves for Prague.

She will then return to Paris, getting there about September 1, but I will have you informed later exactly when she will get there. I do not want to have you cut your vacation short on her account. She will, I am sure, fit into any plans which you have and after a couple of weeks of roughing it in Czechoslovakia I imagine your couch will feel quite downy.

Thank you so much for your interest and I will write you very soon again.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-28

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT
DIVISION OF MANUSCRIPTS

Jeder

as from
98 Olde Court
Prince Albert Road
London, N.W.8,
Sept. 10, 1950.

24-31-13

Dear B.

I'm frightfully sorry that your granddaughter and I missed each other. She sent me a card saying she feared she could not come to London because of time and finance. As soon as I knew what my own plans would be due to the movements of my Chief I wrote her at the American Express in Paris telling her I was leaving for Hamburg on the 22d for three weeks but should she be coming I would return earlier. I gave her my Hamburg address and asked her to write me there. But perhaps she did not get my letter. Here I found your letter as well as one from her awaiting my arrival. But you both had already sailed.

I'm glad you could come. What was your meeting about? You will let me know if you come over in November. Is this for another conference?

As ever. Ruth Anna

September 18, 1950

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
98 Oslo Court
Prince Albert Road
London N. W. 8
England

My dear Ruth:

Do not disturb yourself over our not being able to make arrangments for DuBois coming to see you. Transportation was so upset in Europe that it was very hard to make appointments.

After all she did not fly from Luxemburg until September 12, and I got out of Paris on September 10. She had a splendid time and hopes sometime in the future to see London under your guidance.

I trust you had a good vacation. I don't know when I shall get [redacted] but I shall certainly let you know in time.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-5

November 28, 1950

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
98 Oslo Court
Prince Albert Road
St. Johns Wood
London, N, W. 8
England

Dear Ruth Anna:

I finally decided not to attempt to come to the Peace Congress in England. I knew there was going to be more or less trouble, and I thought I had done my stint in attending already three large Peace Congresses and two conferences. I therefore did not apply for a pass port, and I have a sneaking suspicion that if I had applied, I might not have gotten permission either here or in England, I trust I am wrong.

24-31-12

How are you and how are things getting on and when to you return to what is called "Gods' Country--" a phrase which is too exaggreated for comment. We are really having a hell of a time here in the United States, but perhaps it is no worse than what you are going through there.

As you perhaps know I ran for Senator from New York on the American Labor Party ticket, and got 200,000 votes. Of course I never had a chance but I did have the great pleasure of telling the public things which I would not otherwise have had opportunity to do. Since that I have taken a rest in Wilmington, Washington and Baltimore and am now back at my desk.

Do let me hear from you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Fisher

98 Wake Court,
Prince Albert Road,
St. John's Wood,
London, N.W.8,
Dec. 11, 1950.

Dear B.,

It was good of you to write me. How I envy you your activity! I have interests enough in life to keep me from being bored but I do want a leisurely approach to them.

Now I am looking forward to the time when I can retire. The age is 70 which I think is ridiculous. But I am

24-31-16

now old enough and with sufficient years of service to retire, though government pensions give upon the smallest remuneration. Where to live is my problem. I think I want to be somewhere in Connecticut with New York near enough for day trips. Though I suppose there are a million other people with the same idea. Any suggestions?

I shall, no doubt, stay over here for another year because I want to see the Festival which half the population seem to think will be a wonderful success and the other half the dismal failure they are openly hoping and believing it will be.

You should live here for a while if you want to see how even a partially totalitarian state impinges on your freedom. I hesitate to think what a wholly totalitarian one could and would do. My politics now seems to be whatever it is I'm against it as Coolidge's story about the preacher who was against sin.

We haven't had the terrible snow storms here you have had in New York but we have had snow, very cold weather and the fogs which block out every sight more than a yard or two away.

Does Yolande continue to live in Baltimore? Has she some one living with her, for I presume a large house, as I imagine yours is, is not much fun alone.

When I come home I expect all my friends to entertain me with bacon and eggs (Notice I make it plural) breakfasts and steak dinners. And you don't have to have much imagination to know why.

I hope your life continues pleasantly and happily.

As ever,

Ruth Anna

January 4, 1950

The Registrar
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Sir:

Will you kindly send me the latest catalogue of Fisk University and an estimate of expenses for a girl of 18 outside of travel.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-2-21-29

7th -

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8 TENNESSEE

DEAN OF JUNIOR COLLEGE AND REGISTRAR

24h-31-32

January 12, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of January 4th inquiring about the student who is interested in coming to Fisk. I am glad to send under separate cover a copy of our latest catalog and an application for admission which, if it is convenient, you could give to the girl since we do not have her address.

We estimate that the normal expenses for a boarding student amount to approximately $400 a semester or $800 a year. This does not include travel and clothing. Since some of our students come from fairly wealthy families, the average expense is probably somewhat higher than $800 but it need not be.

We are glad to be of any service to the student in whom you are interested.

Sincerely yours,

Harold F. Smith

Harold F. Smith
Registrar

HFS:nw
Enclosure

FISK UNIVERSITY

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION

This application should be filled out by the applicant himself, either in ink or typewritten, and sent to the Registrar, Fisk University, Nashville 8, Tennessee, without delay. Read carefully and answer every item as accurately and fully as possible. Any important omission or falsification in this application will be deemed sufficient cause for the cancellation of the registration of the student concerned.

Date of making Application _____ Date on which Admission is desired _____

A. 1. Name of Applicant _____ Sex M F (Circle)
PRINT Last Name First Name Middle Name

2. Home Address _____
PRINT Number Street City Zone State

3. Date of Birth _____ Place of Birth _____
Month Day Year City State

4. Married _____ Date _____ Divorced _____ Date _____ Remarried _____ Children _____
Yes or No Number

5. High School from which Graduated

_____ _____
PRINT School City State Date of Graduation

_____ _____
PRINT Name of Principal of School from which Graduated

6. Names of persons from whom Recommendations may be secured

a. One of the Applicant's teachers during the past two years

_____ _____
PRINT Name Number Street City State

b. One other person to whom the Applicant is known—not a relative

_____ _____
PRINT Name Number Street City State

B. Education

1. Elementary schools attended

_____ _____
PRINT School City State Dates of Attendance

_____ _____
School City State Dates of Attendance

2. Junior and Senior High Schools Attended

_____ _____
PRINT School City State Dates of Attendance

_____ _____
School City State Dates of Attendance

_____ _____
School City State Dates of Attendance

3. College or University Attended

_____ _____
PRINT School City Dates of Attendance Major Subject

_____ _____
Semester hours earned Reason for leaving

4. Have you ever been refused admission to a college or university? _____
Yes or No

To what college or university _____ When _____

For what reasons _____

5. High School Record

a. Major Subject _____ Rank in Graduating Class upper / middle third / lower (Circle)

b. Prizes or Honors _____

_____

c. Offices held _____

_____

d. Name three subjects liked most in high school _____

State why you liked them _____

_____

e. Name three subjects liked least in high school _____

State why you disliked them _____

_____

f. Did you fail in any subject in high school at anytime? _____ (Yes or No)

If so list the subjects _____

State why you failed _____

C. Plans for Education

1. Number in order of importance (1, 2, 3) the three items most influential in bringing you to Fisk: Parents ( ); Other Relatives ( ); Visit of College Representatives ( ); Illustrated Bulletins ( ); Advertisement ( ); Teachers ( ); Desire to be with Friends at Fisk ( ); Other _____ ( )

2. State your vocational choice _____

Give your reasons for this choice _____

_____

3. State your probable major subject in college _____

4. Plans for education and autobiography

Write about your plans and your aspirations:—your reasons for wanting to go to college, the values college education offers you, your plans after college and the influences back of these plans. Describe your home life, your school, the major influences in your life, interesting persons and places you have contacted and why you found them interesting, any unusual experiences, responsibilities or notable achievements. Write at least four pages and in your own handwriting.

D. Finances

1. Name of person financially responsible for the applicant while in college

_____

Name Number Street City State

Relation to the applicant _____

2. State your plans for financing your first year in college _____

_____

3. State any aid or scholarship you will receive from a fund, a church, or others _____

_____ Amount _____

4. Occupational skills you have which you may use to help pay your way in college: (Underline) typing, library service, office practice, music, cleaning, driving an auto, waiting on table _____

5. Statement of work done for pay in previous years

	Kind of work	Hrs. per wk.	Sal. per wk.	Duration of employment
During school year				
During vacation				

E. Activities and Interests

1. State your favorite amusements and hobbies _____

2. Name the books (not school books) you have read the past two years _____

State the one you found most interesting _____ Why so? _____

3. Name the magazines you commonly read. Underline those to which your home subscribes _____

Name the newspapers you commonly read _____

4. State recreational skills, indicating the number of years of special training, if any: Musical instrument _____, _____ years; singing _____, _____ years; art _____, _____ years; debating _____, _____ years; writing _____, _____ years; dramatics _____, _____ years; other _____, _____ years;

5. Athletics

Engaged in while in high school _____

Planned for while in college _____

6. Travel

Give places and dates of travel _____

7. Armed Forces Service

Give dates and places of service _____

Are you registering under P. L. 16 or P. L. 346? _____ If under P. L. 16, state the nature of your disability _____

8. Church attended _____ Member _____
(Give full name) (Yes or No)

F. Physical Record (This information is helpful to the best possible adjustment at entrance.)

1. General health rating (underline) excellent; good; fair; poor.

2. Hearing _____; Eyesight _____; Do you wear glasses? _____

Height _____; Weight _____; Speech defects, if any _____

_____; Physical disabilities, if any _____

3. If there has been a prolonged illness interfering with study or work, give the dates and the nature of the illness

_____ _____

G. Family

1. Father _____ (Name in full)

Living? _____

Address _____ (Number Street City State)

Place of Birth _____ (City State)

Church _____

Occupation _____

Education: Underscore the highest grade reached.

Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High School 1 2 3 4 College 1 2 3 4

College attended _____

2. Mother _____ (Name in full)

_____ (Maiden name in full)

Living? _____

Address _____ (Number Street City State)

Place of Birth _____ (City State)

Church _____

Occupation _____

Education: Underscore the highest grade reached

Elementary 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 High School 1 2 3 4 College 1 2 3 4

College attended _____

3. Are parents separated? _____ (Yes or No) Date of separation _____

4. Guardian _____ (Name) _____ (Number Street City State)

5. Brothers and Sisters

Number of older brothers and sisters living _____ Number who graduated from high school _____

Number of younger brothers and sisters living _____ Number who graduated from college _____

Name of college or colleges they attended _____

Present occupations of brothers and sisters _____

_____

H. Home

Owned _____; Rented _____ Number of rooms _____; Electric lights _____; Gas _____; Furnace _____;

Bath _____; Telephone _____; Piano _____; Radio _____; Automobile _____; Year _____; Make _____.

Note: Excepting in special cases in which permission has been obtained in advance from the Admissions Committee, students from outside the city of Nashville are not admitted to the University unless they enter the Boarding Department. Students who sign for admission to the Boarding Department (dormitory and dining room) will be held responsible for charges as indicated in the catalogue.

Note: This Application does not of itself admit to the University. Under no circumstances should you come to Fisk until you have received the Admittance Card stating definitely that you have been admitted for a definite date.

July 17, 1950

Mrs. Preston Valien
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Bonita Harrison:

Doutless you know that my granddaughter, DuBois Williams, who will be 18 next October, is planning to enter the freshman class at Fisk. I am writing to ask if you will not take her under your care and give her advice and guidance when she needs it.

This will be a new experience for her and it is so necessary that new students receive good advice, in the matter of her room-mat, of companions and the use of spare time. I know you are a very busy person, but perhaps you could spare a little time to see that DuBois is well advised. She is a nice girl, well mannered, with good brains, not a genius but able to work hard and regularly and has a reasonable amount of ambition.

Will you kindly send me the latest catalogue so that I can be sure of the rules, time for payments etc. I remember that when Yolande was at Fisk, I was always a l ittle in the dark as to when payments were due. Perhaps the situation is clearer now, but I want to know just what is required.

I trust this will find you and your husband in good health. Mrs. Du Bois, as you probably know, died in June after four years of helpless invalidism, during which however, he had good care and was not in pain. I am glad that I was able to take care of her till the last.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-19

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

July 29, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It was indeed kind of you to write me concerning your grandaughter, Du Bois Williams, and I am both flattered and honored that you want me to take her under my care. Fortunately, I am one of the counselors and I have already requested that Du Bois be assigned to me.

Under another cover, I have sent you a copy of our latest catalog. In the event that this is late reaching you, I am enclosing herewith for your immediate information the data on expenses.

I should like very much to know when DuBois will arrive so that Preston and I can meet her and help her get settled.

Both Preston and I were saddened over the news of your wife's passing. She was fortunate to have enjoyed such a full and long life with you.

Sometimes you may wish (I hope) to visit Du Bois while she is at Fisk and nothing would please Preston and me more than to have you come and stay with us. I've had much practice at cooking since the last time I invited you to dinner.

If, at any time, I can do anything at all for Du Bois while she is here, please don't hesitate to call on me. You know I will be only too glad to do whatever I can.

Preston joins me in warm personal good wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Bonita

(Mrs.) Bonita Harrison Valien

BHV
c
f
m

Please excuse errors, but I wanted to get this letter off. I have a new typist.

Fisk University Library
Nashville 8, Tennessee

ARNA BONTEMPS, LIBRARIAN

September 6, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I do not know what plans you have for the permanent keeping of your books and papers—your personal library, letters, manuscripts, etc. But my work on your story, together with the profound influence your writing has had on me since high school days, causes me to feel that it would be singularly appropriate if I could devote part of my librarianship at Fisk to the establishment of a collection in which these materials would ultimately fit, partly as recognition of your leadership and partly as incentive to the carrying on of the studies and intellectual enterprises to which you have been and are still devoted. I think a solid basis could be established on this end, and I think arrangements could be made whereby in your own time you could begin to retire materials that no longer serve a current need.

Fisk has several special collections, most of them acquired since I came, and I think I can assure you that we have learned how to care for a peculiar treasure. Moreover the DuBois library and personal papers ultimately belong at Fisk, don't you think?

Sincerely yours,

Arna Bontemps
Librarian

AB/alj

24-A-31-35

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

OFFICE OF THE ALUMNI SECRETARY

October 20, 1950

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. Dubois:

This is to acknowledge with thanks the receipt and use of your heartening Jubilee Day Message. It fitted in well with Mrs. Thelma Rambo's inspiring address on "Perpetuating the Fisk Spirit."

We here at Fisk appreciate most highly your sustained personal interest in our Alma Mater.

Sincerely yours
T. M. Brumfield
T. M. Brumfield
Acting Alumni Secretary

TMB:mjw

24b-31-34

FISK NEWS

Published by Fisk University in the Interest of Alumni

VOLUME XXIV | NOVEMBER, 1950 | NUMBER 1

Who Do We Think We Are?

PRESIDENT CHARLES S. JOHNSON
OPENING CONVOCATION
SEPTEMBER 20, 1950

At this, the first general convocation of the new year, there is always the temptation, and, perhaps the need, to stress some of the values which are a part of our tradition as a University. It is a gesture symbolic of the more subtle process of perpetuating these values as a force in the lives of our students. In a sense, this kind of perpetuation is like the method of the earliest forms of life. The process is not reproduction; it is fission. The vital cell reaches the height of its maturity, but does not die; it merely divides itself into new maturities leaving neither corpse nor child. I like to feel that our continuance in growth is not a matter of cycles, or of life and death but the steady glow of a great light in the world, a light that does not dim or cast false and treacherous shadows. It is for us to keep them ever mature.

We could, with great appropriateness eulogize those men and women whose rich maturity stamps our purpose and direction. The striking part about this constellation is that it has the evenness and consistency of a design,—a sort of historic purpose and destiny. It is to this purpose and destiny that I wish to address (myself) on this occasion.

Henry Steele Commager quotes Winston Churchill at a momentous crisis in history as asking "What kind of people do they think we are?"—and that is just the critical question that I want to examine with reference to ourselves. "What kind of people do we think we are?"

By an accident of history this institution has been one devoted to the education of Negro Youth. It will not always be so, because forces dynamic in our present history are changing the patterns of human relations swiftly and irreversibly. But it is such an institution now, and what I will say on this occasion is directed to you who are on the threshold of a new world, at home and abroad, and should

(Continued on Page 2)

Seventy-ninth Anniversary of Jubilee Day

Friday, October 6, 1950

The 1950 Jubilee Day celebration, commemorating the going out in 1871 of the Original Jubilee Singers, is now history, but a memorable one it is. The day was fittingly observed by the students, faculty, and local Fiskites who entered wholeheartedly into the spirit of the historic occasion. Following is the program of the Jubilee Day Convocation.

PROGRAM

Fisk Memorial Chapel

Dr. St. Elmo Brady, '08, Chairman, Executive Committee, General Alumni Association, presiding.

11:00 A.M.

Organ Prelude—In the Mood of Spirituals—Horace Miller—Mr. Arthur R. Croley, University Organist

Invocation—Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dean of the Chapel

Hymn No. 220—Faith of Our Fathers

Scripture Reading—Rev. T. M. Brumfield, '09, Acting Alumni Secretary

Anthem—Let Us Now Praise Famous Men—Vaughn Williams—Fisk University Choir

Introduction of the Speaker—Miss Mary D. Shane, '27, Assistant Registrar

Jubilee Day Address—"Perpetuating the Fisk Spirit"—Mrs. Thelma M. Rambo, '21, Fisk University Trustee

Jubilee Song

Alumni Felicitations and Greetings—Miss Vivian Moon, Secretary of Student Council

Greetings—Dr. Charles S. Johnson

Noonday Prayer—Rev. Paul Hayes, '50, Chaplain, Nashville Fisk Club

The Gold and Blue—Work

Postlude—Children of God—Messiaen—Mr. Arthur R. Croley

The Jubilee Day address by Mrs. Thelma M. Rambo, was well received. The address in full appears in this issue of the Fisk News.

An intercollegiate football game was staged for the afternoon, Fisk vs

(Continued on Page 7)

Perpetuating the Fisk Spirit

MRS. THELMA MITCHELL RAMBO, '21
JUBILEE DAY ADDRESS
OCTOBER 6, 1950

Jubilee Day is a great day in the life of Fisk, for at this time we take a kind of inventory of ourselves. We take a loving look at our past, appraise and evaluate the present, and look forward to the future. Time moves swiftly and with it come many changes in our thinking and in our goals. Eighty-four years ago when Fisk was born, a war had just been fought to save the Union, to save the integrity of the United States as a nation. Interestingly enough, on Nov. 19, 1950, exactly the same number of years will have passed since Lincoln wrote the Gettysburg address as had passed since the nation was founded. Eighty-seven years since Lincoln wrote, "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal . . . that this nation under God should have a new birth of freedom . . . " On September 22, 1863, President Lincoln and his cabinet freed the Negro slaves in the states which had seceded from the Union. On September 22, 1950, the Mayor of Cincinnati, and other mayors perhaps, was issuing a proclamation launching the "Freedom Crusade." This date marked the eighty-seventh anniversary of the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation. In the Freedom Crusade we were declaring our belief in the equality, the dignity, the integrity of the individual in a free world. At the time of the beginning of Fisk we were a little past the middle of the nineteenth century when nationalism was the trend and emphasis of governments. Today, at the middle of the twentieth century we are trying to comprehend the concept of internationalism—the one world idea—a free world of free peoples.

In the nineteenth century we, as a group, were not properly called free men. We were freed men. An administration, called the Freed-

(Continued on Page 3)

WHO DO WE THINK WE ARE?

(Continued from Page 1)

be prepared for it. I address myself also to those whom Margaret Halsey has called **the affirmative Americans** of any origin, who not only are guided by the principles embedded in the Judaeo-Christian tradition but have the temerity to act upon them. They are the ones who have the security of belonging to something much larger and stronger than themselves, a tradition affirmed and re-affirmed by literature and theology for thousands of years.

Now to return to the question—what kind of people do we think we are?

Strangely enough we have seldom if ever asked this question in the spirit of absolute values. History, it seems, has kept a heavy finger on the minds of even the most fruitful of our intellectuals, holding them to a defensive position in virtually every range of living in our common society. If we know something about our own character, it will be easier to define the values which we esteem in those who have made their mark and passed on. It also will be easier to appraise our destiny.

This character of which I speak is intangible and unique, and like that ascribed to the American generally, it is both cause and consequence, creator and creation, the product of a thousand factors of geography, history and economy, and in turn, it determines the manifestations of those factors.

I have been very much intrigued by the historians' view, that of all the varied inheritances of the American from Western Christendom, from England, Germany, Scandinavia, Italy, Bohemia, Poland, and Russia, the African has had the most unique influence on the American character!

But certainly in such an inheritance and environment it is not expected that the African would be influenced only by himself. The truth is that despite a basic Americanism and common culture, a biological intermixture and explicit manifestations of dominant American drives, Negro Americans have a character of their own which has been shaped by different forces, and aims at special goals.

Let us examine some of these factors. It will be, perhaps, more illuminating to state these dominant American and Negro American character traits in contrast.

The American is optimistic, self-confident and self-satisfied. A long tradition of victory over the wilderness and over foreign nations has bolstered his feeling of superiority. This is evident in his critical underestimation of other cultures and societies, in the constant shocks and surprises, and the naive disposition to dismiss any qualification of his success as contrary to nature, or in these days, inspired by communists. The historical role of the Negro has removed him from most, if not all of these arrogations. This is most evident in the everyday observation that Negro soldiers in Europe and in Asia, and Negro diplomats and mediators are more readily acceptable to the people of these countries because they lack these very American traits.

American culture is predominantly materialistic and quantitative. The American Negro's cultural stress has by force of circumstance been more personal and non-material—spiritual, if you like. Quantities have been so limited in their economy, the greater virtues have resided in such non-material values as religion, justice and democracy, and ideals. The American culture is a business culture, whose dominant elements are aggressiveness, competitiveness and scepticism. The American Negro's cultural stress has been negotiation, cooperation, and the peaceful manipulation of other power structures.

The American in the eyes of Europeans, is ingenious, inventive and experimental. These are traits presumably inherited from frontier days when the greatest rewards went to the most enterprising. The rewards of the Negro American have been almost habitually restricted artificially, with consequent effect on initiative in things new and untried.

The American is politically and culturally conservative, because the dominant structures have been successfully controlled by the prosperous and successful ones who do not want change. The American Negro is progressive because of the great distance to be traversed, and sometimes even radical in political and cultural fields. He aims at breaking down the oppressive structures of custom for himself and for others as well. The most audacious of American political programs was the New Deal which was most enthusiastically supported by Negroes, and violently condemned by conservatives.

The present day American is conservative in nonpolitical ideas and in religion. The American Negro is neither strongly conservative nor strongly radical in respect to nonpolitical ideas, except perhaps in the field of anthropology; rather he is indifferent to these ideas and theories because they have been irrelevant in positions which command no power.

The American is pre-eminently practical and more often prejudiced against abstract theories and positive doctrines. This extends to education and personal economics. The American Negro is less practical because having less and requiring more there is less logical utility in any rational scheme.

The American drive for progress stresses the machine and mechanics; the American Negro, so long a part of an agrarian culture, has placed greater stress upon persons and the struggle for status as a person. The present day American is intolerant—not merely of other races and cultures, but increasingly of new ideas. The American Negro has fought intolerance so long that he has identified himself more completely with the idea of tolerance. One has only to note the different stresses in American and American Negro attitudes toward so-called un-American activities, the Southern point of view on practically all social issues, the question of loyalty oaths, and doctrines of racism, to be convinced of the basic difference in orientation.

Americans are individuals; American Negroes more often collectivists; Americans are pragmatists in their philosophy; American Negroes are often idealists and absolutists. Americans are provincialists; American Negroes are internationalists and inter-culturalists.

There is an extremely important American trait that comes into the picture. It is that of the American worship of power. Power is the capacity for operation, and this is a quality by which we, as a nation, have distinguished ourselves. Much of the energy of the people is spent in securing the power which makes possible the accomplishment of certain goals. The danger point is reached when the quest for powerful means ends in the surrender of the ends for the sake of power itself. "Power," says Dean Walter G| Muelder, of Boston University, "becomes progressively unmanageable in a society which stresses rivalry, domination, individualistic success, competitive privilege, material gain and the accretion of scarcity goods."

An implied power for punishment and reprisal is the force that holds inequities in solution, makes designated inferiors remain in their places, and provides the support for exploitation. But in a democratic society this is actually not strength, but weakness, and this at least is partially recognized even in this country. Power sets itself up as law, written or un-

(Continued on Page 6)

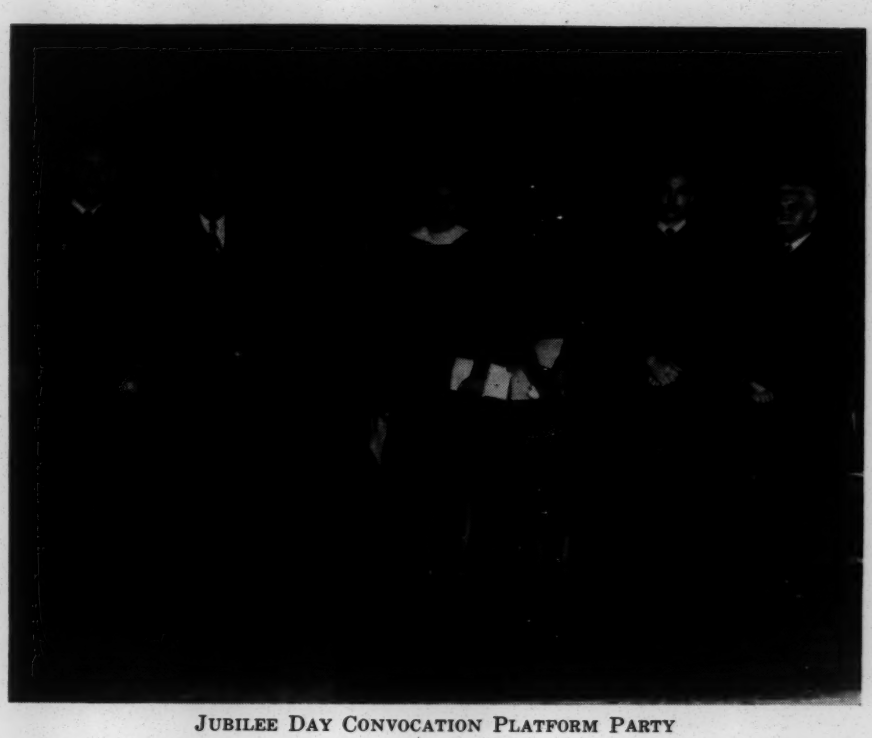
PERPETUATING THE FISK SPIRIT

(Continued from Page 1)

men's Bureau, was organized for the guidance of these freed men. This was the first great national welfare program of our nation. Instead of world crusade for freedom we were beginning what our own Dr. DuBois has called the "crusade of the sixties." This crusade was the movement of white men and women, mainly from the North and East, to the South to teach the newly freed men. Of this crusade Dr. DuBois says, "It was the finest thing in American history and one of the few things untainted by sordid greed and cheap vainglory. They lived and ate, studied and worked together, hoped and harkened in the dawning." They came in the spirit of true Christian love. They came in the spirit of the advice given me by our beloved Miss Scribner who was one of the later ones of that never-to-be-forgotten host of men and women who made the difference between anarchy and order among this untrained and undirected mass of unshackled men, confused and bewildered in a brand new world. In 1933 as I undertook new and untried duties among the women students at Fisk, Miss Scribner wrote, "Remember the inscription engraved on the brooch of the prioress in Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrimage, 'Amor vincit omnia.'" She commented, "If you love Fisk students enough, you can get the best out of them."

These early teachers helped to create a spirit here that has been the great unifying force in this University. When we say spirit, we speak of something intangible, something that is in many ways inarticulate, something that has been infused in the consciousness of people without undue preachment but by their embracing a set of values that has given direction to the things that they have counted worthy of giving their lives to. What is there that is concrete in the Fisk value system? What are the ingredients of the Fisk spirit?

First, there is a deep religious faith and belief in God. Our founding fathers: Dr. Cravath, Professors Spence, Bennett, Chase, and others were deeply religious men. In the early days revivals were held and we read reports of so many and so many souls saved. Christian faith was the very center and core of life. The dignity, the integrity of the individual began with the personal acceptance of the principles of the Christ. This deep religious spirit is basic in the wonderful role that Fisk has played in the preserving and interpreting of the Negro spirituals, "a body of music which still stands as the singular spiritual heritage of the nation and the great gift of the Negro people."



JUBILEE DAY CONVOCATION PLATFORM PARTY

Left to right: Dr. W. J. Faulkner, Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Miss Mary D. Shane, Mrs. Thelma M. Rambo, speaker; Miss Vivian Moon, Rev. Paul Hayes, Rev. T. M. Brumfield.

Another ingredient in the Fisk spirit is the participation of the student in the life of the University. This desire to be a part of the growth of their school began with the original Jubilee Singers under the leadership of the Rev. George L. White. This famous group sang throughout the nation and the world to return with the $150,000.00 that moved us from the old barracks, where we began under the Rev. John Ogden, to Jubilee Hall. I can not resist quoting Dr. DuBois on the meaning of Jubilee Hall, says he, "To me Jubilee Hall seemed ever made of the songs themselves and its bricks were red with the blood and dust of toil. Out of them rose for me—morning, noon, and night—bursts of wonderful melody, full of the voices of my brothers and sisters, full of the voices of the past." This spirit of participation has persisted. During the twenties, when the administration fell into a period of extreme regimentation, paternalistic over-chaperonage, uniforms, and the like, the students of Fisk voiced their disapproval in no uncertain terms. Following this period we began a new era of student participation in their own government. Many viewed the change with alarm and many myths arose around the country about this "new and fearful freedom" that had come to threaten Fisk. This change in the pattern of life on the campus served as a turning point in the type of controls exercised by Negro colleges in the country. It was in line with a whole new philosophy of self-expression then at work in the nation. I think it has proved itself in the nation. I think it has proved itself in the maturing process at Fisk. Again in the thirties, during the period of the depression when there seemed to exist too much apathy and indifference among students, it was the class of 1935, led by students like L. Howard Bennett, John Hope Franklin, Faye De Frantz, Marian Minus, and others, that developed the idea of an observance known as the "Greater Fisk Spirit Week." This movement served to revitalize basic values at Fisk. It is this inner vitality among the people, their ability to find solutions for their own problems, that makes the difference between our way of life and the totalitarian state.

The third ingredient in the Fisk spirit that began with our founders is the insistence upon careful, painstak-

FISK NEWS

T. M. BRUMFIELD
EDITOR, PRO TEM

FISK UNIVERSITY

MEMBER OF THE
AMERICAN ALUMNI COUNCIL

An alumni magazine published in November, January, March, and June, at 925 Seventeenth Avenue, North, Nashville, Tennessee, by Fisk University in the interest of all graduates and former students of Fisk of all departments and schools, past and present.

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ing, and accurate scholarship. Fisk was exceedingly fortunate in the quality of mind and spirit possessed by such men as Cravath, Spence, Chase, Bennett, Miss Morgan, and others. They had come from schools like Oberlin College and the University of Michigan. Some had taught in already distinguished schools of the country. They held the same standards for the students here that had been exacted of them. Their own children attended Fisk. Several were graduated from Fisk until the laws of the state forbade. Our own Miss Mary E. Spence is a noble example of this period. They held that education which was not good enough for themselves was not good enough. It was in an atmosphere like this that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was nurtured. In my opinoin when his book, *The Souls of Black Folk*, was published in 1903 the vision of the possibilities inherent in the ideals of the finest training had already, in less than a half century, begun to be fulfilled. Here was beautiful, creative prose and poetry; here was love of the sorrow songs—the spirituals; here was understanding of one world; here was prophecy. Other outstanding scholars have followed. To mention a few, there are: Charles Wesley, Luther Jackson, George E. Haynes, John Hope Franklin.

Much more could be said on the influence of high standards of scholarship at Fisk, but I must hasten to the fourth ingredient in the Fisk system of values, the Fisk spirit. The Fisk ideal has always carried a sense of responsibility for the community on the local, the national, and the world level. In the early days groups of students would go a singing to the little churches of the community. I can remember going with a group that sang to the inmates of the State Penitentiary, carrying the beautiful spirituals. Of course, our singers through the years in succeeding generations have penetrated the world community. Such early alumni as Drs. W. N. DeBerry, H. H. Proctor, John Gandy; at present, such men as James B. Cashin, Dr. Ernest Alexander, Henry W. Sewing, and many others less widely known, have made tremendous impacts on their immediate communities in many spheres like law, medicine, government, and business. Our own students have participated in gathering material for studies that have given direction in the field of race relations and general human problems. The concern for the community has carried us into the field of government. Fisk has one of the two congressmen of color at the present moment. It is to be hoped that many more Fisk alumni may enter this field that calls for mature men, men devoted to the highest ideals.

To state the ideals incorporated in the Fisk spirit in other words, they are: love of God, exercise of responsibility for the privilege of belonging, scholarship which I hope can be called understanding, and cooperation with other men. May Fisk develop its quota!

At a time like this, when we are aware of the perils of conflicting ideologies, we might re-evaluate the role of the private Negro college like Fisk in the whole democratic scheme of things. On a campus like that of Fisk, where there is a framework of student government, we are able to function in an environment that offers a better pattern of democracy than that offered by the country at large. Here all of us belong on the same terms. There is real equality devoid of the injustices and inequities which are so often found in the greater body politic. Here is an ideal, if artificial, democratic situation. We have the freest kind of opportunity to practice democracy at its best. The thing that our own United States of America will have ultimately to admit in its bid for world leadership is that the *practice of democracy* is its best defense. The world will not forever accept the great discrepancy between the *ideal* and the *fact* in our rich promise of democracy for the world. If the democracy of which we boast is to be a true and undefiled realization we as a group can never relax our struggle to forge our way into the main stream, into the center of American life. We are the touchstone of our democracy. We are the group on which its denials are forged. We are the group through which the world sees the hypocrisies and incompletenesses, the unrealized facets of our democracy. We can do the country a supreme service by helping it to realize its own dream. We can never let up in our struggle against the great facade of discrimination and segregation and the denial of civil liberties that faces us. Here at Fisk we have the ideal environment to gain the insights to face this challenge. When Drew Pearson or anybody else asks how to make democracy live, we can answer, "Live democracy!" The thing we have to work for is the right to compete on equal terms in every area of our life.

Just a few weeks ago I went to Crosley Field in Cincinnati to see the Cincinnati Reds play the Brooklyn Dodgers. In the last game of the series Roy Campanella hit three home runs, each time with one man on base. He won the ball game. There were several thousand Negro fans at the game and to hear their vociferous applauses, one would have thought that the Reds were the visiting team. After the game a friend of mine said to me, "Don't you think it a shame that we as Cincinnatians should come out here and root against our own home team?" I replied, "Well, viewed from one angle it might look bad, but I confess that I am guilty. To me the presence of Jackie Robinson, Don Newcombe, and Roy Campanella symbolizes something so significant in the life of the nation that I think our stand is justified. Here we have Negroes competing on absolutely equal terms with other men and excelling at it. In baseball a home run is a home run; a strike is a strike; an an error is an error. They are all charged by exactly the same rules and I believe that if we had the opportunity to compete on equal terms in every area of our life, we would show up just as well." Then I realized that in the fields of business and industry such equality of opportunity is still the rare and exceptional thing in any but the unskilled level. In the great machine tool industry of our city we are largely consigned to the foundry with small opportunity for upgrading. In the great empire of Proctor and Gamble there is no opportunity for competition; the policy is exclusion. A discriminatory pattern is the rule in practically all of Cincinnati's factories. In all too many areas the curtains of segregation and discrimination have not been lifted. It is our opportunity here at Fisk to so imbibe the ideals of excellence in scholarship that when new opportunities appear we, like the recent Nobel prize win-

ner, Dr. Ralph Bunche, will be ready for the chance. Few men, black or white, have been better prepared by training to serve in crucial and perilous situations. There is no substitute for hard work and training.

Again in a small way and for a brief moment I was able to envision something of the realization of democracy, something of the dream of the founding fathers. It was at the inauguration of Dr. Charles S. Johnson, the sixth president of Fisk University. At this historic occasion there were delegates from the great colleges and universities of the country, from the oldest to the youngest, from Harvard University to Roosevelt College. This historic occasion was rich in the heritage and spirit of Fisk, especially was this true of the music concert at Ryman Auditorium. Let me go back a little to the time when I was a student at Fisk, some thirty years ago. All of the students joined in giving an annual concert at Ryman Auditorium. This concert was under the direction of our Professor John Work's father and the son wears admirably the mantle of a father who was a great scholar and composer. Professor Work, Sr., had one of the most beautiful tenor voices ever heard. I can never forget the thrill of hearing him lead songs like "There is a Great Camp Meeting in the Promised Land." Nashville always turned out to hear these concerts. We were then seated on the status quo pattern of seats reserved for white people and a section for Negroes. After thirty years I felt spiritually uplifted when at the music concert, November 7, 1947, the Nashville Symphony Orchestra supporting the Fisk choir with three able piano students of the college and Roland Hayes, who, nurtured at Fisk, had sung throughout the nations, gave a great and beautiful concert. There were no seats set apart for any group, no reserved seats at all. Negroes and whites across the aisle, side by side, in front and in back of each other. Here again was the beginning of the fulfillment of the dream of the founders. Here was achievement. Here was recognition. Here was acceptance. Here was cooperation. Here was creativity. Here was democracy at work. Here was the crystallization of the ideals of Fisk, which are the ideals of mature men and women everywhere, and Dr. Johnson with his "Four Pillars of Faith" stood as the perfect symbol of all of it. His life, although he received his training at a similar institution, was the embodiment of the true Fisk spirit, a Christian man, a true scholar, an apostle of democracy, a citizen of the world. Those of you who have chosen Fisk for your Alma Mater have a great and beautiful heritage. It is my prayer that you may imbibe the spirit of Fisk, that you may become mature men and women who can carry the mantle of the founding fathers into the larger area of responsibility which the era of one world is destined to usher in.

Jubilee Day Messages

Washington, D. C.
Our prayers on this Jubilee Day are for the continued success of Fisk.
Mayme Upshaw Foster, '20
Thomas U. Foster, '48
Lillian Porter Foster, '49

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Fort Smith, Arkansas
For my Alma Mater and you with her today, my prayers and good wishes for a successful year go forth always. God bless you.
Mame Stewart Josenberger, '88

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Chicago, Illinois
Greetings on our Jubilee Day Anniversary. May our faith be strengthened and our love and service for our fellowmen be increased; may we have a greater share in carrying out the purpose that shapes the world. Best wishes for all faculty and students.
Abner McNeal, '04 and
Estella Webster McNeal, '05

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Chicago, Illinois
In remembrance on Jubilee Day.
Melvin Leroy Thomas, '50

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Corsicana, Texas
I pray God's blessings upon you this day.
Nettie Compton Perry, '94 Normal

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Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Even though we are not present, our hearts are with you on this special occasion—Jubilee Day.
Frank B. Cox, Former Student and
Martina Creuzot Cox, '47

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Tulsa, Oklahoma
Our thoughts are with you on the commemoration of Jubilee Day.
Lula Powell Harris, '23
Yvonne M. Harris, '49

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New Orleans, Louisiana
President Charles S. Johnson:
Congratulations! May Fisk continue to grow and serve under your excellent leadership.
Oralee Baranco Mitchell, '23

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Greetings and best wishes for a great Jubilee Day.
Capt. E. C. Moon, Jr.,
Former Student and
Mrs. E. C. Moon
Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Moon, Sr.

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Frankfort, Kentucky
The Fiskites at Kentucky State College send greetings to Fisk this Jubilee Day. We wish for the Alma Mater a fruitful and prosperous year
Charles King, '17
Sadie Davis Jason, '28
R. B. Atwood, '20
Doris Lockley, '48
Dorthy Jordan Pryor, '45
D. E. Raines, M. A., '31
Lloyd Alexander, Former
Fisk Faculty Member

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Petersburg, Virginia
The Petersburg Chapter, Fisk University Alumni Association, sends warm greetings on this Jubilee Day. The spirit of the founders inspires us anew to cherish the ideals of Fisk and to work for her advancement.
Anna Lindsay, N., '97,
Mus., '98, President

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Bloomington, Indiana
Best wishes to our Alma Mater on this Jubilee Day; may Fisk continue to thrive.
Edward W. Martin, '50
Britton Armstead, Jr., '50

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Roanoke, Virginia
Jubilee Day! Congratulations on such strides of progress as made in the past year. We are looking forward to seeing the new gymnasium in the near future with high hopes for the Gold and the Blue.
Mabel Keemer Harris, M. A., '31
and
Stanford J. Harris, Former Student

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Yeadon, Pennsylvania
Our annual Jubilee Day message, "Build the Future on the Fires of the Past."
Louis Phillip Clark, Jr., '33 and
Ida Lee Coker Clark, '33

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El Paso, Texas
Today I rejoice with you as you celebrate a heritage of perpetual fraternity.
Norine Roseborough, '50

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Brooklyn, New York
A Jubilee Day greeting to Fisk University from former Fiskites.
Veoria Shivery Warmsley, '30
Lubin Pickwood, 33, M. A., '38
Juanita Lorick Kelsey, '43

(Continued on Page 7)

WHO DO WE THINK WE ARE?

(Continued from Page 2)

written. Despite the force of custom and social habits, we respect law as something more than a command of a superior to an inferior, made binding by the ability of a special group to enforce its will. The reason why the laws must be respected in dealing with minorities, regardless of customary practices, the reason why the Supreme Court decisions must be respected, regardless of variance from state laws, is that once this last principle is violated, even by agreement, in a minor social issue, it opens the door to unprecedented and uncontrollable lawlessness and systematic injustice that involves the whole social structure. We probably cannot wipe out the drive for power but it can be kept from becoming anti-racial and anti-social. For Christianity and Christians the purpose of human power is freedom—the end of power is fellowship.

The illustrations have already been carried too far, but they were important to stress these basic differences in orientation. In this analysis, I am less interested in the American character than the American Negro character, because I believe there are certain basic forces to be identified with a newly defined destiny.

We have reached a point in the history of the modern world when the very character into which Negro Americans and the affirmative Americans have been fashioned, the traits which they have developed, are closer to the high norms of the world society, than the t raits which I have described as dominantly American. There is, as you know, a new moral and cultural awakening in the world. As a nation the very distinguishing traits by which we have as a nation reached our provincial and insular goals, are precisely those which are most promptly criticized and repudiated by the released spirits of the millions of people of all cultures and colors of the world. Our national aggressiveness, acquisitiveness, materialism, ruthless competitiveness, our incomprehension of poverty and mass suffering, our national indifference to meditative philosophy, our machine mindedness, conditioning a vast population to over abundance—these are the traits that in our modern world are now the rejected values.

I recall here what Arnold Toynbee, who is perhaps, the greatest of living historians, says after a life time of study of twenty-one civilizations. We who have been the most affluent of nations, the "have" nations, are like a man at a gaming table, who has increased the stakes until his bank account, his home, his job, his life are all in the pot. We feel that we have to win but there is no certainty that the cards or our skill will bring us through. History never just happens. It is brought about by the free decisions of men as they decide whether to be courageous or cowardly in the face of tomorrow. A rebirth of the vital values is possible, but, he adds, "It may come from some of the forgotten 'backward' peoples who have not yet had their moment in the limelight of history and have not, therefore, fallen victims to the pride and self-idolatry which may blind the great powers."

And this, precisely is my point. Toynbee has not failed to recognize the persistence of the values which I have listed by contrast, resident in the American Negro, through the process of history. He says there is great, unreleased energy in the very people who have only lately caught the spiritual meaning of these institutions. "Perhaps," he says, "these people may be the saviors of our modern society."

I am convinced that the American Negroes, who have had less of the worldly goods to tempt them to worship things rather than values, who have not been cursed by the madness of too much power, who have had only the great virtues of man's long life in which to plant his hopes and ideals; who know their full value as persons but have not deluded themselves into the dangerous belief that they are better than all other men, have before them a new and high destiny. They are the people who least need and have the least temptation to make, what Robert Frost has so well called "downward comparisons." For once comparisons are yielded downward, once we begin to see our images reflected in the mud and even dust, it is disillusion; we are lost piecemeal to the animals, like people thrown out to delay the wolves.

This brings me to the kind of values that I wish to stress against the tumult and trepidations of present day history, as a guide for our lives, our preparation and study, our meditation and our dreams. A function of this institution is that of recognizing, defining and perpetuating, in terms of our own lives, these values that have the highest meaning for society and for human development.

What are some of these values? I think I can describe them best in less conventional terms by saying, that at all times and in every situation where even the slightest influence can be exerted, we aim at living after the manner of the world as we want it to be, not simply after the manner of the world.

Since these are old qualities it is appropriate to refer to the ageless discourse of Socrates on the Good Society, which for literary purposes is called the City of God. When Glaucon said "Socrates, I do not believe that there is such a City of God anywhere on earth," Socrates said "Whether such a city exists in heaven or ever will exist on earth, the wise man will live after the manner of that city, having nothing to do with any other, and in so looking upon it, will set his own house in order."

I have a friend, Dr. George N. Shuster, who until recently was President of Hunter College, a great and wise humanist and realistic philosopher. We have worked together on UNESCO and in various other international associations. He had this to say recently. "It is obvious that the only civilization which can survive henceforth is the civilization of humanity. But it must be as broad as humanity. It must give free scope to the cultural individualism of peoples. It must be at once cooperative, a ceaselessly wrangling and a many sided civilization, wise enough to know that tension is a necessary ingredient of life.

I wish to point out, on the basis of all that I have tried to say, that we who would identify and preserve the great values of our world society, the affirmation Americans, the Negro Americans who are schooled deeply in these values in the process of history, have a new and important and inescapable role in this day. We know that the civilization in which we find ourselves is but one of a series in which time and again races and nations have been tossed together in one or another of the great meeting places of the earth's surface, and have evolved new patterns out of the conflict and the cross fertilization of the world. We know that now one group has been dominant and now another; now one has been a bearer of culture and now another, and that the vital forces of a new civilization have come as often—from the oppressed as from the oppressors.

If the only civilization which can survive henceforth is a civilization of humanity, the men and women who bring this civilization into being must be citizens of the world. It is, curiously enough, easier for Negro Americans to be full citizens of the world than full citizens of their native land. This is an unfortunate and changing circumstance, but also a brilliant and urgent opportunity. Our insistence upon our own rights and freedom

must be grounded upon a respect for the rights and freedom of all people. Our place in our own culture must be enriched by an appreciation of the best in all cultures. Our sense of identification must be extended from our own race and country to an identification with the struggles and achievements, the successes and failures, the weaknesses and the potentialities of the race of mankind.

It may be indeed that you young Negro Americans have a unique contribution to make in leading our fellow citizens on this road to a new cosmopolitanism—a new world citizenship. Our experience has made us less susceptible than other Americans to the pitfalls of nationalism. We have been conditioned to detecting the realities behind glittering democratic generalities. Knowing how often these generalities have concealed differentials in domestic affairs, we know that they may also be used to disguise nationalistic bias in foreign relations. Because we have become sensitized to discrimination against ourselves, we are more sensitive to the similar disadvantages of oppressed and minority peoples everywhere. It would be indeed a noble role if we could so direct ourselves and train our youth, that a sensitivity and realism, sharpened by racial experience could become our contribution to a developing world citizenship. These closing words of Whitman:

"Years of the modern! years of the unperform'd
Your horizon rises—I see it parting away for more august dramas;
I see not America only—I see not only Liberty's nation, but other nations preparing;
I see tremendous entrances and exits—I see new combinations—
I see that force advancing with irresistible power on the world's stage.

SEVENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY OF JUBILEE DAY

(Continued from Page 1)

Xavier. The Fisk Bulldogs, though fighting hard and valiantly against the powerful gridsters of Xavier University, were nevertheless defeated by a score of 7 to 0.

The Jubilee Day dance, in the beautifully decorated gymnasium, was largely attended. Music for this closing event of Jubilee Day was furnished by the Tennessee A. and I. State Collegians.

JUBILEE DAY MESSAGES

(Continued from Page 5)

McKeesport, Pennsylvania

Because I have been given much from Fisk, I too shall give. Expect my donation soon. May God bless you all on this Jubilee Day.

Addie Robinson Ferrell, '07, Mus.

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Atlanta, Georgia

God grant that the good will created by the Fisk Jubilee Singers may be realized by all people.

Hampton Z. Barker, '49

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Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Congratulations and heartiest best wishes. Wish we could be with you this Jubilee Day.

Philadelphia Fisk Club
Olga E. Hoggard, '48, President

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St. Louis, Missouri

President Charles S. Johnson:

Commend you on your ideal of a great university; congratulate you on success you and your staff are having in attaining it.

W. B. Bozeman, '16

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Montgomery, Alabama

Greetings to the Fisk family on this Jubilee Day, hoping this day will stimulate greater development for our Alma Mater.

David H. Howard, '50

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Gainesville, Texas

My prayers and best wishes for successful Jubilee Day celebration.

Ethelind Sutton Robinson, '19

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Valleyfield, Quebec

Jubilee greetings from Canada to you (President Charles S. Johnson), family, faculty, and friends. Class reunion memories of my still vivid heartwarming. In Montreal, McGill, my other Alma Mater, marks today as anniversary. Regret absence from Fisk but far to the North I celebrate a rich common day. God blesses all.

C. L. Roman, '10

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Louisville, Kentucky

On this day I join you in prayer as a tribute to the memorable courage and faith of the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers.

Snowden I. McKinnon, '50

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Des Moines, Iowa

Our spirits are with you on this memorable day of our dear Alma Mater. Best wishes for continued success throughout the years ahead.

Barron Palmer, '50
Juanita Hanger, '50

Little Rock, Arkansas

Although I can't be present for today's Jubilee services, the spirit of Fisk will be close to my heart on this occasion.

Mattie S. Heard, '50

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Chicago, Illinois

Today we commemorate one of the great sagas in our history and that of higher education. The story of the Jubilee Singers stands as eloquent testimony to the efficacy of steadfast faith, the strong desire to go forward, the determination to succeed, and to realize an ideal.

In 1950 Fisk, along with the rest of the world, enters a new era—an era which will be decisive in its validity of the democratic concept as to a way of life. We move from theory to practice. The challenge is high, the demands great for our Alma Mater, to become in deed as well as in word a center of education for all.

In the spirit of the Original Jubilee Singers let all of us work to realize the vision of our charter's faith: a university for all people without reference to race, creed or color.

L. Howard Bennett, '35, President
General Alumni Association

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Atlanta, Georgia

Greetings on observance of Jubilee Day. May the spirit which inspired the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers, that of highest education adventure, always remain at Fisk.

Andrew J. Allison, '13

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New York, New York

We join with Fisk men and women all over the world in observance of noonday prayers this Jubilee Day.

Randall Leroy Tyus, '32
Lois Davis Tyus, '30

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Boston, Massachusetts

Greetings! I wish I could be present to honor those of the past who sacrificed so much and greet the future alumni who will accept the challenge to build a greater Fisk. I will pause and join you and all Fiskites with a prayer for our Great University, its president, faculty, alumni and student body.

Helen Howard Davis, '35

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Nashville, Tennessee

Our thoughts and prayers are with the Fisk family on this Seventy-ninth Jubilee Day.

Ella W. Jackson, '50
Vivian C. Pate, '50
Martha Ann Blakemore, '50

Detroit, Michigan

Congratulations and best wishes for a fine Jubilee Day observance.

Thelma Shelby Downs, M.A., '40

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Atlanta, Georgia

Greetings and sincere wishes for another successful and prosperous year.

Dorothy Washington, '50
Emmy-Lou Sleet, '50

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Little Rock, Arkansas

Regret very much that I can't be with you on this memorable day.

Willie Mae Jones Thrasher, '48

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New York, New York

The entire membership of the New York Fisk Club joins Fisk in observing Jubilee Day. We rededicate ourselves to the high ideals and sacrifices laid down for us by the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers and pledge our continued support to the University as it faces new eras of responsibility in these changing times.

Lois Davis Tyus, '30, Treasurer
New York Fisk Alumni Club

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Baltimore, Maryland

May we send to Fisk University, faculty, students, and friends our congratulations and best wishes on Jubilee Day, October 6, 1950.

W. E. Burghardt DuBois, '88
Yolande DuBois Williams, '24

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Boston, Massachusetts

On this Sunday the Boston Fisk Club publicly commemorates the Jubilee spirit in solemn and united worship. God be with you.

James A. Gibbs, Jr., '38, President

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Melbourne, Florida

Congratulations and best wishes on Jubilee Day.

Myllicent Kennedy, '50

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Clarksville, Tennessee

My thoughts and best wishes go out to you on this Jubilee Day. May you ever stand as a lighthouse that sends forth its rays to guide those who enter into the channels of a fuller and better life. I wish for each of you a very pleasant and progressive year.

Dorothea D. Jones, '50

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Charleston, South Carolina

Although I am not there, my thoughts are with you.

Esther Commander Marioneaux, '48

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Bloomington, Indiana

To join with you on this memorial day in giving praise and adoration to famous men. May the true essence of the spirit of those who sacrificed so much be infused into the heart of every Fiskite and in turn serve as a point of reference to inspire us in the unknown problem of the days ahead.

James D. Beck, '50

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Washington, D. C.

Greetings on this historic day. May the true understanding of the faith, courage, and strength of purpose of the Original Jubilee band serve as a tower of inspiration to each student at Fisk University.

Sadie Daniel St. Clair, '14

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Washington, D. C.

Like hundreds of other Fiskites, I am one who can be with you only in spirit and thought on October 6. The Jubilee tradition is one that Fisk University can never lose nor ignore.

William Pickens, M.A., '08

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Nashville, Tennessee

I am sorry I won't be present to participate in the Jubilee Day activities. Best wishes for a very successful day. Enclosed find a check which is in payment for pledge I made on the new gymnasium.

Kathleen Norris Parks, '43

Gallatin, Tennessee

My heart and thoughts are at Fisk for the observance of Jubilee Day. I shall observe the noonday prayer in my classroom. May we ever observe this day as Fisk marches forward to great victories.

James Deotha Malone, '49

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Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands

Praying with you on Jubilee Day and wishing you the best of everything now and always.

Ruth E. Thomas, '49

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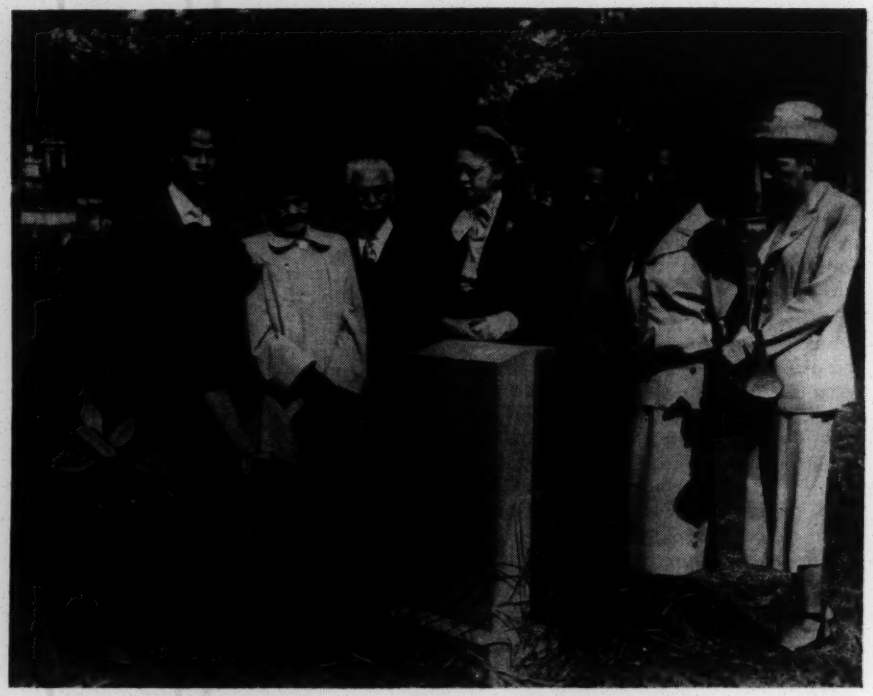
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Jubilee Day brings back many dear memories of past days. Jubilee Hall is a worthy monument to the faith of the singers.

There are several thoughts that come into my mind, as messages I should like to send. The words of Jesus, "He that would be great among you shall be your minister" have had a great influence on my life, and I have tried to keep them before my mind, as the ideal I should like to attain. I was led to a confession of my faith in Christ through a Fisk student, and as I have said at Fisk, I was led to become a missionary while I was at Fisk. I think now of the fine work done by many



FISKITES PAYING TRIBUTE TO THE ORIGINAL FISK JUBILEE SINGERS ON JUBILEE DAY

Following a Fisk tradition wreaths were placed on the graves of the Original Fisk Jubilee Singers buried in Nashville, Tennessee—Ella Sheppard Moore, Mabel Lewis Imes, Georgia Gordon Taylor, and Minnie Tate.

of the early graduates of Fisk, and I am sure that the students and graduates now are doing the same good work. And I would use the words of Paul, as my message and say to the students and graduates now to "press on toward the goal unto the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." Many graduates have been doing this, but I will add just one more of Paul's words, and say let us all "abound more and more."

Henry J. Bennett, Former Student

(EDITOR: Mr. Henry J. Bennett is a member of one of the pioneer Fisk families for whom Bennett Hall, now the Social Science building, was named.)

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Lousiville, Kentucky

We felicitate you and the University upon the completion of your gymnasium. We regret our inability to be with you on Jubilee Day, but our prayers are with you. Enclosed is a small check to show we want to share in this achievement.

David W. Barnett, Sr., '94, and
Wife, Cora De Sha Barnett

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Albany, New York

Warmest greetings and good wishes to you, as you carry on one of our finest traditions at our Alma Mater. Some of us gathered together at the 1950 Commencement on the old campus and to us it is always hallowed ground. May this Jubilee Day be full of hope and promise, knowing that our struggle for a better world is not in vain, and that Fisk men and women all over this planet are with the vanguard forces who are making this dream come true.

William Lloyd Imes, '10, MA., '12
and Grayce Frank Imes, '10 Normal

Nashville Fisk Club-Fisk Faculty Banquet

The third annual Nashville Fisk Club-Fisk Faculty Dinner was held Sunday, October 8, at 6:00 p.m., in Jubilee Hall dining room. The theme of the banquet was Athletics—Past and Present. The general chairman of the banquet was Mrs. H. H. Walker, president of the Fisk club. The program follows:

Program

Mr. Nathaniel Williams, Jr., Chairman, Executive Committee, Nashville Fisk Club, Master of Ceremonies

Song ..... Former Athletes

Song ..... 1950 Football Squad

Alumni Welcome ..... Mrs. H. H. Walker
President of the Fisk Club

Faculty Response
..... Mr. George St. John
Acting Dean of Fisk University

Presentation of Honored Guests
..... Mr. Nathaniel Williams, Jr.

President and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Kean

Dr. and Mrs. Harold D. West

Miss Mary E. Spence

Dr. Thomas W. Talley

Mrs. Thelma Mitchell Rambo, Cincinnati, Ohio

Dr. St. Elmo Brady

Mr. and Mrs. George St. John

Mr. Edward Pinkney

Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Walker

Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Brumfield

Mr. W. D. Hawkins

Presentation of the Physical Education Department Faculty
..... Mr. W. D. Hawkins

Miss Sadie E. Daniels
Miss Gretchen Holmes
Mr. Leslie Beasley
Mr. H. B. Thompson
Mr. Henderson A. Johnson

Historical Sketch of Athletics and Physical Education at Fisk
..... Mr. Henderson A. Johnson

Remarks ..... Dr. Charles S. Johnson

The Gold and Blue

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Luther M. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Fort, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Beasley, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Walker, Mr. Leon D. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Thomas, Miss Camille Patterson, Miss Cecile B. Jefferson, Dr. and Mrs. E. Perry Crump, Miss Barbara Jeffries, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Chrite, Mr. Nathaniel H. Williams, Jr., Mrs. Kathleen Norris Parks, Mrs. Louise Scruggs Holiday and daughter, Miss Carol Holiday, Rev. and Mrs. Jerome I. Wright, Miss C. Naomi Russell, Miss Elsie L. Tolliver, Mr. Harold M. Love, Mrs. Edna West Morgan, Miss Udoxie Goodwin, Mrs. Claudia Pennington Hudson, Miss Fvelyn M. Reddick, Miss Evelyn Bramlette, Miss Charlie Davis, Miss Mayre Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Work, Miss Jessie McCurtie, Mrs. Valdo Turner, Rev and Mrs. T. M. Brumfield, Miss Anne L. Gamble, Mr. W. D. Hawkins, Jr., Mrs. Minnie Redmond Bowles, Dr. St. Elmo Brady, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Creswell, Dr. and Mrs. Harold F. Smith, Mr. Fred Brownlee, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Arthur Kean, Mr. and Mrs. Beasley, of Jackson, Mississippi, Mrs. C. Beasley, Miss Mary E. Spence, Mrs. G. O. Hatcher, Mr. Willie L. Bolden, Miss Dorothy Mae Coley, Dr. Inez Adams, Dr. H. T. Joachim, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Ferguson, Dr. Evelyn Boyd, Mrs. Joe Browne, Mrs. Emma W. Voorhees, Mrs. M. G. Simms, Miss Martina Washington, Mrs. Cecelia Boline, Mrs. Thelma Mitchell Rambo, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Miss Gladys Long, Mrs. Grace Anderson Harlin, Mr. R. H. Newhouse, Mr. Arthur R. Croley, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Valien, Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Miss Gretchen Holmes, Dr. and Mrs. L. V. Cady, Mrs. Beryl T. Sheldon, Coach and Mrs. H. B. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Arna Bontemps, Mr. John R. Cottin, Mr. Aaron Douglass, Dr. and Mrs. Lee Lorch, Dr. S. O. Roberts, Dr. Nelson Fuson, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lanier, Miss Doris Jones, Dr. Lillian Voorhees, Mr. William Allen, Mrs. Hattie M. Perry, Mrs. Hattie M. Jones, Mr. Edward Pinckney, Dr. Doris B. Garey, Mr. and Mrs. George St. John, Jr., Mrs. M. Hatcher, and the football squad, numbering 40.

There may have been others present who did not register.

YOUR ALUMNI RECORD

Is Vital To Your
Alma Mater!!!
Keep It Alive!

Does the Alumni Office have your correct mailing address for 1949-1950

Have you informed the Alumni Office of any change in occupation?

Have wedding bells rung for you recently?

Do you have an addition to your family?

Are there other items of interest that you have not sent to the Alumni Office?

The Alumni Office would be happy to have all of this information.

Will you pass this information on to other alumni whose addresses we may not have?

A one cent post card will keep the Alumni Office informed of your whereabouts and activities.

HAVE YOU CHANGED
YOUR ADDRESS?
SEND IT TO THE
ALUMNI OFFICE

History of Physical Education and Athletics At Fisk University

H. A. (TUBBY) JOHNSON, '24
Director of Physical Education for Men

FISK FACULTY—FISK CLUB BANQUET

OCTOBER 8, 1950

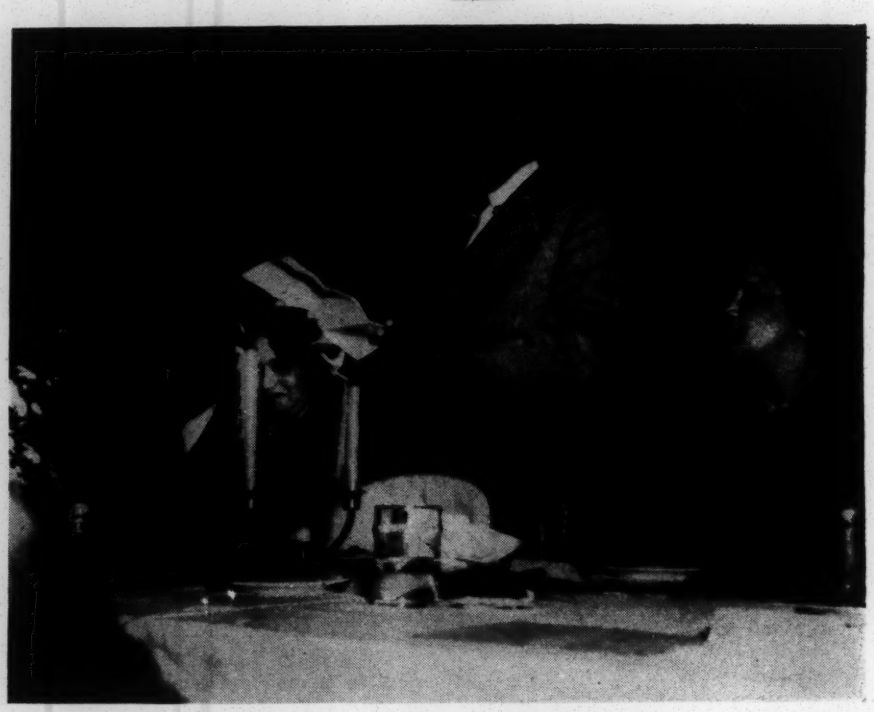
Master of Ceremonies, President Johnson, Guests of Honor, and Fiskites:

I must say that this is an unusual occasion for at least one person present. He is expected to stand before a group of this size and attempt to talk for at least ten minutes. Once before he was in a somewhat similar position. He was expected to make a five minute talk as an assignment before a large class. The ordeal was delayed until he was gently but firmly informed by Miss Scribner that he had seen the Magnolia bloom for the last time if he did not fulfill the assignment at the next class meeting; needless to say that he found the Magnolia good to look at. It's not Miss Scribner this time, but I'm praying that the intervening years have made him strong enough in the knees to stand before this group for the time allotted.

With assistance from the **Fisk Herald**, the **Fisk News**, the Fisk catalogues, Dr. T. W. Talley, Mr. B. F. Cox, Mr. John Work, and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, I am giving you a resume of the history of physical education and athletics at Fisk University.

The Fisk catalogue of 1887-1888 made the following announcement: "The Faculty has observed with growing apprehension the lack of the best development of physical strength, vigor, and energy among the students which regular and long continued bodily exercises scientifically directed alone can give. Among the students, too, the conviction has been growing deeper, year by year, that for their future usefulness, they must have some adequate facilities for securing strong, well developed, sound bodies while pursuing the long courses of study required for a liberal education. As a result of this growing conviction, the students appeared before the Faculty early in the present year with a respectful, but earnest petition for a gymnasium, accompanied by the assurance of their readiness to undertake at once the effort of raising necessary funds."

After careful consideration the Faculty unanimously approved the undertaking and authorized the effort for raising funds.



SPEAKERS' TABLE—FISK FACULTY-NASHVILLE FISK CLUB BANQUET

Left to right: Mrs. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mr. H. A. (Tubby) Johnson, speaking; Mrs. Thelma M. Rambo.

The **Fisk Herald** published in November 1887 carries the petition which was signed by the Executive Committee of the student group headed by W. E. B. DuBois who was the editor of the **Herald**. Other committee members were: T. J. Calloway, R. C. Edmondson, Hugh H. Proctor and J. L. Barbour.

The citizens of Nashville so generously responded to the solicitation of the students that the project went steadily forward.

The 1888 May issue of the **Herald** reported the breaking of ground. "The exercises in celebration of the breaking of the ground for the erection of the first Negro gymnasium and mechanical laboratory in the world, began in the Chapel of Livingstone Hall at three o'clock, May 10, 1888. After music by the school, President Cravath opened the exercises. He introduced W. E. B. DuBois of the Senior Class whom the students had selected to represent them on the occasion. Mr. DuBois gave an account of the origin of the movement. The students had raised $700, $300 short of their goal. Persons appearing on the program were: Dr. A. H. Brundage of Vanderbilt University, the Hon. J. C. Napier and Chancellor Payne.

"Professor Spence was introduced amid applause as one who had been here at the breaking of ground of every building of the institution. He said that he had begun to feel rather sensitive because whenever reminiscences were wanted he was called upon.

"Professor Bennett closed the meeting with prayer and the assemblage adjourned to the site of building in the following order: Faculty, invited guests, young ladies and young gentlemen."

The corner stone was actually laid December 3, and the **Herald** for December 1888 reports that this was an event of no little importance. Miss Helen Morgan formally laid the corner stone and the sealing was done by E. C. Stickel.

The catalogue for 1889 proudly announced "At last Fisk University has been able to establish a department of instruction for the proper development and training of the bodily powers of her students. A gymnasium has geen built and so far completed and furnished, that regular drill has become a required part of student life." The new gymnasium was 42 by 82 feet and had a gallery

A CEREMONIAL FEATURE OF THE HOMECOMING GAME

Mr. L. Howard Bennett, President of the General Alumni Association, presenting, on behalf of the Association, a bouquet to "Miss Fisk"—Miss Josie Robinson, of Houston, Texas.

for spectators. In the mechanical laboratory located in the basement was to be taught carpentry, handicrafts and the like. The catalogue declared that when the conditions of the people demand it Fisk University proposes to establish a Department of Mechanical Engineering.

J. Price Jackson, nephew of Ruth Jackson Cravath, was the first Director of the Mechanical Department and Gymnasium. Dr. F. A. Stewart was the first medical examiner for the gymnasium.

Under the heading of Football is found the following: "Football is a great play. It is the quintessence of concentrated exercise. The player runs, he jumps, he kicks, gets kicked, he spreads himself upon the ground, he lays himself out for all he is worth. The ball flies here and there like a politician. All the powers of the players are brought out. They pile up in a mass with heads, arms, and legs, only visible. Endurance, daring, energy and all the splendid qualities of manhood are called out. It is a survival of the fittest."

The **Herald** for July 1890 carries the following interesting account of activities in the new gymnasium. "Monday, June 9, at 3:00 o'clock there was an exhibition in the gymnasium by the athletic class. They were tried in Indian clubs, leaping, swinging on ladders, etc. Tuesday, June 10, again at 3:00 o'clock, the gymnasium class was called together in the gymnasium and before a large audience went through their elaborate drill, leaping, turning, and other evolutions which elicited unbounded applause. Already the results of the exercise have begun to be seen in an increase of vitality and improved health of the students.

"After the gymnastics were over the large crowd of visitors went into the industrial department below where the carpentry work of the young men and women for the year was on exhibition."

Skinning the cat was a very popular sport. J. W. Holloway, father of Mr. Herbert Holloway of the present Fisk faculty and Dr. Guerney Holloway of Meharry Medical College, published a poem in the April 1897 issue of the **Herald** extolling the virtues of the sport. The title of the poem was "With compliments to the Gym."

You may talk about this
You may talk about that
But there a'int no fun
Like skinning the cat.

You may jump, you may run
You may play football or bat
But give me the Gym
And skinning the cat.

There's skinning a possum
And him right fat
But it a'int quite up
To skinning the cat.

In the house out of doors
Don't care where you're at
The finest of fun
Is skinning the cat.

—J. W. Holloway, Author

(Continued on Page 13)

Homecoming November 11, 1950

Homecoming this year according to all expressed opinions went over big. This was due largely to the untiring efforts of Mrs. Minerva Hatcher Johnson, chairman of the Homecoming Committee, and to the splendid cooperation of the committee members, the Alumni Office, the school administration, the alumni committee on contacting former athletes, the Nashville Fisk Club, and friends of the school community and of the Nashville public who helped in providing housing accommodations for the homecomers.

There were approximately two hundred of the returned alumni and former students, the majority of whom registered at the Homecoming Headquarters in Jubilee Hall and in the gymnasium, obtaining at the time of registration their identification badge, their information sheet acquainting them with the homecoming activities, and their tickets to the subscription dance, the proceeds of which went to gymnasium equipment.

Saturday morning two sub-committees of the General Alumni Association met at the breakfast hour in Jubilee Hall Inn. At 10:00 o'clock quite a few alumni dropped in the cozy International Student Center to chat over old times while sipping coffee together, an activity sponsored by the Nashville Fisk Club of which Mrs. H. H. Walker is president. At 11:00 o'clock a large number assembled in the new gymnasium to witness and participate in an impressive dedicatory ceremony.

The dedication of the gymnasium was an event given special significance by the program of ceremonies which in its conception expressed the unity of the physical and the spiritual as an aspect of a long tradition. The presence of alumni from classes dating back to 1880, and the great athletic figures in the history of Fisk

who returned as outstanding leaders in their professions provided tangible evidence of the soundness of this tradition. There was a wholesomeness about this new installation that would have given joy to all of the sons and daughters of Fisk. The audience was able to be an active part of the whole program of dedication through leader and audience response in the magnificent littany prepared by the Dean of the Chapel.

The dedicatory speech was given by Levi Jackson, captain of the 1949 Yale Football Team, who is at present on the Labor Relations Review Board of the Ford Motor Company. He was chosen as an illustration of the theme of the dedication that "without sound bodies, minds are useless and spirit fleeting."

Highlighting the Homecoming celebration was the unique parade of floats depicting in typical vehicles and costume the chronological periods in Fisk's history. In the afternoon the Fisk Bulldogs triumphed over the Clark College football squad in a spectacular 20 to 0 victory. The ceremonies between the halves featured Miss Fisk ornately surrounded by her attractive attendants and an imposing bodyguard of half a hundred former Fisk athletes. On behalf of the General Alumni Association, its president, Mr. L. Howard Bennett, presented to "Miss Fisk" a beautiful bouquet of chrysanthemums .Presented also at the half was the beautiful array of campus Sweethearts. Adding attractiveness to the parade and ceremonies on the playing field was the colorful Tennessee A. and I. State College band and majorettes.

The dance Saturday night was the outstanding social event of the Homecoming celebration. The Fisk Collegians provided the music for the dance.

There was also an informal gathering Saturday night of former Fisk athletes at the residence of Prof. and Mrs. John W. Work. At this meeting of athletes several matters pertaining to the athletic situation at Fisk were discussed and a fund of several hundred dollars was raised for athletic scholarships.

Save for a two hour Sunday afternoon sub-committee meeting of the Alumni Awards Committee, all official homecoming activities were adjourned Saturday night. Fisk there upon after an enjoyable Homecoming celebration resumed her normal academic program.

The Growing Fisk Alumni Fund

The Fisk Alumni Fund, since its inception three years ago, has been steadily growing. The Fund for the first year, 1948-49, was $4,021.60; the second year, 1949-50, $10,609.13; the third year, 1950-51, as of November 30, $1,589.00 The Alumni Fund Committee, in keeping with the plan of having the Fund grow larger year by year, expects a considerable increase over this latter amount during the remaining months of the current school year.

The present administration of the General Alumni Association is desirous: first, of having as near 100 per cent representation of alumni as possible among the annual donors to the Fisk Alumni Fund, whether they be large givers or small givers—but GIVERS ALL; second, of having each donor gradually increase, if possible, the size of his annual gift. Through the years the Alumni Fund will, according to the plan of the General Alumni Association, be used to promote various alumni and University projects.

Contributions to the Fund this school year by alumni who did not contribute to the Alumni Fund last year (1949-1950) will go, unless otherwise designated by the donors, toward completing the Alumni Fund project of last year, namely, that of raising $30,000 for equipping the new gymnasium. The 1950-1951 contributions to the Fund by alumni who have already made their contribution to the Gymnasium Equipment project will be applied to the General Alumni Fund to be used for such purposes as the General Alumni Association shall decide.

The Alumni Fund Committee and the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association are now in process of preparing an all-inclusive program which is intended to secure a larger participation of the alumni in the Alumni Fund. The various Fisk club and Regional conference officials will be sent a detailed outline of the program so that the final stretch of the 1950-1951 Alumni Fund drive may get under way soon after the Christmas holidays.

The three hundred odd Fisk contributors to the Fund are to be congratulated on their continued interest in it, and in their Alma Mater for which the Fund primarily exists. Theirs, in the final analysis, is an investment in the lives of young men and women who are being trained at Fisk to assume leadership responsibilities in their respective communities and fields of endeavor. Are you, fellow alumnus or alumna, one of these privileged investors? How encouraging it would be for your name to be listed in the last issue of the **Fisk News** this school year as one of the many loyal contributors to the Alumni Fund. Let us all rally, alumni, to the call of the General Alumni Association and measure up to our full responsibility to Fisk, our Alma Mater.

Fisk's Selective Student Enrollment Program

Fisk has observed two notable and memorable celebrations during the current school year—Jubilee Day and Homecoming. Both events, with the opportunity they afforded for renewing old acquaintances and friendships and for becoming better acquainted with the new Fisk administration and program, were truly happy occasions for a large number of returned Fisk men and women. A cordial Alma Mater welcomed with pride the homecoming of her illustrious sons and daughters, who in turn with mutual cordiality were obviously proud of their school's recent achievements and victories under President Johnson's administration. In fact, a sort of festive atmosphere seems to be pervading the campus this year, the school celebrating first one achievement or victory and then another.

But life at Fisk is not and should not be altogether of a gala, festive character. The Fisk family will therefore do well to pause amid their present festivities to contemplate in a reflective and more serious mood the future of the institution.

Fisk like any number of other private liberal arts colleges is facing an increasingly grave problem during these threatening war years, namely, that of getting new students. This is a problem that requires the personal interest and cooperation of the alumni. It is the opinion of many who know intimately the Fisk alumni, that a large number of them, with their proven loyalty to Fisk and with their awareness of the gravity of the problem, will rally to meet the situation and use their influence to discover, interest, and send to Fisk promising students residing in their respective localities.

The following are a few suggestions which Mr. F. B. Cawley, chairman of the University's Selective Enrollment Committee, is making to brief the alumni and faculty regarding the

(Continued on Page 14)

A Notable Event At "Green Pastures"

Dr. and Mrs. Ernest R. Alexander, of New York City, entertained in honor of Langston Hughes on Sunday, July 16, at their country home, "Green Pastures," Greenlake, New York.

The occasion was the formal acceptance of the manuscript of the now famous poem, "Freedom Train," from Langston Hughes by Mrs. Alexander to be placed in the E. R. Alexander Collection of rare books at Fisk University. Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, was present to accept the gift in behalf of the University.

Mrs. Alexander presented Mr. Hughes who talked about the origin and significance of the poem. Dr. Johnson made the acceptance speech in a few, well-chosen words.

Although rain prevented the party being held in the garden, the buffet dinner was beautifully served in the dining room to the crackle of blazing logs in the fireplace. Especially designed book-floral centerpiece bearing the titles of Langston Hughes' works brightened each table, and there were souvenir menu cards at each place. The room was filled with flowers from the Alexander gardens.

The party was a gala one for the guests assembled, among whom were: Langston Hughes, guest of honor; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Wilkins, Mr. and Mrs. Ray LeMieux, Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd Granger, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Randolph, Dr. and Mrs. Clifton Norman, Judge and Mrs. Hubert Delaney, Dr. and Mrs. Chester Chinn, Mr. and Mrs. Mathieu Boutte, Mr. and Mrs. Eddie Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Coates, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Thomasson, Mr. and Mrs. George Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Elzy, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Locke, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Foster, Judge and Mrs. Charles Toney, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Andrews and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Battle, Mr. and Mrs.. George Cohron, Mr. and Mrs. E. K. Jones; Mesdames Herbert Miller, Countee Cullen, Pearl Fallings, Daisy Reed, Mildred Johnson, Beatrice Robinson, Lottie Cooper, Annabelle Prescott and Eloise Bishop; Misses Louise Logan and Agnes Carey; Messrs. Henry Craft and Reginald Johnson; Doctors Mae E. Chinn, W. A. Freeman, Wm. R. R. Granger and T. M. Bundrant.

MARY D. SHANE, '27

Portrait of a Lady

Miss Mary D. Shane, former Assistant Registrar at Fisk University, has been named by President Charles S. Johnson to the post of Acting Dean of Women of the University.

> "I feel very much at home being back in Jubilee again. I'm sure the girls and I will enjoy the year together."

Miss Mary D. Shane, the new Dean of Women of Fisk, made the preceding statement after two busy weeks of her new job.

A native of Nashville, she graduated from Pearl High School and entered Fisk University the following year. Upon receiving her A.B. four years later she continued her studies at the University of Chicago and Columbia where she acquired the Master of Arts degree.

Finally Miss Shane returned and began her career at Fisk as Dean of Freshman girls. When five years had passed she moved to the Registrar's Office as Assistant to the Registrar, then Registrar, and back to Assistant Registrar with the arrival of Dr. Harold Smith. She has reverted back to her original job.

Dean Shane would like to see some of the old rules and regulations reinstated at Fisk, but her main purpose she says is, "to help girls in such a way that they will become young women of whom their mothers will be proud."

HISTORY OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND ATHLETICS AT FISK UNIVERSITY

(Continued from Page 11)

Football appears as a popular sport as far back as 1895. The January 1896 issue of the Herald for that year carries an article entitled: "Thanksgiving Day at Fisk."

"At 3:00 p.m., a most enthusiastic game of football took place on the campus between the Fisk team and the Nashville Giants. The Giants were shamefully defeated. The Fiskites scored 38. Fully one thousand spectators witnessed the game."

The December issue of the **Herald** for the year 1897 reports: "The Fisk Second Eleven defeated the Junior Rock City Giants 10—0. The sons of Milo have carried the flag of canary and blue almost through the season of '97 as usual without defeat." A picture of the 1897 team may be seen in the pictures on display.

In January 1898 the **Herald** reports: "Our Football Team is again victorious over Roger Williams and remains the greatest colored Eleven. Fisk 28—Roger 0." A sketch of the players on this team accompanies the article.

The March issue of the **Herald** carries this warning to our over confident Fisk team. "The Fisk men should take note of the fact that on account of what we have claimed in regard to our team, the whole Negro college world is after us."

Knoxville College, Talladega, Atlanta University, and Atlanta Baptist College, now Morehouse College, have long been traditional foes of Fisk football teams. But without question the most formidable enemy ever encounted was the Meharry eleven. This team was the one enemy of the Fiskites. Some idea of the heat of these contests can be gleaned from the headlines of the November-December 1911 issue of the **Fisk Herald.** "Stalwart sons of Fisk triumph over Meharry—one of the fiercest struggles ever seen in Nashville. Fisk 11—Meharry 8."

Dr. Talley gives us one of the songs which Meharry sang at the games. It went thus:

"Little Miss Fisk, your hair is just as short as mine.
Little Miss Fisk your hair is just as short as mine
Ashes to ashes and dust to dust
The others can't beat you but Meharry must!
Little Miss Fisk your hair is just as short as mine.

Fisk answered with a song written by Quintard Miller, father of Irving Miller, producer of Brown Skin Models.

In the big wide world there are none like this,
There's Tuskegee, Talladega, and Knoxville, Tennessee— and a husky team across the town.
When they hit Fisk lines, they're held for downs
Though they always play their portion,
Yet they find it more than a notion
Whenever they meet that team—
That team at Fisk

That game seemed to have been a mighty occasion, for the editor, a fellow by the name of St. Elmo Brady, not only covered the game as such but included the opinions of Fisk students and the **Nashville Globe**, about the game. The **Globe** asserted that Meharry was "out-classed and well defeated." Fisk's physical education program, in conjunction with its dining hall, obviously seemed to be the cause for such a notable triumph, for the team members appeared now to have gratifying weight.

The March **Herald** for 1899 records: "For eight long years Fisk University has been holding championship as far as athletics are concerned among the Universities of the South. The effect of this is that the public, knowing that Fisk is to compete with another University for the holding of the championship, decides beforehand that it will be the same old story, 'Fisk Won Easily.'"

The April issue further boasts: "The Athletic Department of Fisk University has perhaps done as much as anything else to make the name of Fisk famous and to be a source of pride to the University."

In 1907 the gym was renovated and the **Herald** announced, "Now we have physical culture classes among the young ladies as well as among the young men. It will be only a matter of time before our gymnasium exercise can compare favorably with the best in the country."

The next major step in physical education for women was in 1920 when a large open air pavilion, having a roof and sides of canvas, was erected on Jubilee campus. Winds in this area made its life comparatively short.

Limitation on time makes it necessary for me to omit many interesting facts in Fisk's athletic history. There are teams and individuals who stand out in Fisk athletics, but I shall only mention something about individuals who are present.

In 1907 T. M. Brumfield gave some indication of the life work ahead of him in serving as the treasurer of the college basketball team. Ministers have to be interested in money, you know.

Calvin McKissack played guard on the 1907 football team.

St. Elmo Brady was captain of the 1907 team which had members on it who played football in the afternoon and gave glee club concerts at night. The group was away from the campus two weeks, played four football games, and made more than a dozen appearances in concert. St. Elmo Brady was one of those who played and who sang in the Fisk Glee Club of which John Work, Sr., was director.

John Work, Jr., played full back at about 165 lbs and when three or four yards were needed he gave them to you. His long spiral kicks took Fisk out of the hole on many an occasion. Picture him getting his foot three inches off the ground now.

George Chrite known as "ox" in his day was a full back who had the idea that his head was as hard as anything else, so players on his team gave as much effort to not being hit by him as they did to the opposing team.

Leslie Beasley and still "Hap" played at center for Fisk after some years at Tennessee State. He gave punters maximum time to get away kicks because no strings were tied to the ball as it shot back to the punter.

Henry Arthur Kean was one of those rare athletes. He played all of the major sports and one as well as the other.

No attempt will be made to name the best football teams in Fisk's history, but on the basis of the record, news articles, and opinions expressed by alumni over the country and John Work, Jr., who can give you the scores and highlights of games back to when he must have been little more than six years of age, the following named teams seemed to have received greatest acclaim: 1897, 1899, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1914, 1916, 1919, 1921, 1922, 1929, 1930 and 1949.

The 1950 team is on its way. This group of men under Coach H.B. "Bus" Thompson is the talk of the conference. Its two victories and a 7-0 loss to a team that was expected to defeat it by 20 or more points, under a new coach who went into his first game with less than two weeks of work with his full squad, was more than could normally be expected. Half of the squad is composed of freshmen and sophomores.

The athletic program here at Fisk has the full support of the President within the means of the University and the National Regulatory body on inter-collegiate athletics. If each of us supports the team by his presence and otherwise, as does the administration, the boys will have all the more reason for thinking that their efforts are appreciated.

My knees are becoming quite painful now so it would be well to end with little more delay.

On August 28, 1949 and at 11:28 1-2 A. M., Dr. Charles S. Johnson broke the ground for the new gymnasium which now stands at the southwest corner of the campus. Physical Education directors have come in from Alabama, Arkansas, and Georgia, to obtain ideas. National magazines have asked for pictures of it.

I conclude by repeating the words spoken at the time of the completion of the old gym: "How joyfully do Fiskites see its walls arise. What an unexpected realization, so soon, of the school boy's dream of a year ago. Who, a short number of years ago, would have thought of such a thing as this Fisk gymnasium? Who, even two years ago, realized it would come so soon? But indeed our gymnasium is no longer a future probability, but a present reality."

FISK'S SELECTIVE STUDENT ENROLLMENT PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 12)

student recruitment program of Fisk:

(a) that Selective Student Recruitment Committees be set up in the Fisk Clubs to visit high schools and the homes of prospective students;

(b) that the selection of students be made on the basis of quality (those having good scholarship and character records) rather than quantity, the quantity will follow;

(c) that that Registrar's Office make available to the Fisk Club Recruitment Committees and individual recruitment workers Fisk catalogs, illustrated bulletins, and literature giving information regarding scholarships and work-aid opportunities for deserving students of limited means;

(d) that all correspondence between the Recruitment Committees and individuals working on the student enrollment program be direct with the Fisk Registrar, Dr. H. F. Smith;

(e) that the Alumni Office be a sort of clearing house for all issues

that might arise in connection with the recruitment program of Fisk Clubs and individual alumni workers;

(f) that the Alumni Office be apprised of any Fiskite who is planning to have his or her son or daughter enter Fisk in the near future.

1950 Football Results

Fisk 12—Alabama A & M College 8
Fisk 7—Tuskegee Institute 6
Fisk 0—Xavier University 7
Fisk 8—Lemoyne College 13
Fisk 6—Alabama State College 0
Fisk 20—Clarke College 0
Fisk 14—Morehouse College 6

Basketball Schedule 1950-1951

1950

Dec. 2—Talladega College—Home
Dec. 4—Municipal College—Louisville, Kentucky
Dec. 15—Alabama State College—Home
Dec. 18—Alabama A & M College—Home

1951

Jan. 6—Clark College—Home
Jan. 12—Morehouse College—Atlanta, Georgia
Jan. 13—Morris Brown College—Atlanta, Georgia
Jan. 15—Xavier University—Home
Jan. 18—LeMoyne College—Home
Jan. 20—Morehouse College—Home
Jan. 29—Tuskegee Institute—Home
Feb. 2—Tuskegee Institute—Tuskegee, Alabama
Feb. 3—Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama
Feb. 6—Morris Brown College—Home
Feb. 8—Fort Valley State College—Home
Feb. 10—Knoxville College—Knoxville, Tennessee
Feb. 13—LeMoyne College—Memphis, Tennessee
Feb. 14—Lane College—Jackson, Tennessee
Feb. 17—Knoxville College—Home
Feb. 23—Alabama State College—Montgomery, Alabama
Feb. 24—Clarke College—Atlanta, Ga.
Mar. 2—Lane College—Home
Mar. 6—Alabama A & M College—Normal, Alabama

Faculty and Campus Notes

Mrs. Mayme Upshaw Foster, '20 of Washington, D. C., Dean of Women, is on leave of absence for 1950-1951. In her absence Miss Mary D. Shane is serving as Acting Dean of Women. While on leave, due to her mother's illness, Mrs. Foster is serving on the staff of the Dean of Women at Howard University.

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Dr. S. O. Roberts, of the Department of Education, and Mrs. Roberts are happy to announce the birth of a third daughter, Kay George, on September 16, 1950.

* * * *

Mr. George F. Parker, Associate Professor of Philosophy, will read a paper at the annual meeting of the National Association of Biblical Instructors in New York City on December 28. The subject of his paper will be "A Search for Effectiveness in Teaching." The meetings will be held at the Union Theological Seminary.

* * * *

Dr. Ferdinand Gowa, Associate Professor of German and head of the Modern Foreign Language Department, read a paper entitled Heinrich Heines Lebensperioden at the Twentieth Annual Meeting of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association as the guest of the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, on November 4, 1950.

* * * *

Mrs. Frances M. Franklin, Instructor in English, attended the intersession of the University of Oklahoma summer school, where she took a course in reading problems. She has now instituted a "reading laboratory" at Fisk for students who want to improve their efficiency.

* * * *

Dr. Doris B. Garey, Professor of English, attended the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 23-25. She has been elected a member of the College Section Committee of the NCTE.

* * * *

Mrs. Minnie Redmond Bowles, '32, Assistant Librarian, spent two weeks in August studying the methods used in the Yale University Library in dealing with manuscripts and non-book materials in preparation for assuming general supervision of two of the University's special collections, the George Gershwin Collection of Music and Musical Literature and the Florine Stettheimer Memorial Collection of Books about the Fine Arts, both gifts of Mr. Carl Van Vechten. Mrs. Bowles worked under the direction of Mr. Donald Gallup, who is in charge of Yale's American Literature Collection. She visited the manuscript Collections of the New York Public Library and the Library of Congress, spent a day in conference with Mrs. Dorothy Porter, who is in charge of the Mooreland Foundation at Howard University, and conferred with Mr. Ralph Beals, Librarian of the New York Public Library and Mrs. Elaine Bledsoe at the United States Book Exchange on one of Fisk's library problems.

* * * *

The Fisk University Library was one among seventy-five college and university libraries to receive a gift collection of fifty books of fine modern printing from the Peter Pauper Press. The award was made in June on the basis of a letter submitted by Mrs. Minnie Redmond Bowles, then Acting Librarian, indicating the purposes which such a gift would serve in the Fisk Library and Community. The books were displayed in the Library, with others on bookmaking and books and reading, the first week in November.

* * * *

On November 18, Dr. Lillian Voorhees, who is one of six delegates from the Southeastern Theatre Conference, attended a meeting at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the object of which was to draw up resolutions for the first National Theatre Assembly to be held in New York City on January 2, 3, 4, 1951.

The National Theatre Assembly has been called by ANTA (American National Theatre and Academy) chartered by Congress and designed as a service organization to unify the theatre forces of the nation; and to effect measures to bring more and better theatres to all the people at a price they can afford to pay.

Dr. Voorhees will also attend the annual joint convention of the American Educational Theatre Association and the Speech Association of America, on December 28, 29, 30 at the Hotel Commodore in New York. At one of the Friday afternoon sectional meetings she will present a demonstration in Choral Speaking. The AETA is one of the few national organizations which has declared its determination to hold its annual convention only in cities where hotel accommodations, services, and courtesies are equally available for all its members. Dr. Voorhees is a member of the Advisory Council of the AETA and of the Executive Board.

The Fisk Stagecrafter's Offerings for the 1950-1951 Season

Daphne du Maurier's Rebecca, November 2, 3, 4

The Nativity in tableaux, Dec. 3

A Shakespearean Play, March 8, 9, 10

Twenty-fifth Anniversary Production, April 12, 13, 14

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"Bali, in the Rose of the Wind," an article by Dr. Inez Adams, Associate Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, appears in *Patterns for Modern Living*, which is published by Delphian Society, Chicago, Illinois.

* * * *

Dr. Marie-Louise Josien, Mr. Robert Powell, '44, and Dr. Nelson Fuson, all members of the Fisk University Infrared Spectroscopy Laboratory Staff, attended the week-long conference on Infrared Spectroscopy at Ohio State University last June. Dr. Josien also attended the International Conference against Cancer in Paris France, in July and the Faraday Society Symposium on Infrared Spectroscopy at Cambridge, England, in September.

* * * *

"Socio-Economic Background and Birth Control Attitudes and Practices of Negro Mothers," an article by Dr. Preston Valien, Professor of Sociology, and Miss Ruth Vaughn, M. A. '50, will appear in the forthcoming issue of *Society and Social Research.*

* * * *

Dean W. J. Faulkner reports the following:

University Church attendance in Fall Semester is unusually good, averaging slightly more than four hundred per Sunday. Eighteen persons have joined the church, including three more members of the Nashville white community. (Thirty-seven off-campus white members are now enrolled.) Five hundred sixty worshippers partook of the Holy Communion Sunday, October 1st. The campus Sunday School is well organized for religious education of our faculty and community children. The Student Christian Association, with its various commissions of Bible Study, Intercollegiate Fellowship (interracial), Blind School and Juvenile Detention Home Visitation, Quiet Hour Friday afternoons, and Vespers Sunday evenings, is in a healthy spiritual state. Volunteer faculty advisors to student leadership are the secret of this religious success. The University Choir is still one of the great blessings of our Morning Worship Service.

* * * *

Dean Faulkner was honored with the following responsibilities this fall: guest speaker at the Missions Council of the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York, October 29-31. While in New York he met with the Executive Committee of the National Association of College and University Chaplains, of which he is president, and with the Personnel Committee of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America. He was also Devotional Leader for the 5th Biennial Assembly of the United Council of Church Women, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14-16. He arranged the Communion Service for this ecumenical conference of 2000 church women, and was assisted by seventy local clergymen at the Shriners' Temple. The Fisk Jubilee Singers, sixteen students under the direction of Prof. John W. Work, sang beautifully at this service, and several other times for the Assembly. Dean Faulkner, through the cooperation of Mr. Marcus Rambo, interviewed senior students in four Cincinnati high schools about coming to Fisk. He combines student-recruiting with his speaking engagements across the country.

* * * *

Dr. Lyman V. Cady, of the Department of Religion and Philosophy, attended the Constituting Convention of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America held in Cleveland, Ohio, November 28-December 1, as visiting delegate.

The Convention in establishing the new National Council as the organ of cooperative work for twenty-nine denominations, reporting 32,000,000 church members, was a historic milestone of great significance in the forward movement of church unity and cooperation. Five Negro churches are charter members of the new council. Dr. Cady reports that in the programs representatives of these communions took significant and appropriate parts in these proceedings.

* * * *

Dr. L. M. Collins, M.A. '37, of the Department of English, at the May, 1950 Commencement, established the Hines-Brooks Award, for achievement in Art. The award, a gold-bronze medal, to be given annually, is named to honor Mrs. Ida E. Hines of Alexandria, Louisiana, and Mrs. Harriette P. O. Brooks of Los Angeles, California, relatives of the donor. The The Hines-Brooks Award is conceived as a stimulus to Art majors to create as their talents lead them, and as a reward for conspicuous advancement in the major over an extended period.

* * * *

Miss Mary D. Shane, '27, now Acting Dean of Women, represented Fisk University as the Assistant Registrar, at a Workshop for Deans and Registrars called by the National Association of Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools on November 2 and 3 at Howard University, Washington, D.C.

News Notes

Mr. Lemuel L. Foster, '11, of New York City, has succeeded Mr. William Pickens, M. A., '08, as Director of the Inter-Racial Section of the Bonds Division. Dr. Pickens who had served for nine years as Director of the Inter-Racial Section has retired to his home in New York City, but will continue to advise the Treasury as a volunteer consultant. Ceremonies in Washington, D. C., were held to welcome Mr. Foster to the bonds organization and to wish the retiring Director of Inter-Racial affairs, Dr. Pickens, farewell.

* * * *

Mr. Lubin Pickwood, '33, M.A. '38, Mrs. Juanita Lorick Kelsey, '43, and Mrs. Veoria Warmsley Shivery, '30, are employed in the case department of Brownsville Welfare Center, New York City Department of Welfare.

* * * *

The Chamberlin Studio of which Mrs. Margaret Spaulding Shearin, former student, is instructor, presented its twenty-fifth anniversary piano recital on Sunday, October 1, at North Carolina College at Durham. The Chamberlin Studio is named in honor of Miss Mary E. Chamberlin who served for more than thirty years as teacher of piano at Fisk University.

* * * *

Miss Anna Pearl Silvers, of Kirkwood, Missouri, senior student at Fisk University, attended the Mt. Holyoke Institute on the United Nations last summer. Miss Silvers was granted a scholarship by the Fisk International Student Center.

Miss Silvers has been highly honored in receiving a personal invitation from President Harry Truman

SOLICITING STUDENTS FOR YOUR ALMA MATER

How about saying a good word to and directing to Fisk that promising high school senior whom you know? Literature giving essential facts about Fisk will be sent to any whose names and addresses are mailed by you to the Registrar.

to attend the President's Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, to be held in the National Guard Armory in Washington, D. C., December 3-7. She is the sole Negro student representative from the State of Missouri. The civic clubs of St. Louis are generously sponsoring her trip. Miss Silvers has received a number of signal honors and scholarship awards in her high school and college career.

* * * *

Miss Marjorie D. Boyd, of the senior class, was likewise honored in having been selected by the Tennessee Governor's Commission to attend President Truman's Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, December 3-7. Miss Boyd is a member of the Student Council, a member of Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities, president of the Sociology Club, and a member of the National Honorary Sociological Fraternity.

* * * *

Miss Janeria Franklin, a senior student from Kansas City, Kansas, has this past year been elected president of the Tennessee Intercollegiate Christian Conference, composed of representatives from the Christian organizations in the leading colleges and universities of the state. Also, Miss Franklin representing the Student Christian Association of Fisk University at the 1950 Tennessee-Kentucky Conference of Congregational-Christian Churches meeting in Memphis, Tennessee was elected president of the Pilgrim Fellowship, which is the Youth Department of the Conference.

* * * *

Dr. Preston Valien, Dr. Herman Long, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University, Mr. Isham Jones, M. A., '39, Elizabeth, New Jersey, Mr. Robert B. Johnson, '42. Elmira, New York, Lt. Dennis D. Nelson, '33, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Arthur Johnson, a fellow at Fisk University in 1949-1950, attended the National Association of Intergroup Relations in New York City, November 13-20.

LOST CONTACTS

Help us reduce the number of Fiskites who have lost their school contacts. Keep the Alumni Office informed about yourself. Your schoolmates and friends will be interested in learning of your whereabouts, experiences and achievements through the Fisk News.

Class Notes

1916

Mrs. Hazel Wilson McCree (H.Ec.) is house director at North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina.

1920

Miss Camille C. Levy, Florence, South Carolina, was awarded the M. A. degree in vocational guidance and occupational Adjustment from Columbia University in June, 1950. Miss Levy is an employment interviewer with the New York State Employment Service.

1935

Mrs. Rebecca Baker Neal, Atlanta, Georgia, attended the International Conference of Social Workers this past summer.

Mr. L. Howard Bennett, who received the Doctor of Law degree from the Law School, University of Chicago, in June, 1950, is now associated with the law firm of Hall, Smith and Hedlund, 311 Produce Bank Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Though engaged in the general practice of law, Mr. Bennett will be working largely in administrative and constitutional law with special reference to labor law, workmen's compensation, and civil rights.

1937

Rev. W. L. Cash, Jr., Chattanooga, Tennessee, is a graduate student at the University of Michigan.

1939

Mrs. Nellie Hawkins Jones is employed in the personnel department of Grand Rapids (Mich.) Brass Company. She is the first Negro to be employed in that department.

1942

Mrs. Nan Delany Hines is an instructor in the physical education department at Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina.

1943

Dr. Arvine M. Bradford, M.A., recently passed the Pennsylvania State Board of Examinations. Dr Bradford is now medical director at Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Mrs. Antoinette Saunders Demond, M.A. '46, is teaching two classes in introductory sociology at Pierce College, an American college for Greek girls, in Athens, Greece.

1944

Dr. Earl Belle Smith is a resident physician at Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.

Miss Mary Ellen Fickling is an instructor in physical education at Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas.

1945

Miss Catherine Boyd, New Rochelle, NewYork, is enrolled in the graduate school of New York University.

Mrs. Mildred McKenzie Simmons recently received the M.A. degree in education from the University of Illinois.

1946

Mr. Charles Ulman Smith, M.A., received the Ph.D. degree in sociology from Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, at the close of the 1950 summer session. Dr. Smith has resumed his teaching duties at Florida A. and M. College. Tallahassee, Florida.

Miss Marjorie Capehart, M.A. '50, is an instructor in chemistry at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Miss Frances Clark, Nashville, Tennessee, was awarded the Master's degree from the New York School of Social Work in June, 1950.

Mrs. Virginia McClenton Woody, Danville, Virginia, attended New York University this past summer.

Miss Marjorie Mack, Chicago, Illinois, is enrolled in the New York School of Social Work.

Mrs. Helen Meacham Saunders is employed in the Adjutant General's Office, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

1948

Mr. Morris Brooks, Jr., is vocational guidance and industrial secretary at the Seattle (Wash.) Urban League. He recently received the Master's degree from New York University in vocational guidance and personnel administration.

Mr. William McKinley Phillips, Jr., M.A. '50, is enrolled in the Graduate School of The University of Chicago, where he is also serving as an assistant to Dr. Louis Wirth.

Miss Carolyn Hines is an instructor in mathematics at Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Miss Hines received the M.A. degree in mathematics from Columbia University in June, 1950.

Mr. Thomas U. Foster is employed in the Adjutant General's Office, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

1949

Mr. Floyd A. Farrar is in military service. RCT Farrar is presently stationed at Fort Eustis, Virginia.

Mr. Lawrence R. Neblett is a fresh-

man medical student at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. George A. Moore, Jr., is enrolled in Meharry Medical College.

Mrs. Alice Baker Smith is a clinical instructor at Homer G. Phillips Hospital, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. Stanley Hugh Smith, M.A. '50, is a teaching assistant in sociology at Washington State College. He is also pursuing courses toward the doctorate degree.

Mr. Jack S. Motley, recently inducted into the Army, has passed the Officers Candidate Test. Before his induction he worked with the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company in Houston, Texas.

Mr. Exalton A. Delco, Jr., is an instructor at Texas State University, Houston, Texas.

Miss Willie F. Kiah is teaching French at Voorhees School and Junior College, Denmark, South Carolina.

Miss Joan Bontemps received the M.A. degree in library service from the University of Southern California in August, 1950. Miss Bontemps is associate librarian at Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland.

Mr. Frank M. Demby received the M.S. degree from West Virginia University in June, 1950.

Mr. Lamar Edwards has been inducted into the Army.

Mrs. Lillian Porter Foster is employed in the Adjutant General's Office, Department of Defense, Washington, D.C.

1950

Mr. Frank M. Adams is a graduate student in health education at the University of Indiana, Bloomington, Indiana.

Miss Barbara L. Alexander is pursuing graduate work on a scholarship at the Worden School of Social Work of Our Lady of the Lake College, San Antonio, Texas. She is the first and only Negro full-time student enrolled at the institution.

Mr. John A. Baker is assistant to the manager and agent for the Frierson-McClellan Realty Company, Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Robert Bass is a freshman dental student at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Della M. Bell is attending the New York School of Social Work, pursuing study toward an M.S. degree in Psychiatric social work. Miss Bell received a Benezet Fellowship sponsored by the National Urban League.

Miss Dorothy M. Bell is working in the public school system as part time instructor in physical education and basketball coach for girls at the Morehouse Parish Training School, Bastrop, Louisiana.

Miss Gladys M. Black is attending the University of Oklahoma, working toward the M.Mus. degree with a major in piano.

Mr. Carl E. Bonner is instructor in physical education in the public school system in Chicago, Illinois. He is also pursuing graduate study toward the M.A. degree at Northwestern University.

Miss Dolores Branche is attending The International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark. Miss Branche is studying international relations.

Miss Erness E. Bright is teaching at Douglass High School, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. Lawrence V. Cole is working in government service in Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Lily DaCosta is working in blood chemistry at the Bronx Hospital, New York City.

Miss Sallie R. Dade is teaching English and speech at Woodstock Training School, Lucy, Tennessee.

Miss Willie Beatrice Wimes is teaching at Dunbar High School, Savannah, Tennessee.

Mr. Jesse A. Smith is teaching mathematics in Edwards High School, Gonzales, Texas.

Mr. Britton Armstead, Jr., is a graduate student at the University of Indiana.

Miss Barbara Jean Dawson is a graduate student in commerce at the State University of Iowa.

Mr. Aaron M. Dotson is enrolled in the Atlanta School of Social Work in the field of psychiatric social work.

Miss Marye E. Edwards is teaching in the public school system and the adult education system (veterans' school) in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Mr. Albert H. Felder is teaching at Wenonah High School, near Birmingham, Alabama.

Mr. Wilson Frost is pursuing courses toward the Master's degree in business administration at Depaul University, Chicago, Illinois. He is also working in the payroll division of the Postal Transportation Service, Chicago.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pasley Green, M.A., is teaching home economics and science at Washington Junior High School, Nashville, Tennessee. Mrs. Green has been teaching in the Nashville public school system for several years.

Miss Juanita Ann Hanger is pursuing courses toward the M.A. degree in psychology at Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Mattie S. Heard is head of the Department of English and Speech at Childress Vocational High School, Wynne, Arkansas.

Mr. David H. Howard is head of the Department of Social Science at East Academy High School, Troy, Alabama.

Miss Ella W. Jackson is teaching at Elkmont School, an elementary school, in Elkmont, Alabama.

Mr. H. Andrew Johnson, III, is a graduate student in physical education at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts. He is also serving as recreation leader in one of the elementary schools of the public school system in Springfield.

Miss Lillie Johnson is a first year staff nurse at Hubbard Hospital, Meharry Medical College.

Mr. William S. Johnson is teaching music at Allen White School, Whiteville, Tennesssee.

Miss Dorothea D. Jones is attending The International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark. She is making a study of cooperative and international relations of Scandinavian countries.

Mr. Geddes A. Jones is attending The International People's College, Elsinore. Denmark. He is studying international law.

Mr. Willard Kelly is a graduate student in mathematics at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Miss Myllicent Kennedy is teaching social studies at Melbourne Vocational High School, Melbourne, Florida.

Miss Louise B. King is enrolled in the Atlanta School of Social Work in the field of psychiatric case work.

Mr. James L. League is a clerk-typist at Mitchell Field in New York.

Miss Gloria Lockhart is a graduate student in mathematics at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Edward W. Martin is a graduate student in zoology at Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Miss Vera E. McBryde is a freshman student at Meharry Medical College.

Mr. John F. McGhee is an insurance agent at Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Mr. Walter A. Mercer is a graduate student in elementary education at Indiana University.

Miss Ferdie L. Miller is a public school nurse in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. James A. Moreland is an inventory clerk at the Newark Electric Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Leon E. Morris is teaching adult academic education at Peabody High School (county school system), Alexandria, Louisiana.

Mrs. Marquenta Jones Neblett is a freshman medical student at Meharry Medical College.

Miss Maxine Patterson is a graduate student in the Department of Education, field of arts and sciences, at St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri.

Mr. W. Earl Pearson is teaching music at Carver-Smith High School, Columbia, Tennessee.

Mr. Fountain Ragland is a freshman dental student at Meharry Medical and Dental College.

Mrs. Adeline Black Robinson, M.A., teacher for several years at Carter-Lawrence School. Nashville (Tenn.) public school system, is this year teacher of exceptional children, a new position, at the same school.

Miss Fredricka A. Robinson is teaching public school music at C. A. Johnson High School, Columbia, South Carolina.

Mr. James H. Sherwood is enrolled at Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts, pursuing courses toward the Ed.M. degree.

Miss Sidney J. Silver is teaching English and French and directing the chorus at Brunswick County Training School, Southport, North Carolina.

Miss Emmy-Lou Sleet is pursuing courses toward the M.S. degree at the Atlanta University School of Library Service.

Mrs. Sarah Harrel Smith is a scholarship student at Smith College School of Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts. She is now doing field placement in psychiatric social work at the Topeka State Hospital, Topeka, Kansas.

Mr. Edward W. Spears is teaching in the Chicago (Ill.) public school system.

Mr. Thomas P. Turner, III, is attending Loyola University, Chicago, Ill., in the Department of Education, and working on the M.S. degree in biochemistry at DePaul University, Chicago.

Mr. Theodore Wallace is teaching at Booker T. Washington High School, Dallas, Texas.

Miss Dorothy Washington is pursuing courses toward the M.S. degree at the Atlanta University School of Library Service.

Miss Meltonia White plans to tour the forty-eight states of the Union, twenty of which were covered during the summer.

Mrs. Evelyn Nixon Williams is teaching music at Montgomery High School, Lexington, Tennessee.

Mr. Joseph G. Williams is teaching social studies at Cottage Hill Vocational High School, Montrose, Mississippi.

Miss Vernita G. Williams is pursuing courses toward the M.S. degree in biochemistry at The University of Chicago.

Mr. James Wright, Jr., was inducted into the Army on September 12. He has passed tests for Officers Candidate School.

Miss Ruth E. Vaughn, M.A., is a fellowship student in sociology at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.

Enrolled in the Graduate Department at Fisk University are Mr. Leon D. Cowan, Mr. John W. Garner, Miss Juanita Goodloe, Mr. Mahlon J. Griffith, Mr. George M. Hansberry, Mr. William L. Stepp, Miss Alyce C. Taliaferro, and Rev. Paul Hayes.

Others enrolled in Meharry Medical and Dental College are Mr. James Jeffries Mayes, Mr. Herman Harvey Jones, Jr., Mr. Samuel P. Callahan, Mr. Carl E. Hyman, Mr. Gharbharan R. Mathura, and Mr. Howard K. Ragland.

Miss Edythe M. Paulin is attending The International People's College, Elsinore, Denmark, studying cooperative and international relations of the Scandinavian Countries.

Miss A. LaVerne Gaither is organist and teacher of music theory at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Snowden I. McKinnon is enrolled at Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. He is the first and only Negro student enrolled.

Miss Martha Ann Blakemore is a statistical clerk in the Pediatric Department, Meharry Medical College.

Mrs. Margaret Williams Buchanan is a secretary in the Dental Department at Meharry Medical College.

Miss Udoxie Goodwin is a teaching fellow in public health nursing at Meharry Medical College.

Miss Odessie Goodwin is a staff nurse at Meharry Medical College.

Mrs. Vivian Battle Burroughs is teaching art in the Nashville (Tenn.) public school system.

Mr. Valton A. Chatman is enrolled in Howard University Medical School, Washington, D.C.

Rev. Paul Hayes is the minister at Kayne Avenue Baptist Church, Nashville, Tennessee, where he has served for several years.

Mrs. Thelma Edwards Marshall is a supervisor in the Department of Welfare, Gary, Indiana. Mrs. Marshall previously served in this same capacity for several years. For the past two years she was a member of the staff of the Dean of Women at Fisk University.

Mr. Clifford R. Matthews is teaching at Boylan-Haven School, Jacksonville, Florida.

Mr. Barron M. F. Palmer is enrolled in Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa.

Miss Marye Ruth Palmer, M.A.. is an instructor in English at Fisk University.

Mr. Joseph Tucker is enrolled in Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

Mr. Maurice Henderson has been inducted into the Army.

ENROLLMENT

First Semester

1950-1951

CLASSIFICATION	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Seniors	87	104	191
Juniors	69	91	160
Sophomores	67	104	171
Freshmen	86	124	210
Specials	3	3	6
Graduates	33	20	53
Graduate Specials	6		6
Grand Total	351	446	797

Wedding Bells

Mr. Joseph G. Williams, '50, to Miss Ruby W. Thurman, June 28, 1950, in Yazoo City, Mississippi.

Miss Lois McEachin, '49, to Mr. Wendell L. Thompson, Jr., August 26, 1950, in Newport News, Virginia.

Miss Sarah B. Harrell, '50, to Mr. Stanley Hugh Smith, '49. M.A. '50, September 5, 1950, in Elkton, Maryland.

Mrs. Hattie Walker Collins, '22, to Rev. Lee E. Mosbey, April 9, 1950, in Clarksville, Tennessee.

Miss Nathalie G. Hobbs, '48, to Mr. Henry G. Jones, former student, Augusut 26, 1950, in Toledo, Ohio.

Miss Helen Hortense Tildon, '47, to Dr. Thomas Jones Calhoun, July 9, 1950, in Tuskegee, Alabama.

Mr. Lamar Edwards, '49, to Miss Vesper Hopkins, summer graduate student, September 2, 1950, in Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Marquenta Jones, '50, to Mr. Laurence R. Neblett, '49, September 7, 1950, in Nashville, Tennessee.

Miss Brooksie Nell Jarrett, '50, to Mr. Warren James Sylvan, August 6, 1950, in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Miss Edwyna L. Goodwin, '50, to Mr. Kenneth D. Dones, '49, July 17, 1950, in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Miss Thelma B. Clark, '45, to Mr. Charles Evont Grays, August 18, 1950, in Orange, Texas.

Miss Olive L. Wright, '47, to Mr. Heber E. Covington, Jr., June 4, 1950, in Bennettsville, South Carolina.

Miss Hortense G. Williams, '41, to Atty. Robert W. Gray, July 20, 1950, in Folkston, Georgia.

Dr. Clinton H. Buford, '41, to Miss Cathryn Clement, August 26, 1950, in Lebanon, Ohio.

Miss Ruth May Morris, '46, to Mr. Claude L. Tatton, June 3, 1948, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Miss Anita Bracy, '50, to Mr. Cornelius Tucker, '50, April 22, 1950, in Franklin, Tennessee.

Mrs. Helen Young Howard, '35, to Mr. Norris Davis, August 20, 1950, in Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

Miss Norma E. Stokes, '48, to Mr. William O. Warner, February 15, 1950, in Southern Pines, North Carolina.

Future Fiskites

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Lucas (Ernestine Garrett, '35, M.A. '37), a daughter, Emily Margaret, July 22, 1950.

To Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd V. Dickey (Maple Lee Dickey, former graduate student), a son, Lloyd Victor, II, March 13, 1950.

To Mr. and Mrs. Solomon J. Jones (Helen I. Turner, '40), a second son, Solomon James, Jr., January 24, 1950.

To Mr. and Mrs. John G. King (Ruth Cunningham, '49), a daughter, Sandra Elaine, May 26, 1950.

To Mr. Kenneth A. Love, '49, and Mrs. Love, a son, Kenneth Albert, II, September 7, 1950.

To Mr. Harold Marioneaux, student at Fisk, and Mrs. Marioneaux (Esther Commander, '48), a daughter, Deborah Antoinette, October 22, 1949.

To Capt. Edward C. Moon, Jr., former student, and Mrs. Moon, a daughter, Mary Carlotta, April 27, 1950.

To Mr. James A. Moreland, '50, and Mrs. Moreland (Norma Adamson, former student), a son, Glenn Norman, August 20, 1950.

To Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Clarke (Johnnie Ruth Hall, M.A. '43), a son, Christopher Valien, August 27, 1950.

To Dr. Joseph A. Wiltshire, '43, and Mrs. Wiltshire (Mary Mickens Wiltshire, '47), a daughter, Jill Patricia, November 3, 1950.

To Dr. Evan Gregory Moore, former student, and Mrs. Moore (Carolyn Stevenson, '45), a son, Evan Gregory, Jr., September 26, 1950.

To Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Jones (Mamie Long, '49), a daughter, Mamie Louise, September 3, 1950.

To Dr. and Mrs. Robert W. Hunt (Nareda Holloway, '45), a son, Robert W., Jr., October 25, 1950.

To Mr. Albert H. Felder, '50, and Mrs. Felder, a son, Albert H., Jr., October 1, 1950.

To Mr. and Mrs. Claude L. Tatton (Ruth May Morris, '46), a daughter, Claudia Ethel, February 18, 1949.

To Mr. and Mrs. Julius A. McMillan (Helena D. Moore, '48), a son, Julius A., Jr., October 17, 1950.

To Mr. Robert Bass, '50. and Mrs. Bass (Dorris Bell Bass, graduate student at Fisk), a son, Robert Bell, June 21, 1950.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Edgar Smith (Imogene B. Freeman), former students, twins, Gail and Gary, August 1, 1950. The boy, Gary, passed August 5, 1950.

Requiescat In Pace

Dr. H. H. Weathers, '23, father of Mr. H. H. Weathers, Jr., Fisk student, August 4, 1950, in East St. Louis, Illinois.

Dr. Calvin R. Claiborne, former student, husband of Mrs. Mattie Compton Claiborne, '23, August 1, 1950.

Dr. W. B. Sawyer, father of Mr. W. B. Sawyer, Jr., '40, July 29, 1950, in Miami, Florida.

Mr. Napoleon Lewis, father of Dr. Elsie Lewis, '32, July 14, 1950, in Nashville, Tennessee.

Mr. Arthur B. McNulty, '40, brother of Mr. Lester G. McNulty, '28, and Mrs. Helen McNulty Hicks, '43, May 12, 1950, in New York City.

Mrs. Cora Woodfolk, mother of Mrs. Beulah Woodfolk Allen, Mus.B. '36, October 6, 1950, in Nashville, Tennessee.

Mrs. Birdie Wills Snyder, '93, aunt of Mrs. Birdie Russell Rose, '19, and Miss Willie P. Russell, '25, June 25, 1950, in Louisville, Kentucky.

Mrs. Hazel Bass Williams, sister of Miss Novella Bass, '35, Miss Katherine Bass, '37, and Mr. Robert Bass, former student, September 22, 1950, in Denver, Colorado.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jones Lewis, Normal 1889, mother of Mrs. Ferris Lewis Moore, '19, Mr. Victor D. Lewis, '21, and Mr. Russell Lewis, former student, November 13, 1950, in Chicago, Illinois.

Mrs. Jennie Anderson Shorter, Mus. '17, sister of Mrs. Martha Wells Brown, Normal '00, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wells Adams, Mus. '08, and niece of Mrs. Jennie Cheatham Lee, former student, November 7, 1950, in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Mrs. Nina Firse, former student, of Chicago, Illinois. The date of Mrs. Firse's death is unknown to the Alumni Office.

Mrs. Mary K. Richardson, mother of Rev. Minor Scovel Richardson, '10, and Dr. Reuben Richardson, former student, and grandmother of Mrs. Mary Richardson Walker, '35, M.A. '36, and Dr. Reuben Richardson, '43, August 2, 1950, in Nashville, Tennessee.

FISK UNIVERSITY
CHOIR ON THE AIR

Every Sunday, 10:15 P.M.

STATION WSM

650 on your dial

Central Standard Time

Tell your friends

OUR NEW EMPHASIS

Participation by More Alumni in the Financial Support of Their Alma Mater

Every Alumnus cannot afford to be a big gifts contributor to Fisk; but, everyone of us can afford to make some contribution to the Fisk Alumni Fund every year—be it $2 or $5 or $10 or $25 or $50 or $100. Something from Everyone according to his means.

[Fisk]

EXPENSES

The average semester's expenses, excluding music, laboratory fees and cost of books and incidentals, amount to $345.25. The music student pays approximately $50.00 in addition; the laboratory student pays according to the course taken; while books cost from $12 to $25 per semester. Travel, clothing and personal expenses vary greatly.

Average Fees for One Semester

Tuition—12 to 16 credit hours	$150.00
Board, Room, Laundry, Heat, Light	*180.00
Health Fee	5.00
Athletic Fee	5.00
Library Deposit	3.00
Student Government	.50
Student Publications	2.25
Total	$345.75

Special Fees

Matriculation fee (payable with application and not refundable)	$ 10.00
Reservation fee (payable with application and yearly thereafter; applied on account after entrance)	
Dormitory Students	10.00
Day Students	8.00
Room Deposit (for boarding students—payable with application unused part returnable on withdrawal)	5.00
Late Pre-Registration Fee	5.00
Late Registration Fee	5.00 to 10.00
Absence from class before or after a holiday	5.00
Reinstatement charge—payable after being dropped for non-payment of fees	6.00
Special examination, each	2.00
Library Deposit (unused balance returnable at end of school year)	3.00
Health Fee (each semester)	5.00
Athletic Fee (each semester)	5.00
Tuition, less than 12 credits and more than 16 credits—per credit hour	12.50
Diploma fee (payable at graduation)	10.00
Transcript of record (after the first one)	1.00

Laboratory Fees

Art and Art Appreciation	$ 2.00
Botany 101, 102	7.50
Zoology 101, 102	7.50
Zoology 201, 202, 203, 204	9.50
Chemistry 101, 102	15.00
Chemistry 105, 106, 210, 211	11.25
Chemistry 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 235, 236, 390	16.00
(Unusual breakage and use of chemicals will be charged extra)	
Physics 101, 102	7.50
Physics 201, 202, 213, 223	10.00
Physics 250, 251	12.50
Speech Laboratory	1.00

*The University reserves the right to adjust the charges for board, room, laundry, heat and light to cover costs.

THE STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

Health supervision and medical care are provided for students through the Student Health Service, sponsored jointly by Fisk University and Meharry Medical College. The Health Service is housed in Hubbard Hospital, directly adjacent to the Fisk campus. The Staff consists of a director, a Student Health Service Physician, two assistant physicians, seven consultants in specialities and supporting nursing and clerical personnel.

Regular services and privileges include the following:

1. General measures designed to provide health protection for the group.

2. Ambulatory medical care for students coming to the Health Service Clinic. This feature is practically unlimited. Medicines are not free, but may be obtained from the Hubbard Hospital dispensary at cost or near cost.

3. Complete medical surveys with follow-up. These are given to all entering students.

4. Consultations with and emergency treatment by specialists in internal medicine; surgery-orthopedics; surgery-gynecology; ear, eye, nose and throat; psychiatry and dentistry. Specialty services not appearing in this list are not routinely available as prepaid features.

5. Assistance to students in their obtaining the services of "private physicians," unlisted specialists and case management by specialists.

6. Emergency room calls by Health Service Physicians: These are made in response to requests from the Deans of Personnel or their authorized agents, and the heads of houses in which students must place their needs for such service before the persons officially designated.

7. Immunizations: Prepaid inoculations against diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever are available, as are Schick and Dick tests.

8. Statements of illness: Such statements are made available by the secretary to students only for illnesses treated by or through Health Service personnel.

9. Certification: Food handlers certificates are free to students. One "health certificate" per year is free. Other certificates are available only on a fee-for-service basis.

10. Laboratory privileges are limited to routine blood and urine studies done at entrance or periodic health appraisals.

The Hubbard Hospital connected with Meharry Medical College and only a two-minute walk from the Fisk campus provides hospitalization for students who require such service. *Hospital charges are not covered by the University health fee.* All arrangements for hospitalization and expenses incident thereto are made directly between the students and the Treasurer of Meharry Medical College.

A matriculation fee of $10.00 is charged to new students and is payable only once.

A library deposit of $3.00 is payable at the opening of each school year. Library fines are charged to this deposit. An unused balance will be refunded at the close of the school year. The student will be billed for any books lost at list prices plus a service charge of $1.00 per volume to cover costs of reordering, recataloging, and reprocessing the volumes.

MUSIC FEES

Piano, Organ or Voice, each per semester	$ 45.00
Students of 14 up to college age	40.00
Students under 14 years of age	30.00
Piano rental, per semester	5.00
Organ rental, per semester	10.00

A student enrolled in Applied Music during half or less of a semester pays one-half of the charges of the semester, while a student enrolled for over one-half of a semester pays the full charges for the semester.

Academic courses in music are charged for as a part of the regular general tuition. Additional charges in music are necessary only when a student enrolls in voice, piano or organ.

PAYMENTS

All accounts are payable in advance. Charges for room, board, laundry, heat and light may be paid in two installments of $90.00 each—the first payment at registration and the second at mid-term. Diplomas and transcripts of records are withheld until the student has paid in full all tuition fees and other charges.

In any case where terms are made, a student will be dropped from his classes because of a failure to meet the agreed payments and may be reinstated in his classes only after satisfactory payments have been made and a reinstatement charge of $6.00 has been paid.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

(a) All students who were enrolled during the preceding semester, and who may not be able to pay their entire bills on the registration day of the current semester must make arrangements before the registration day of that semester for paying their bills.

Failure to conform to this procedure will result in the application of the usual penalty for late pre-registration.

Under the usual conditions of late registration, the last opportunity to complete registration will expire when the Comptroller's office closes on the last day for late registration in the current semester.

(b) New students and others who were not enrolled during the preceding semester will be admitted to their classes upon the completion of their responsibilities in the Registrar's Office; and when necessary, they may be given ten days from the date of registration in which to complete their financial arrangements in the Comptroller's office.

Failure to complete these financial arrangements before the expiration of the ten-day period will close the opportunity of students to complete registration during the current semester. The full effect upon students of such failure, then, will be to bring about cancellation of incomplete registration and exclusion from dormitory, dining hall, classroom and all other facilities of the Institution throughout the remainder of the semester.

Students who have not paid their bills before examinations will not be admitted to the examinations and must take them, when qualified, at a subsequent period set aside for deferred examinations.

Remittances of money for school expenses should be made by post office money order, draft, registered letter or express. All remittances for school expenses should be made payable to Fisk University.

REFUNDS

Absences

After the first week of absence a prorated refund will be made on board and laundry. No refunds will be made for room.

Withdrawals

In case a student withdraws from the University, for any reason, he forfeits the price of his boarding charge for one week and all of his room charges for the semester. His board and laundry charges will be refunded for the remainder of the semester.

The refunds for tuition and fees exclusive of applied music are as follows:

When a student withdraws within one week of registration day, 90 per cent is refunded; within two weeks, 80 per cent; within three weeks, 70 per cent; within four weeks, 60 per cent; within five weeks, 50 per cent; within six weeks, 35 per cent; within seven weeks, 25 per cent; within eight weeks, 15 per cent. After eight weeks there is no refund of tuition or fees. The date of withdrawals is always to be considered the day on which the withdrawal blank properly signed by the Dean is deposited with the Registrar. No claim for refund is considered until this blank has been filled out and filed with the Registrar or official notice of withdrawal has been given by parents or guardian.

DORMITORY RESERVATION

New students wishing dormitory accommodations deposit an application fee of $20.00 at the time of making application for admission. This deposit

includes advance payment of the $10.00 matriculation fee and of the $10.00 dormitory reservation fee. When the admittance card is sent to the applicant, the $10.00 matriculation fee is applied on this account and the $10.00 dormitory reservation fee serves to reserve a room until the student is actually enrolled in the designated semester, when it is applied on the account of the student. If the applicant cancels the application before acceptance or if the applicant is not accepted, the $20.00 fee is refunded, *but not otherwise.*

Resident students who wish dormitory accommodations during the fall pay a room reservation fee of $10.00 on April 1st of each year. When the student enters the dormitory in the fall, the $10.00 reservation fee is used as a payment on his account. The reservation fee of resident students is forfeited if the student fails to enter the dormitory in the fall; but, if an application for the cancellation of the room reservation is made with adequate reason before August 1st of the current year, the reservation may be cancelled and the fee refunded.

DAY RESERVATION

New students expecting to live off the campus deposit an application fee of $18.00 which consists of advance payments of the $10.00 matriculation fee and of the $8.00 day reservation fee. Day students enrolled in the spring and planning to return in the fall pay a day reservation fee of $8.00 on April 1st of each year. The rules pertaining to the payment, use or refund of the dormitory reservation fee also apply to the day reservation fee.

ROOM DEPOSIT

Each student residing in a dormitory must maintain with the Comptroller a room deposit of $5.00 which is held until the student withdraws from the University and the room is vacated. All damages to the room or furniture are charged to the student and are deducted from this deposit, or, if in excess, are required directly from the student.

New students make their room deposits when first paying their accounts. Resident students must have the full deposit of $5.00 at the beginning of the fall semester in addition to the $10.00 room reservation fee in order to hold a reservation.

When a student reserves a room in a University dormitory or cottage, it is mutually understood and agreed that the student shall pay for the room throughout the full year during which he or she is enrolled in the Institution.

The University reserves the right to close the dormitories during Christmas vacation and Spring vacation.

All students who are not members of the graduating class or the choir are expected to vacate the dormitories immediately upon the close of their last examination in May, in order that the dormitories may be utilized by commencement guests.

It is suggested that new students send a parcel post package addressed to themselves at Fisk University, shortly in advance of their arrival on the campus. Students supply their own pillow, bed linen and covering, towels, and any other room accessories such as pictures, rugs and vases. Any of these items not otherwise sent should be included in this package.

BOARDING DEPARTMENT

The University Dining Room in Jubilee Hall is open to students, Faculty members, and guests throughout the academic year. Students pay a charge covering all meals for each semester (no supper is served on Sunday evenings). This charge is part of the general fee of $180.00 per semester for board, room, and laundry.

The University reserves the right to close the boarding department during Christmas and Spring vacation.

Except in special cases in which permission has been obtained from the Student Aid Committee, students from outside the city of Nashville are required to reside in the University dormitories and to take board in the University Boarding Department.

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

JOSEPH L. EGAN
PRESIDENT

1200

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

N5D476 6R NL PD

NEWYORK NY DEC 4 1950

Place

DOCTOR W E B DUBOIS, COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

23 WEST 26 ST NYK

DEEPLY CONCERNED WAR CRISIS. CAN YOU JOIN ME AND SEVERAL LEADING SCIENTISTS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS, TRADE UNIONISTS, NEGRO LEADERS TO SPEND ONE HALF DAY TO DISCUSS EMERGENCY STEPS. MEETING WILL BE UNPUBLICIZED AND OFF THE RECORD. PROPOSE WE MEET IN NEW YORK CITY SUGGESTED DATES ARE SUNDAY OR MONDAY DECEMBER TENTH OR ELEVENTH OR MONDAY DECEMBER 18. WIRE ME COLLECT SOON AS POSSIBLE YOUR ORDER OF PREFERENCE AS TO DATES. ALSO WHETHER PREFER MEETING FOR MORNING, AFTERNOON OR ALL DAY DISCUSSION ALSO INVITING DOCTOR HARRY F WARD, REVEREND STEPHEN FRITCHMAN, JACK MCMANUS, DOCTOR DUBOIS, AND OTHERS ACTIVE IN PEACE MOVEMENT WHOM I AM SURE YOU KNOW.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH FLETCHER
135 LIBERTY STREET ROOM 409 NEW YORK CITY

1057P

Agreed any date
W E B DuBois

Sent collect 12/6/50

1-24-24

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

JAMES W. FORD

21 East 109th Street
New York, N.Y.
February 23, 1950

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

My very best wishes and highest personal regards on the occasion of your 82nd birthday.

James W. Ford

James W. Ford

348-31-30

348-31-31

March 17, 1950

Mr. James W. Ford
21 East 109th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Ford:

Thank you for your birthday greeting.

I appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

January 10, 1950

Mr. Clark Foreman
1 West 68th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Foreman:

I shall be glad to dine with you Wednesday, January 18, at 7:30 p.m. at 1 West 68th Street.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Forer]

Lecture Bureau
March 24

868 Revere Avenue
Trenton 9, N.J.
March 1, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
American Council of African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mr. Moroze has informed me that he cleared your speaking engagement in Trenton on Friday, March 24th, at a fee of one hundred dollars.

After our next meeting here, I shall be able to send you more information concerning the place and topic. In the meantime please send us a biographical sketch.

Sincerely yours,

Rose Forer

(Mrs.) Rose Forer

24-8-13

March 6, 1950

Mrs. Rose Forer
868 Revere Avenue
Trenton 9, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Forer:

Enclosed is the biographical sketch of Dr. Du Bois you requested.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

Enclosure:

March 10, 1950

Mrs. Rose Forer
868 Revere Avenue
Trenton, 9, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Forer:

Enclosed are the photographs you requested.

Will you please tell me if Dr. Du Bois is to speak for you on March 24, or April 24, as we are a little confused about the date.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LM:m

868 Revere Avenue
Trenton 9, N.J.
March 11, 1950

Lillian Murphy, Secretary
c/o Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Miss Murphy:

We are expecting Dr. DuBois to be in Trenton (most emphatically) on MARCH 24th, as we wrote you previously. A sample ticket is enclosed in order to show how we have arranged the time and place.

Thank you for the pictures of Dr. DuBois. We shall use them in our publicity.

Will you please let us know at what time on the 24th Dr. DuBois would arrive in Trenton? If he can come here a couple hours earlier, we should like to arrange a reception for him. Please let us know as soon as possible, so that we can make arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Rose Forer
(Mrs.) Rose Forer

24-8-14

March 17, 1950

Mrs. Rose Forer
868 Revere Avenue
Trenton, New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Forer:

This is to confirm my engagement to speak for you March 24.

I cannot come before the lecture, but will arrive on the 7:33 train.

I shall return sometime after the lecture, to New York.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-8-18

24-25-7

Charge to the account of $

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED			
DOMESTIC		CABLE	
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Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary cablegram.

WESTERN UNION

1206

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK

ACCOUNTING INFORMATION

TIME FILED

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY
BUY
WAR BONDS
TODAY

Mrs. Rose Forer
868 Revere Avenue, Trenton 9, New Jersey
March 24, 1950

ARRIVING TONIGHT 7:33 PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

W. E. B. Du Bois

Letters of appreciation

CHICAGO — DETROIT — GARY — ST. LOUIS — EAST ST. LOUIS

PARKER HOUSE SAUSAGE COMPANY

J. H. PARKER, President
MAIN OFFICE & FACTORY
4605-11 S. State Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
KEnwood 8-1112, 3

Department of Publicity
A. L. FOSTER, DIRECTOR
1900 CENTRAL AVENUE,
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.

24-L-35-36

3-1-50

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

By way of introduction, I was -, for over twenty-two years - the Executive Director of the Chicago Urban League. I am now handling publicity for this manufacturing concern and find time to write an occasional article for COLOR magazine. I also write news for the Associated Negro Press.

I read with keen interest the story of a newspaper reporter's recent interview with you and I write to extend my personal felicitations and to wish you montinued happiness and good health. I also congratulate you upon the forthright stand which you are taking on the African situation in which I have a very deep interest.

This company is sponsoring a series of broadcasts which have some educational value and social significance. On Mondays we present a summary of news regarding Negro progress; on Wednesdays we present "This is Your Heritage" - thumb-nail sketches of the lives of famous Negroes; and on Fridays - Parker house Variety Time. The young woman who writes the sketches of famous Negroes lives in New York and will be contacting you as she has included you in her series. I ask for her your patience.

With deep regards, I am
Very sincerely yours,

A. L. Foster

[FRANCE]

AMBASSADE DE FRANCE

SERVICE DE PRESSE ET D'INFORMATION

610 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. CIrcle 6-0103

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 2, 1950

#782

FRENCH NEGRO WOMAN SENATOR IN NEW YORK TO SERVE ON UNITED NATIONS SLAVERY COMMITTEE

Jane Vialle Available for Interviews on Africa

81-31-132

Senator Jane Vialle, Negro woman journalist who represents one million Africans of Ubangi-Shari (French Equatorial Africa) in the Council of the Republic, upper house of the French Parliament, is now in New York as a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Slavery of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

Born in the Congo, Jane Vialle was educated in Paris and has lived both in France and French Equatorial Africa. Before the war she was a staff writer of the Opera Mundi News Agency. She joined the underground Resistance movement in Marseille in 1940, was arrested in 1943 when the Germans occupied the city, and spent the next year in concentration camp and prison. She holds the Medal of the Resistance.

After Liberation Mme. Vialle joined the staff of the liberal daily Combat and covered the Constituent Assembly. She followed closely the debates on the reorganization of the French colonies into the French Union "based upon equality of rights and duties without distinction of race or creed."

Mme. Vialle entered politics in 1945, making a 9,000-mile speaking tour through Senegal, Ivory Coast, Ubangi-Shari and Chad. Her speeches on the educational and economic needs of the African people made such an impression that the next year she was elected to the Council of the Republic as one of the two

representatives of Ubangi-Shari. She was reelected in 1948 and is one of seventeen women in the 320-member Council. The territory she and her colleague represent is larger than France itself and five times as large as New York State. Its population is a little over one million.

Senator Vialle is a member of the Education and Overseas Territories Committees of the Council. Because she is convinced that women must play a great part in overcoming illiteracy and poverty in the underdeveloped countries, she founded the Association des Femmes de l'Union Française, which finances the training in France of young girls from the Overseas Territories who wish to serve their people as teachers, nurses or social workers. In the African town of Bangui she sponsored a cooperative that is building brick and concrete houses to replace the primitive mud huts in which the members now live.

The U. N. committee of experts on which Senator Vialle is now serving was appointed to study slavery in all its forms, including forced labor, peonage and survivals of pure slavery. Its other members are Professor Poblete Troncoso, of Chile, Bruno Lasker, of the United States, and C. W. W. Greenidge, of the United Kingdom.

Senator Vialle speaks English and is available for interviews on the social and economic problems of Africa. She can be reached at the Henry Hudson Hotel, Columbus 5-6100, at the United Nations, Delegates Lounge, Fieldstone 7-1100, or through this office. She will remain in the United States until March 23.

Huston - Upton concert

[Garrett]

Creative Age Press, Inc.

PUBLISHERS

GARRETT PUBLICATIONS, INC.
TOMORROW MAGAZINE

EILEEN J. GARRETT, PRESIDENT
EDITOR IN CHIEF

ELEVEN EAST 44TH STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 2-0078

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Eileen Garrett will not be in town on May 21 but she wishes to convey her best wishes for the success of the concert to be held on that night.

Sincerely yours,

Lenore Davison

Lenore Davison
Assistant to Mrs. Garrett.

24-8-2

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

May 9. 1950.

Reg for Info-

304 Seventh St.
Peoria, Ill.
October 27, 1950

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been overwhelmingly impressed with your style of writing and matchless scholarship.

Hence, I am writing to ask if you can refer me to any of your books which touch on the subjects : how to write, research and methodology.

As one of your many hero worshipers I am anxious to follow in your foot steps.

Respectfully yours,
Romeo B. Garrett
Romeo B. Garrett

P.S. If you have no books touching on the above subjects but can give me some suggestions I shall be happy to pay you whatever your charges may be.

24-b-29-20

regret he is unable to help you at this time
(Samuel Higginbotham)

November 3, 1950

Mr. Romeo B. Garrett
304 Seventh Street
Peoria, Illinois

Dear Mr. Garrett:

Dr. Du Bois regrets that he is unable to help you at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Reply to sylvania

Punta Gorda. Brit. Honduras
Central America
July 17th 1950

Mr William Edward Du Bois
20 West 40th Street
New York 18 N.Y.

Dear Mr Du Bois

I have prepared manuscripts on the American Negroes from Bondage to Freedom.
I would like to contribute these manuscript to you, as I believe they may be of interest to you, and others. They were compiled from facts, You may make use of same hoping to hear from you soon

I am
Yours Sincerely
Percy A. Gentle

GENTLE

246-29-29

September 18, 1950

Mr. Percy Gentle
Punta Gorda
British Honduras
Central America

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of July 17, but regret to say that I could not handle any manuscripts at present because I have no connection with any editorial or publication company. I should advise you to send it to some publisher.

I am glad of your interest in the subject.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

246-29-30

10S-402
White & Wyckoff
Holyoke, Mass.

Just a word of

heartfelt sympathy

to you and yours

Eva Giles

8357 N Creston St
Phila 4 Pa
June 29th 1950

Dear Cousin William,

I was deeply grieved to hear of Cousin Nina's passing.

You have my deepest sympathy

Sincerely yours
Eva Davis Giles

24-26-32

Correspondence

ELINOR S. GIMBEL
163 EAST 78TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

April 24, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 1, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Gimbel has asked me to send you the enclosed ticket for the opening of "Freight" on Wednesday, April 26th, at the Fulton Theatre at 8.15 P. M. Mrs. Gimbel will meet you at the theatre and she expects you at her house after theatre to meet Kenneth White.

Very truly yours,
Marion Cohen
Secretary

1948-31

Glenville AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL

660 Parkwood Dr. ★ GLenville 9773 ★ Cleveland 8, Ohio

January 17, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your photograph and the letter confirming your willingness to speak here February 5th. The title for your address can be given later--either "Human Rights" or "Freedom" would be appropriate.

Our committee thought it advisable to keep you informed on the details of the meeting now in preparation in Cleveland. Enclosed is a circular which gives you the program, place and date.

Would you kindly advise us of your planned time of arrival so that we may meet you? Unless you advise us to the contrary, we shall go forward with hotel arrangements for the day and night of the meeting.

Every indication points to a splendid meeting and we believe the audience will be in the neighborhood of 2,000 to 2,500. It will be of interest to you, I believe, that the Glenville Public Library with the cooperation of members of the staff of Western Reserve University are arranging a lobby display which will depict your many contributions to the Negro liberation movement.

It is somewhat difficult to state at this time what the status will be of the FEPC ordinance now pending before city council. This ordinance was shelved last year when the Chamber of Commerce and Mayor Thomas A. Burke announced a "voluntary" fair employment plan. This has been a sad disappointment and has done virtually nothing to end discrimination in the hiring and promotion of members of minority groups.

The FEPC ordinance is being opposed by the Chamber of Commerce again and it will require strenuous effort to force the measure upon the floor for a vote. There is the likelihood that our meeting will come as the legislation is about to be voted upon. Consequently, we feel that we are in a position to exert significant pressure through this expression of public opinion.

Passage of an FEPC ordinance in Cleveland would open the way for passage of similar legislation in other Ohio cities. Hence, we feel that our campaign is of importance not only to ourselves but to many other residents of our state.

As another point of background material, I should mention that both the Republican and Democratic parties at their last conventions pledged to enact

74-8-2

continued from page 1

Glenville Area Community Council
660 Parkwood Drive
Cleveland 8, Ohio

state FEPC legislation. A bill was introduced; all life was amended from it and then this weak measure was betrayed and defeated.

Nevertheless, the demand of the people of our city and state for the realization of FEPC continues to swell each day. Your contribution, we feel confident, will hearten all democratic forces in pushing this campaign to a successful conclusion.

Should you have any question you desire answered prior to the meeting, kindly advise me and I will do my best to supply you with the information.

Very sincerely yours,

Frances Williams

Mrs. Frances Williams, Chairman
East 105th Street Neighborhood Committee

FW/jm
Enc. 1

24-8-3

January 31, 1950

24-12-2

Mrs. Frances Williams, Chairman
East 105th Street Neighborhood Committee
660 Parkwood Drive
Cleveland 8, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I shall arrive in Cleveland Saturday night. I will let you know the exact time.

I shall leave Monday morning.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 16, 1950

Mrs. Frances Williams
East 105th Street Neighborhood Com.
660 Parkwood Drive
Cleveland 8, Ohio

My dear Mrs. Williams:

I want to thank you very much for the splendid audience which you gave me in Cleveland. I enjoyed speaking to it.

Also present my best wishes to Mr. & Mrs. Styres. (I think that is the name).

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-15

Glenville AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL

660 Parkwood Dr. ★ GLenville 9773 ★ Cleveland 8, Ohio

February 28, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Council On African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

24-b-25-35

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

For sometime I have delayed writing you in the hope that I could report what use our Council was going to make of your recent Cleveland address. This has not yet been decided. However, I rather think we will want to publish some kind of popular brochure aimed at making real progress under the local F.E.P.C. Ordinance. In such a brochure we would probably use some quotations from your address.

I want to add my personal thanks to those of the sponsoring groups for the splendid address you gave at the February 5th Rally.

Enclosed are the clippings from the Plain Dealer for your record.

Sincerely,

Donald E. Stier

Donald E. Stier
Executive Secretary

Enc.

Glenville AREA COMMUNITY COUNCIL

660 Parkwood Dr. ★ GLenville 9773 ★ Cleveland 8, Ohio

February 28, 1950

W.E.B. Du Bois
Council On African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

At a recent meeting all the representatives of the twenty-one clubs which sponsored the February 5th F.E.P.C. Rally were most enthusiastic about the meeting and your splendid address.

We are deeply grateful for the fine job you did here and look forward to your return to Cleveland. Please accept our sincere thanks.

24-8-1

Sincerely yours,

Frances Williams

Mrs. Frances Williams, Chairman
East 105th Street Neighborhood Committee

FM/mp

February 3, 1950

Mrs. Grace Coens
503 East 10th Street
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Grace:

I promised you to come to Wilmington for some date in March, I think but I do not know which.

I am leaving tomorrow for a lecture tour and will be out of town until the 14th, but perhaps before that you had better write in care of my Secretary, Mrs. Lillian Murphy, and let her know the date so that we will not make any conflicts.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

September 22, 1950

Dr. and Mrs. Walter Goens
503 E. Tenth Street
Wilmington, Del.

Dear Dr. and Mrs. Goens:

Dr. DuBois will conduct his first press conference since his return from Eastern Europe at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday afternoon, September 24th at 12:30 - Room 102.

The conference will also mark his first press interview since his acceptance of the American Labor Party's nomination to run for United States Senator from New York.

Because of the international significance of Dr. DuBois's leadership today in the struggles of Negro and colonial peoples for freedom, we are happy to invite you to be present on this historic occasion as his special guest.

Cordially yours,

George b. Murphy, Jr.

348-28-36

MINNEAPOLIS, U. S. A.

15 S 71

On Sympathy

B46-26-21

May you find comfort in the thought
That a loving God knows best,
He has led your loved one safely
To that land of peace and rest.
The journey is completed,
And in memory and prayer,
Remember that your loved one
Is very happy there.

The Gomer
Family

Ltd correspondence

Hugh Gordon BOOKSHOP

ADELE R. YOUNG
Owner - Manager

File

1109 EAST 42nd PLACE
LOS ANGELES 11, CALIF.
PHONE: ADams 6431

Attn: Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
Council of African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr DuBois:

Sometime ago I wrote to inquire about the possibility of you coming to Los Angeles to speak under the sponsorship of the Hugh Gordon Book Shop. We would like to settle on a date, if possible, in April toward the latter part. The tentative plan to date is - A mass meeting, reception and visit to the Book Shop. Will you please let us know if we can have you with us. What the financial arrangements you expect from us. We are certain that other groups will want to have you speak to them, will you indicate how much you feel you will be able to undertake.

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of a Wall Map which represents our first effort in a project of this type.

Please let us hear from you as quickly as possible. We would like to begin our publicity.

Sincerely yours,

2/14/50

Adele Young

Adele Young

24-12-20

February 18, 1950

Miss Adele Young
Hugh Gordon Bookshop
1109 East 42nd Place
Los Angeles 11, California

My dear Miss Young:

I have your letter of February 14, and regret to say that I do not see how it would be possible for me to come to California this Spring. I have some very important literary work, a book on Russia, which must be finished in the next two months, and I have already spent too much time lecturing outside the office.

The cost of a trip to California, unless, I attempted heavier lecture programs than I should, would be prohibitive. It is barely possible that sometime later, say in the Fall, I might be able to serve you.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-21

Hugh Gordon BOOKSHOP

ADELE R. YOUNG
Owner - Manager

1109 EAST 42nd PLACE
LOS ANGELES 11, CALIF.
PHONE: ADams 6431

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr Du Bois;

We are very sorry that you are unable to be with us this Spring. We realize that you are kept busy these trying days. Perhaps it will be even better for us if you could come in October of this year it will be one month before our elections, it will also be the fourth anniversary of the death of Hugh Gordon who passed October 1946. Mr Gordon left his estate with me for the purpose of opening this Book Shop and specialising in books about, and by Negro people and their contributions to the building of America. We are the only Book Shop in the West with such a line in this field. The Shop is fast becoming the cultural outlet for the community. We have a program which we had hoped to have projected a year ago, but were unable to do so because of the difficulties involved in establishing a new business- as well as facing the problem of having to depend on a group who want to be informed but have little money to buy with. Never-the-less we are making advances.

During the month of February we had over 25 displays of books in organisations. In the whole city of Los Angeles we estimate between 80 and 100 organisations participated and about 20,000 persons attended. This, of course includes instutions such as Pepperdine College, several Public Schools, Public Libraries etc., this was the most outstanding year in the celebration of National Negro History Weekwhich we have ever had. We were deeply grateful to you for the excellent article in the Pittsburgh Courier- fifty years of the Negro 1900-1950, I made a special effort to see that everyone who came into the Shop was made aware of the article and purchased it. I can truthfully say that everyone is grateful to have such a person as you who has been the bright spot in literature so far as writing the truths concerning not only our own people in America, but our great fore fathers in Africa who are today struggling to bring into blossom their "1776".

We would like to clear a date with you so that, even if you can come in October, we can already begin to advertise the fact thru our Book Shop publicity and Book lists. I would like to have a rubber stamp made and use it on all materials going out thru the mails etc.. Please try to set the month for October so that we may build toward a great Mass meeting in our community. Please believe me the people here, as well as everywhere are on the march and are needing such as you to guide them.

With the kindest regards,

3/11/50

Sincerely yours,
Adele R. Young

Adele R. Young

BOOKS MAILED ANYWHERE • WE PAY THE POSTAGE

March 17, 1950

Miss Adele R. Young
Hugh Gordon Bookshop
1109 East 42nd Place
Los Angeles 11, California

Dear Miss Young:

I cannot at present promise to come to California in the Fall. Much will depend on how my writing goes and how well I feel.

If, however, you will write me sometime in the early Summer, I may be able to give a definite answer.

I thank you very much for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24/b-25-12

24-7-5

Lecture

Hugh Gordon BOOKSHOP

ADELE R. YOUNG
Owner - Manager

1109 EAST 42nd PLACE
LOS ANGELES 11, CALIF.
PHONE: ADams 6431

June 6, 1950

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street, NY, 10.

Dear Mr Du Bois: A few months ago I wrote and asked about the possibility of having you appear in Los Angeles under the sponsorship of the above Book Shop. In your reply of March 17th, 1950 - you suggested that I write again in the early summer, and maybe you could give a definite answer. October will be the third anniversary of the death of Mr Gordon, who left his estate for the purpose of opening this Book Shop in the community in which he lived, the heart of the Negro population, so that our people may have access to literature which will give them the rich history of their contributions to America. I specialize in books about and by Negroes plus all writers of the truth. Mr Gordon lectured on the Negro question in Los Angeles for 30 years. He was a Janitor in the City Health Dept. L A. Mr Gordon was a Negro and came to California in about 1901, he died in 1946 of cancer. My committee wants to hold this anniversary this half century way. We will also pay tribute to Carter G. Woodson and Dr. Chas. A. Drew at the same event. Our plans are large is why we must have some early plans for the widest publicity. We have set the tentative date for Sunday Oct. 22, which is the date of Mr Gordons death.

Please let us know as soon as possible. I should like to send more about Gordon later.

Sincerely yours,
Adele Young

BOOKS MAILED ANYWHERE • WE PAY THE POSTAGE

June 13, 1950

Miss Adele R. Young
HUGH GORDON BOOKSHOP
1109 East 42nd Place
Los Angeles 11, California

My dear Miss Young:

I have your letter of June 6, but regret to say that in October, I shall probably be abroad. The matter is not quite settled yet, but at any rate it will be impossible for me to make any commitments now, and I am sure that it would be too late for you to wait. Moreover, the chances are, as I have said, that I shall not be in this country.

I thank you very much for your interest and wish that I could serve you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

24-4

[Graham]

Name of girl who will
look after DuBois
Ann Norton.
Can write her address
American Youth's Federation
World Peace -
She graduates from
Sarah Lawrence this week.

Shirley.

144 Bleecker St.
N.Y.C.

24b-27-1

(Copy)

[GRAHAM]

Graham

175-19 113th Avenue
St. Albans, Long Island, New York
June 10, 1950

Dear Herbert,

I have Dr. DuBois' letter addressed jointly to you and me.

My answer to his query is NO. I do not know this young man. A luncheon engagement with pleasant exchange of polite conversation would mean nothing. This is no time for naive acceptance of a cultured accent.

I do know that every effort is now being made to gain access to every plane and corner of Negro life. I know that the purpose of this frantic interest in Negroes is to perfect the machinery of control and to continue ~~the~~ enslavement to which they have been subjected all these years. The enemy is aware that he has blundered badly in the past; he is now faced with the horrifying realization that Negroes hold the balance of power in the approaching struggle. Dr. Du Bois files, covering as they do over half a century, will yield up invaluable information. Even if the young man is perfectly honest there is no way of knowing what use will be made of the material he unearths.

I therefore have no hesitancy in advising against this request. Perhaps the young man will be another casualty of the cold war. He will not, however, go to jail for it. In the final analysis I trust only one white American. White America has forced me to this position. White America will have to change before I change that decision.

I am sending Dr. Du Bois' a copy of this letter.

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Shirley

Letter to Dr. Herbert Aptheker

35-4-322

45-4-135

June 26, 1950

Miss Shirley Graham
173-19 113th Avenue
St. Albans, L. I., New York

Dear Shirley:

See enclosed letters. Will you add one with Howard Fast's name and statement that he is in jail but told you he would sign.

Return to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

8/6-31-41

[Graham]

September 1, 1950

My dear Beloved,

I am overjoyed that you have accepted that nomination! I do so well appreciate the reluctance that was your first reaction. The fact that you have done this now is conclusive proof of your own inate greatness. You accept the historic role in which events have cast you!

Darling, I am so proud of you I could cry! Election or not election is not what I'm thinking about at this moment. The historical significance of this nomination will be caught around the globe. I am certain that your decision was much influenced by the things you have so recently witnessed. Your glowing statement - "no matter what happens back there - this is the future!" showed where you are living these days. While all this is true don't you be too certain about how this election will turn out. Believe me, I don't object to being the wife of a Senator. Under those circumstances I could even take Washington for a few months!

My point is that in these times anything might happen. People are sick unto death of what is happening - of that there can be no argument. They are committing suicide, unloading property, trying to find other places to go, begging just to be let alone - officials are contradicting each other, everybody is accusing everybody else, and even I feel sorry for Austin at the United Nations.

24-18-12

This attitude was clearly reflected in the session our lawyers had in Washington last Tuesday. In the first place they were furious because of the publicity the whole matter had received. Since, however, we could prove that we did not start the publicity the fault was not laid at our door. The complaint made was that "many organizations receive such notices and then after their case is studied the demand is /é/ withdrawn." The implication was that this might have been quietly handled as between friends. Our lawyers asked in pained surprise if it was the practice of the department to make accusations first and investigate afterwards. Since it had already become clear that they were pretty embarrassed by certain Red Cross correspondence and Church sponsorship - which they certainly had known nothing about - the lawyers did not press them for an answer. Result of the conference was that:

The lawyers have two weeks to draw up a complete statement as to why a registration should not be made. Meanwhile business as usual.

Now, since the lawyers already had in their hands a full statement as to why a registration should not be made this two weeks is obviously a stall for time. The question is for whom?

We suspect that some under official didn't know who you are and that now all hell and damnation has broken out because of ~~him~~ who you are and that this two weeks is a mere formality for them to have a conference with you and then, please God, forget the whole thing!

The unfortunate listing of a certain actress which caused her to be dropped from a television show has backfired. The actress is making herself heard in no uncertain terms. I'm enclosing the editorial in yesterday's "Herald-Tribune".

Let us confess that the book is moving slowly. My typewriter collapsed! It had done a good job. I am buying a new, standard size Remington-Rand noiseless at a fabulous price. Bill, however, through his high connections is getting it for me at a discount. This thing I'm using now is not conducive to tranquil thought.

It appears that I'm going to be able to sell my house for $19,500. The transaction will involve about $1,500. But I'll still come out with a fair profit. I'm not going to accept anything, however, before you come back. Also I may be able to sell it direct, without broker's fees for $18,500. In that case I'd handle it only through the lawyer so I'd net a little more.

Where to live will probably offer more of a problem. Therefore I'm not going to rush a sale on the house until I have a few other outlooks. Freddie tells me he has a ticket for the Irish Sweepstakes and if he wins this month he'll give me $20,000 cash for the house - so I've promised him I won't sell until after the race is run. As I remarked - anything might happen in these fascinating times!

24-18-13

Darling, I must stop and get to work. I shall not write another historical novel. One thing - I don't have to worry about length. The publishers tell me they expect something close to 800 typed pages. Well, by George, they're going to get it!

I love you with all my heart and soul and body. I'll be looking for that cabal - so will half of New York!

Charles

A 2, B
A 1

GREENWICH VILLAGE COMMITTEE AGAINST THE H-BOMB
c/o William Paley, 165 West 20th St.
New York City

October 30, 1950

24-34-12

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
American Labor Party State Com.
13 Astor Place
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask you, as a candidate for U.S. Senate in the forthcoming election, whether a delegated group from our committee may meet with you to secure your response to the enclosed questions.

We should greatly appreciate an appointment at your earliest convenience since it is proposed that the answers of all Congressional candidates who, if elected, would represent our community be publicized and discussed among the voters of this area.

Hoping to hear from you in the very near future, I am

Respectfully yours,

Mary H. Hicks

Mrs. Mary H. Hicks
Recording Secretary
58 Barrow Street
New York 14, N.Y.
Ch. 3-1354

January 12, 1950

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Emma:

I shall come to Boston, February 11, and we will have dinner together at my hotel. Then we can talk and plan, but I cannot come to dinner at your house Sunday, because I speak twice, once in the morning and once at night.

I am so glad you are alive and still getting about on your own power.

My love to your and the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

January 13, 1950

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Emma:

I forgot to say in yesterdays' letter that I received the cookies and fruit cake.

They were delicious and made my dessert for two dinners.

Thank you very much.

With love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 3, 1950

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

Dear Emma:

I shall arrive in Boston at 8:25 p.m

Saturday, February 11.

I will telephone you Sunday.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 16, 1950

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Massachusetts

My dear Emma:

I arrived home safely and am now comfortably enconced in my office and at work again. I had a pleasant time in Boston and I hope you did.

It was too bad to let you go home alone after the theater, but if I had gone with you, I probably would have gotten lost coming back.

Everything is all right here and there is at least one think to look forward to and that is I come to celebrate the 60th anniversary of my Harvard graduation on June 1.

Love to you and the family.

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-32

[Groves] 246-31-52

March 3, 1958

Dear Doctor:-

Thanks for your cute little note. Your visit was a joy to me - as always. I have been to the heart doctor since you left, and he doesn't think I had anymore. He thinks it a nervous condition. Am I invited to your [illegible] Margie and her husband out, but the only difference is that he doesn't sleep here. He's here about every other day to meals. Had you read the enclosed clipping? Mrs. Blair, the daughter & the druggist asked you about, sent it to Mrs. Newcombe. I am still looking forward to my visit to New York - In the meantime all my love

Donna

July 21, 1950

Mrs. Emma Groves
30 Peacevale Road
Dorchester, Mass.

Dear Emma:

Everything is going well and I am at work but taking it very easy. I am in excellent health.

Monday, my granddaughter, DuBois sails for Europe to a Youth Congress. She is coming up with her mother tomorrow.

I hope you got on with your little operation all right. Let me hear from you when you can. My love to the family.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-54

Reply for Gurly

819 N.19th. St.
St. Louis 8, Mo.
March 27, 1950

1950-29-22

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Professor of College
Atlanta University, Alanta, Ga.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I am a student of Race Relations at Washington Technical High School, St. Louis, Missouri, and I'm pursueing various studies in Race Relations. In as much as material on this subject is difficult to find, my class is obliged to write to other sources for it.

I am writing you for some information and material on various phases of the subject. I would like info rmation and material in the following if possible: Any material abou t the history, and rating of Negro Land, Grant Institutions, Private Negro Universities and Colleges etc. Race or Human Relations studies especially in the Secondary Schools, Colleges, and Universities (whi te, colored, or other) in the United States; Human or Race Relation Studies of Africa, Liberia, Abyssinia, and South Africa, including missionery reports and activities.

In advance, I'm sending a sincere thanks for your trouble and kind consideration of this matter.

Very truly yours,

Julius Gurlly

Juli us Gurlly

April 17, 1950

Mr. Julius Gurlly
819 N. 19th Street
St. Louis 8, Missouri

Dear Mr. Gurlly:

You will find material about the rating of Negro Land Grant Colleges by writing to Ambrose Caliver, c/o United States Bureau of Education.

Material on Africa is indicated in the enclosed bibliography.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LTM:m

21b-29-23

HANCOCK STREET NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION

(BETWEEN NOSTRAND AND BEDFORD AVENUES)

BROOKLYN 16, N. Y.

66 Hancock Street
Brooklyn N.Y.
May 2 1950.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
23 West 26
New York City N.Y.

24A-33-26

Dear Docter Dubois:

I called without an appointment to see you yesterday and regret this oversight.

The association above is made up of property owners organized for the protection of their interests in the block and the community. We have been established for over nine years and number among its members Negroes, unusually conscious of the difficulties which individual action must meet and only group action can overcome.

Under the present Federal Housing Act authority is granted municipal authorities to condemn and rebuild areas which are listed and believed slum. This has led to the mapping out of large areas in Bedford Stuyvesant, including our own for redevelopment. Recent investigation has shown that, where communities plan the improvement of their areas, this has tended to offset the plan for redevelopment.

It is the plan of the association to replant all dead trees in our street, thereby adding to the value and beauty of the street.,The trees when planted will be dedicated to the memories of Negroes who in the past have contributed to the advancement of the group. Such action we believe will prevent destruction of the area by the City and serve to remind the Negro that he too, had help to make America the great country it is.

To raise funds with which to carry out the plan it is proposed to hold a mass meeting at some church in Brooklyn during June. It has not yet been decided whether or not to issue tickets, since it is believed that a collection would better serve our purpose. We wish to ask if it would be possible for you to speak for us at this mass meeting. If you can do so, arrangements will be made to secure the place of meeting. We would also like to know the fee for which you would speak so that the necessary publicity to make the meeting a success could be undertaken.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas S. Jones

Thomas S.Jones, President.

May 3, 1950

24L-33-27

Mr. Thomas S. Jones, President
HANCOCK STREET NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATION
66 Hancock Street
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mr. Jones:

Du Bois' commitments for June are 5, 8, and 21.

He will be glad to speak for your organisation in June with the exception of the three above named dates.

His charge for this is $50.00.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

Socialist Workers Party

NEW YORK LOCAL • 116 UNIVERSITY PLACE • NEW YORK 3, N. Y • PHONE ALGONQUIN 5-7852

October 20, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have challenged you repeatedly to use your influence to hasten shipments of food from America to drought-stricken Yugoslavia, thus publicly disassociating yourself from Moscow's policy of trying to bring the Yugoslav people to their knees. Or in case you agreed with the Kremlin that the Yugoslavs should be allowed to starve, I challenged you to debate the question.

Your continued silence leaves no other conclusion possible -- you are acting as a respectable front for Moscow's local representatives. You are permitting the local agents of the Kremlin police regime to exploit your good name and distinguished reputation for reactionary ends. In the twilight of a career of service to the people of America you have permitted Stalinism, " the syphillis of the labor movement," in Leon Trotsky's words, to place its hideous sore on your name.

In hope that this harsh judgement is not correct, I ask you once more to clarify your position on aid to Yugoslavia or to debate the issue with me.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph Hansen

Joseph Hansen
Socialist Workers Candidate
For U.S. Senate

JH:rt

24L-28-28

[HARCOURT...]

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

42-5A-2 14

June 7, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, N.Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of May 29th, which arrived in my absence from the office. I very much look forward to reading your manuscript. Would you like to come in with it on Friday the 9th, at 3:00? If this isn't a convenient time, perhaps your secretary could ring mine one day next week and fix a time.

Sincerely yours,

Robert Giroux

LJ

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

July 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The reports on your manuscript RUSSIA AND AMERICA: An Interpretation are now at hand and I am sorry to say that they do not add up to a publishing offer. We do not find your book the balanced interpretation we had hoped it would be and, in honesty, we could not publish it with conviction. It seems to us an uncritical apologia for Soviet Russia and an excessive condemnation of the United States. I regret that we do not see our way clear to taking it on. Many thanks for offering us the opportunity of considering the manuscript which we are returning herewith.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Robert Giroux

LJ
Encl.

49-2-8

p. 193 missing

Route 2, Box 170
Washington, Ga.
July 25, 1950

Piece Information Center
P.O.Box 349, Grand Central Station
New York City

Dear Sirs:

Please don't send these peoples any thing just send them to me I will delivery them for they so afraid. I am not afraid to work for piece. I been kicked about and still is being kicked about but I am not afraid. I will work as long as breath is in my body. They don't mine you using their names, but they are afraid of these Gergian, down here.

Any way I can be of service for the up liften of this country I cam to glad to do so, at any time

Yours truly

(Mrs.) Mary E. Mardin

COPY

24-16-4

Lech. 1957

Harlem Quarterly

P. O. Box 910
General Post Office
New York 1, N. Y.

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24-b-28-120

January 22, 1950.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Council on African Affairs,
23 West 26 Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In observance of Negro History Month we are desirous of sponsoring a cultural evening of enlightenment and entertainment in a Harlem church. The program, as we envision it, would be centered around an outstanding personality in American culture and leadership.

Inasmuch as we consider you to be the greatest scholar of our race and a great leader, we humbly seek to obtain your presence at the aforesaid event. Needless to say, it would be a great day for the Negro people of New York; indeed, a rare treat to all cultural workers in our city.

Selection of a topic to speak on is entirely up to you. We would only ask that this information be made available to us for publicity purposes in advance. We understand (via recent telephone conversation with Miss Murphy) that we will pay you, if you accept our invitation, fees set by your office. For our convenience, inasmuch as we are meager of funds, we ask that this fee be paid after the event.

Kindly consider our invitation, Dr. DuBois, for there are hundreds of us young cultural people who are very anxious to hear you speak. God knows your advice and guidance is sorely needed in these trying times.

In closing, kindly allow us to wish you good health.

Very truly yours,
Benjamin A. Brown

Benjamin A. Brown.

393

lecture

Harlem Quarterly

P. O. Box 910
General Post Office
New York 1, N. Y.

Editor
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FILOMENA BARNETT

Director of Publicity
ARCHIE HOLLAND, JR.

June 8, 1950.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Vice Chairman,
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Because of the world wide discussion that is going on as regards the cold war and peace, we would like to invite you to speak to a Harlem audience on the question: "HOW IS THE COLD WAR EFFECTING THE NEGRO?" Such an affair would greatly enlighten our people on the real danger of war, and the great need to maintain a lasting peace. We feel that you, as our most learned and accomplished scholar, historian, social planner, writer and leader, should speak to us during these trying times and give us much needed direction.

In all due respect for your valuable time and energy, may we propose the following program?

Subject: "HOW IS THE COLD WAR EFFECTING THE NEGRO?"

Distinguished Guest: Honorable W. E. B. Du Bois.

Chairwoman: Miss Jean Blackwell, Curator, Schomburg Collection.

Date: Friday, June 30.
Time: 8:30 to 10 p.m.
Place: YMCA Little Theatre, 180 W. 135th St., N.Y.C.

(Questions and answers through Chairwoman)

Kindly let us know what you think about the above program, and if you have any suggestions of changes we will gladly accept them.

Very truly yours,
Benjamin A. Brown
Benjamin A. Brown.

BAB:ps

24-7-3

393

June 12, 1950

Mr. Benjamin A. Brown, Editor
HARLEM QUARTERLY
P. O. Box 910
General Post Office
New York 1, New York

Dear Mr. Brown:

I regret to say that the last week in June I shall be absent from my desk attending the 60th anniversary of my graduation from Harvard.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

4-7-4

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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248-46-29

BRA250 PD=HB NEWYORK NY 28 100P=

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

2417 NORTH PULASKI=

1930 JUN 28 PM 1 33

=THE HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL AND I PERSONALLY SEND YOU HEARTFELT CONDOLENCES IN THE PASSING OF YOUR WIFE AND HELPMATE WE ARE WITH YOU IN SPIRIT IN THIS HOUR OF BEREAVEMENT=

FERDINAND C SMITH EXECUTIVE SECRETARY HARLEM TRADE UNION COUNCIL

2 C. 125

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

September 25, 1950

Harper & Brothers
49 East 33rd Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me with discount the following books:

1. Leo Huberman, Man's Worldy Goods,
2. Leo Huberman, America Incorporated.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

14-10-3

MRS. LORENZO W. HARRIS
133 SYLVAN AVENUE
ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thelma, Alfred and I were together not long ago discussing your recipe for longevity. Which we had read in a recent newspaper.

Although your Birthday had passed, we decided that it was not too late to send you our very best wishes for happiness throughout the year ahead. Hence this shower of belated birthday cards.

I think it is about time for you to spend a weekend with me anyhow. It's comfortable and quiet here in the Winter. Write — Love, from Katie

24-7-25

Notes to an Intellectual Walrus:

Just call me "Stinky" for not getting this birthday greeting off to you,

24-7-24

Bert!

I hope you had a
wonderful day anyhow.

El Freda LeBeau Harris

1950.

July 21, 1950

Mrs. Lorenzo W. Harris
133 Sylvan Avenue
Asbury Park, New Jersey

My dear Kate:

I appreciate the birthday letters which you, Thelma and Elfrida sent me. I meant to answer them long ago, however I was not only held up with my work but recently, as you probably know, Mrs. Du Bois died June 26.

I hope, sometime, this summer to run down to Asbury Park and see all of you. I will send you a note when I can. Meantime won't you please let me know when you are going to be home.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-3

September 22, 1950.

Mrs. Kate Harris
133 Sylvan Avenue
Asbury Park, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Harris:

Dr. DuBois will conduct his first press conference since his return from Eastern Europe, at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street & 7th Avenue, Sunday afternoon, September 24th at 12:30 - Room 102.

The conference will also mark his first press interview since his acceptance of the American Labor Party's nomination to run for United States Senator from New York.

Because of the international significance of Dr. DuBois's leadership today in the struggles of Negro and colonial peoples for freedom, we are happy to invite you to be present on this historic occasion as his special guest.

Cordially yours,

George B. Murphy Jr.

January 17, 1950

Harvard Foundation
For Advanced Study and Research
56 Beaver Street
New York 4, New York

Gentlemen:

I am returning your blanks. I regret that I have neither money to subscribe nor time to solicit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-15-24

CLASS OF SERVICE

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NGD

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
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The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CTA021 =

CT-DAA009 NL PD=DAYTON OHIO 30 1930 JUL 31 AM 1 04

DR W E B DUOIS= Ky

409 EDGECOMBE AVE NYK=

WORDS SEEM SO FUTILE AT A TIME LIKE THIS YET WE DO WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT WE EXTEND TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN THE RECENT PASSING OF MRS DUBOIS MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY TOGETHER WILL I AM SURE LEAVE YOU WITH MANY COMFORTING MEMORIES LETTER FOLLOWS=

JESSIE HATHCOCK AND FAMILY..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Comes it.

[J. C. Hathcock]
Welcome Hotel
Oscoda Mich
Aug 23, 1950

Dear Dr DuBois,

This letter is long overdue, but I had planned to run up to New York for a few days instead of writing, as I had promised; however, Hay fever descended upon me and here I am way up in the wilds of Michigan so that I can be reasonably sure that the next breath will not be the last.

It's quite a disappointment to have my plans fall through as I wanted so much to see you. This evening I tried to call you long distance but without success, so I'm wondering if you have not already sailed.

These are trying times for all of us a darker hue, and I well understand your position, but do take it easy will you? The past few years have been a great strain on you but there's so much that we still need you for, so don't overdo in physical or mental energy.

Do drop me a line at the above address and if I have continued northward it will be forwarded to me. When you come back, come down to Dayton for a rest - The Children have moving home - Jessie C

64-12-5

September 18, 1950

Mrs. Jessie Hathcock
Welcome Hotel
Oscoda, Michigan

My dear Jessie:

Thank you very much for your letter of August 23. I left for France on the 14th, and just returned a day or so ago.

I had a week in Czechoslovakia and three weeks in Paris, which I enjoyed very much. Best regards to the family.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-6

We wish very much we could circulate this petition, but it is physically impossible. We are old and feeble, one of us is blind, and our financial resources are very limited.

We attach a check $2.00 as a contribution to expenses of this campaign.

Mary and Mildred Hicks

Meigs, Ga.
July 4, 1950

24-16-2

Reg for Info.

1920 Water Street
Boulder, Colorado

October 25, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
799 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

24-6-29-18

Dear Sir:

I am a student of Labor Relations attending the University of Colorado and presently gathering material for a master's degree. I am seeking material on labor organization and legislation in South Africa.

Any information or assistance that you might extend in this will be gratefully appreciated.

Very truly yours,
Mitchell L. Higginbotham

November 3, 1950

Mr. Mitchell L. Higginbotham
1920 Water Street
Boulder, Colorado

Dear Mr. Higginbotham:

Dr. Du Bois regrets that he is unable to help you at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

January 4, 1950

Dr. I. B. Higgins
2243 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Higgins:

I am making the enclosed application for payment to the hospital expenses for Mrs. Du Bois.

The Hospital Service will probably write you, if so will you kindly confirm this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

Enclosure:

COPY

24-6-27-30

42/1B/31

January 12, 1950

Dr. I. B. Higgins
2243 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Higgins:

I have received the enclosed letter and blanks from th Hospital Service with which I aom connected.

Would you be willing to fill out these blanks and return them to the Service in New York.

I shall be greatly obliged.

As soon as our transfer of property is finally concluded, I am going to send you a check on account.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Letter & blanks

Enclosed in Home

January 20, 1950

Dr. I. B. Higgins
2243 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Higgins:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter from the Hospital Service, allowing my application. They also speak of the Service payments to the physician.

I am enclosing the blank which they sent. Will you kindly fill it out and return it to them in the enclosed envelope?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24A-33-3

February 21, 1950

Dr. I. B. Higgins
2243 Madison Avenue
Baltimore 17, Maryland

My dear Dr. Higgins:

Enclosed is my check for $179.50. This added to $70.50 paid you by the Health Service will make a total of $250.00 on what we owe you for service to the family.

Will you kindly let me know at your convenience just how our account now stands.

I am deeply grateful for all that you have done.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:LM

Enclosure: Check

July 12, 1950

Dr. I. B. Higgins
2254 Madison Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Dr. Higgins:

You know how faithfully during the last six years Mrs. Elsie Matthews has attended Mrs. Du Bois, I am very anxious that she should finish her course and become a registered nurse so as to receive a better payment. You know that her marriage stopped her course at Provident.

What can be done now to have her finish her work and become a regular nurse? Marriage is not an obstacle in New York and perhaps not now in Baltimore. At any rate, I should like to recommend her highly and I am wondering if you will take steps to see if she can finish her training in Baltimore or elsewhere is necessary? I will do anything to cooperate which I can.

May I thank you again for your long and faithful service for Mrs. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-1

Glide, Oregon, November 20, 1950.

Doctor Du Bois: You have been trying to put clean order in place of dirty disorder. What if you were able to do that —— what if thousands of men like you were able to do that? That has been tried for hundreds of years. Would it be out of place for me to suggest to you that you go to the use of real Economics —— "Economic Rent belongs to all the people". Rich men steal that from the people — and so are able to be "masters" of the many millions of poor people of the Earth. "Politics", that way of doing, has been tried for hundreds of years.

Give the people hope. To do that, you must have that in you. How heartening it was to me and to my wife —— when we had got into Anna Louise Strong's book, The Chinese Conquer China. May I suggest to you that you read that book, and think into all that. Then, read the recent book, Mao-Tse-Tung, worked out by Robert Payne?

A new way of doing is being used by the liberators of the Chinese people —— "lift up, hearten, the ones of the lowest classes of people". The people of the United States help the ones who do not need help —— the millionaires. All the people mortgage their lives and the lives of not-yet-born children —— to help millionaires. (Each child, at birth, has fastened to him a debt of thousands of dollars — his share of the growing "astronomic" national debt.) The liberators of the Chinese people are doing a new thing — they are using real Economics. Each person is cared for —— that is their plan. The ones who work the land own it. Opportunities to grow in the mind are given to every person. Each community is its own government —— "People's Governments" in "Liberated Areas".

54-1-32

R. B. Hoag, M. D.

November 28, 1950

Dr. R. B. Hoag
Glide
Oregon

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of November 20, and assure you that with most of it I am entirely in Agreement.

I know the books which you have mentioned.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-1-33

July 7, 1950

Mrs. George Holland
1631 Druid Hill Avenue
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Holland:

I thank you very much for your careful arrangements for the funeral of my wife.

Will you kindly send me your bill at your convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-26-45

W.E.B.

Mrs. George H. Holland
Funeral Home
1631 DRUID HILL AVE.
BALTIMORE 17, MD.
MADISON 0692

July 12, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th. Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Herewith enclosed, please find receipted account for the burial of Nina Gomer DuBois. We sincerely thank you for your promptness for same.

We hope that we have given you service that meets your standards. Thank you kindly.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. George H. Holland.

Reservations

March 17, 1950

Hotel Bellvue
Boston 1, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

This is to confirm my reservation of a single room with bath for June 21,. I shall probably stay two or three days but cannot be certain until I get a program of the Harvard exercises.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-1-11

June 9, 1950

Hotel Bellevue
Boston 1, Massachusetts

Gentlemen:

I have a reservation for a room and bath at your hotel for June 21. Will you kindly change this to the 20th if possible.

I shall arrive on the afternoon of the 20th and leave the morning of the 23rd.

Please confirm this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

29, RUE CASSETTE - PARIS (6e)

HOTEL PARIS-DINARD

ENTRE LUXEMBOURG ET SAINT-GERMAIN-DES-PRÉS

LE POULIQUEN PROP.

TOUT LE CONFORT
ASCENSEUR

TÉL. : LITTRÉ 63-86 & 63-87
ADR. TÉLÉGR. · PARIDNAR-PARIS

N° 9

24-34-2

Monsieur Du Bois

6	9 50	Chambre	900
7	" 50	"	900
8	" 50	"	900
9	" 50	"	900
			3600
Taxes			263
			447
telephone			125
déjeuners			700
Debours taxi			350
Debours courrier			380
Cartes			71
7% taxes locales			576
			6512

[1950?]
[HOUSTON]

STATEMENT ON THE APPEARANCE OF PAUL ROBESON IN WASHINGTON

The voice of Paul Robeson will be heard in Washington on October 13, There are many of us who find ourselves in sharp disagreement with the position this great concert artist has taken on certain issues. But we are united in affirming his inalienable right to speak and sing to all who wish to hear him. This right to speak and listen is guaranteed under the Constitution of our country to all men, regardless of race, creed or color. It applies not only to Mr. Robeson but to his audience. No man will be compelled to attend Washington's Negro Freedom Rally, at which Robeson will sing and speak. But we appeal to the responsible law-enforcement authorities in the District of Columbia to insure that every person desiring to attend will be given the full protection of the law, and to the citizens of the District of Columbia to see that this community is not disgraced by the violence which attended the Robeson concerts in Peekskill, New York. Vigorously and without qualification, we defend the right of Paul Robeson, whose voice has been heard in every land on earth, to sing and speak in the Nation's Capital.

This Statement Initiated By

CHARLES H. HOUSTON MARY CHURCH TERRELL E. FRANKLIN FRAZIER
W.C. HUESTON

And Indorsed By The Following (Partial List):

J. Franklyn Bourne
Irma A. Bullock
David Rein
Congressman Adam C. Powell
Richard W. Tompkins
James A. Cobb
Atty. Leslie S. Perry
Amanda V. Gray Hilyer
D. McC. Harper M.D.
C. Herbert Marshall
Rabbi Rosenthal
Joseph H. Reason
W.H. Jernagin
Rev. C.T. Murray
Alvesta P Lancaster
Atty. Jesse W. Lewis
Henry A. Callis M.D.
Dr. Eugene Holmes
Adelaide C Daly
Robert Silberstein
Charles L Handy
S.L. Lindley
T.A. Williston M.D.
Belford V Lawson Jr
Sterling Lloyd M.D.
Wm. L. Hansberry
Dr. Rayford Logan
Susie A Elliott
Atty Leonard Hayes
Atty Frank Reeves
Atty B.D. Parker
D.C. Pope
Rev. Stephen Gill Spottswood
Corinne Lowry

24-9-9

702 N.6th Street
Harrisburg,Pennsylvania
January 18,1950

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
53 West 26th Street
New York, 10,
N.Y.

Dear.-

I am a retired minister of the Evangelical and Reformed Church and have taken an interest in the life and work of a noted colored man of Harrisburg,Pennsylvania., in the person of the late Rev.Prof. William Howard Day,D.D.,(Oct.16,1825-Dec.3,1900) who was born at New York City,but whp later lived for many years at Harrisburg,Pennsylvania. and died there. He is buried on the Lincoln Cemetery at Penbrook (PenBrook) a suburb of Harrisburg.

I understand that the best sketch is perhaps-that by J.W.Simmons-Men of Mark- edition of 1887. (It is saidt that other editions appeared later but some do not have a chayter on Dr.Day. Furnished by Geo. M. Newsome, Colored and Ohio.

1-
Does book by Mary Jennes-on "Twelve Negro Americans" 1936, published by the Friendship Press, New York City, have a chapter on Dr.Day?

Some data that I desire on Dr.Day. I thank you for any data that you may be able to give me and especially along the following lines.-

1-Was Dr.Day connected with the Niagara Movement? When did it have its beginning? Did it merge with any other organization later,?

2-What two colleges called Dr.Day in 1857 to teach and he declined the offers?

3-Was Dr.Day ever a regular teacher in any college?

4-Can you give dates of birth and death of his two wives?

M.(1)Lucy A Stanton-11-25-1852.

M.(2)-June_____,1873-Georgia Bell, who survived him.

5-Was Dr.Day ever a representative of some colored organization to Liberia or Hayti? Such as African Aid Society or any other?

6- Is there a good sketch concerning Dr.Day in any recent colored Encyclopedia or other work?

I checked questions of very special interest to me.

Very sincerely yors,

Harry D. Houtz

(Rev. Harry D. Houtz).

References.
Who's Who in the Clergy. 1936.
Who's Who in the East. 1942-43.

Neb. Dr. M. P. Dabney of 238 E. 4th St. Cincinnati. 2. Chas. Houtz was to you for some data. H. D. H.

Can you suggest any store or publisher where a new or second-hand copy of "Men of Mark" including Sketch of Dr. Houtz may be obtained? Note this. If you can. H. D. H.

Beg for Info

March 17, 1950

Rev. Harry D. Houtz
702 N. 6th Street
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of January 18 I regret to say that I know very little about Mr. Day. In the near future, I hope to make some investigation so as to get better knowledge.

I may say however, that Mr. Day was not connected with the Niagara Movement. He died in 1900 and the Niagara Movement was not started until 1905. It merged with the NAACP in 1910.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-29-10

Rev. Harry D Haulz
702 N 6th St
Harrisburg, Pa

24-29-11

Cover #

702 N.6th Street
Harrisburg,Pennsylvania
April 1, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 W. 26th Street
New York 10
N.Y.

Dear Sir.-

I thank you very much for your kind response to my inquiry addressed to you sometime ago in regard to data about the life of Dr. William Howard Day.

No doubt you have access to some sources in regard to him. It may be helpful to suggest some that it perhaps save you time in availing you of some of them.

I do not know whether a sketch is found in Clement Richardson's- The National Cyclopedia of the Colored Race. 1919? I have tried hard to find out but have failed so far. In case you come across that Work and finds a sketch there of Dr. Day I shall appreciate it if you inform me about it.

I herewith submit some sources that have data about Dr. Day. The first source mentioned is perhaps the best up to 1887 and 1891. It may come directly from Dr. Day himself.

1-The Rev.Dr. J.W.Simmons, Men of Mark.- 1887. Pub. by George Revell Cleveland,Ohio, 1887. Pages 978-984. I saw this Sketch. It appears that several editions were issued some of which do not have a sketch of Dr.Day,I understand. It appears that one edition has sketch on pages 302-313. I have not seen that sketch. It may be of 1891.

2-Egle- (Dr.Egle)- History of Dauphin County,Pa., 1901. Harrisburg,Pa., also in work of History of Dauphin and Lebanon Counties,Pa. 1901?

Crogham-
3-Croghan- The Progress of a Race.1914.

Ferris- The African Abroad.- Vol. 2,Pp.769-770. -1913.

William Wells Brown- The Rising Son. 1874. PP. 499-500.

Harrisburg,(Pa)., Papers- Obituary and Funeral Notices-
Dec.3,4,6,7,1900. -Harrisburg Telegraph. Harrisburg Patriot.
March 5,1950- The Sunday Harrisburg News- Page 6.
Fletcher- History of Oberlin College- vols.1 and 2.-
...
Rev. Dr. Wm.Howard Day- born N.Y.City,N.Y., Oct.16,1825- son of John and Eliza (Dixon)Day. Died at Harrisburg,Pa., on Dec.3,1900. Buried at Lincoln Cemetery,Penbrook, Pa., a suburb of Harrisburg,Pa.
A.B. 1847- Oberlin., A.M., 1859, Oberlin. D.D., Livingstone Coll.,May ___, 1897. Preacher, Lecturer,Editor,and educator,perhaps leading colored man of Pa., at least of 19th century.

Very sincerely yours,

Harry D. Houtz

(Rev. Harry D. Houtz).

24-12-8

NYD

Christine Moore Howell 120 NEW STREET
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Dear Edward;

Upon my return I just received the announcement of your great loss.

May the fact that you were a devoted husband who protected + supported and gave your wife every possible comfort during all your years of marriage bring you solace now.

It isn't difficult to write a letter of condolence to you because God has endowed you with such a brilliant + philosophical mind, so naturally you accept the inevitable events of life with greater ease than many of us.

Many insists that there is such a thing as mental telepathy - If this is so then certainly you have felt my thought of you, Yolande and your

3-4-5-27

daughter and you must feel the deep sympathy that has been and is in my heart for you.

With Love,
Christine

August 16th
1950

Mrs. Christian Howell
120 New Street
New Brunswick, N. J.

Dear Mrs. Howell:

Dr. DuBois will conduct his first press conference since his return from Eastern Europe, at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street & 7th Avenue, Sunday afternoon, September 24th at 12:30 - Room 102.

The conference will also mark his first press interview since his acceptance of the American Labor Party's nomination to run for United States Senator from New York.

Because of the international significance of Dr. DuBois's leadership today in the struggles of Negro and colonial peoples for freedom, we are happy to invite you to be present on this historic occasion as his special guest.

Cordially yours,

George B. Murphy Jr.

With
Sympathy

24-L-26-18

October 13, 1950

Mr. Langston Hughes
20 East 127th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hughes:

I am sorry I could not get to your play last night, but the weather was too bad and I was too tired.

I shall hope to see it later.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-7

Extending
sincerest sympathy
as you mourn
the loss of one so dear
to you
With love
Lillie Maie Hubbard

[Hungary]

34-13-1

Le Ministre de la République Populaire Hongroise
et Madame Erzsébet BOLDOCZKI
ont l'honneur de prier

Monsieur le Professeur William D u b o i s
Membre du Comité International de Paix

de bien vouloir prendre part à la reception offerte à l'occasion du premier anniversaire de la constitution hongroise au Narodní Klub /Praha, Na Příkopě 10/

le 20 août 1950, de 18 à 20 heures.

Samuel Ayuda Iglesias-Ortiz,
Merchandise Department,
United Office Company Limited,
Helmsley, Ohio.
20th April, 1950.

First fold here

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL

Rept July

Dr. DU BOIS (Chairman)

A. A. C.

23 West 26th Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

Second fold here

Sender's name and address:-

S. H. Ibiwumi-oriye,
Postgraduate Department,
United Africa Co. Ltd.,
BATHURST, GAMBIA.

Mr. Du Bois (Chairman)
The AFRICAN AID COMMITTEE,
23 West 26th Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

Dear Sir,

This letter is to introduce myself to you a
"We are all the sons of Adam but the silk makes

I am by country a Nigerian, and bears the a
world for the unknown since 1944, and had been pi
Africa, looking of how to achieve a knowledge."A
makes use of his leisure hours". At last I decide
the HOLLYWOOD RADIO AND TELEVISION INSTITUTE, Lo
could not meet up to pay all the said fees. As yo
practical works than theory, and most decidedly t
cases not at all existing in British West Africa(

BUT MONEY HAVE

Then question of going to England or America
block on my way for I am not in the position to m
ortunity in submitting this letter craving for yo
1949 and any other Society, Organisation, Clubs an
on the other hand to make man in your own likene
of Nigeria and Her Overseas Brother Inthe States.
only appeals itself to those who know the common
SCHOOLARSHIP FOR TO STUDY IN THE UNITED STATES, w
work while pursuring my course. No need making m
has played in connection with Coal Miners Strike

And please also tell some other brothers wh
in Africa of my humble request who will perhaps g
quest of technical knowledge for the betterment o
World do enjoy one another through the ether.

Awaiti g your early reply by the next air m

-32-8

Samuel Morgan Ikiroma-Cwiye,
Merchandise Department,
United Africa Company Limited,
Bathurst, Gambia.
20th April, 1950.

as a brother in one hope, for a proverb runs thus. "W
the difference".

above name. I left the known and ventured into the
itching tent in all parts of British and French West
man's life is either made or mared by the time he
ed to be taking overseas correspondance course with L
os anglise, of which I am still under going, but
ou may know studies of this kind needs more of
this kind of works is not very common and in some
(Television and Electronics).

I NONE
a for to complete the course is the hugh stumbling
meet the passage. I am therefore seizing this opp-
ou and The African Aid Committee organised in May
nd the like to help me the win the course of life and
ss in Nigeria, which will mean a lot in the course
. I really know the work of this nature is rear it
brotherhood of man. My humble plea is for a
where I will gladly avail myself to do any kind of wo
mention or the remarkable part which your Organisatin
e in Enugu Coal Field.

ho are interested in the advancement of the Africans
give a helping hand to an ambitious orphan who is in
of African advancement as people of the parts of the

mail. Yours in anxiety.

Samuel Ikiroma

Januxyy 31, 1950

Mr. Herbert Lerner
Chairman, Program Committee
University of Illinois
The Association of Interns
and Medical Students
College of Medicine
Chicago 12, Illinois

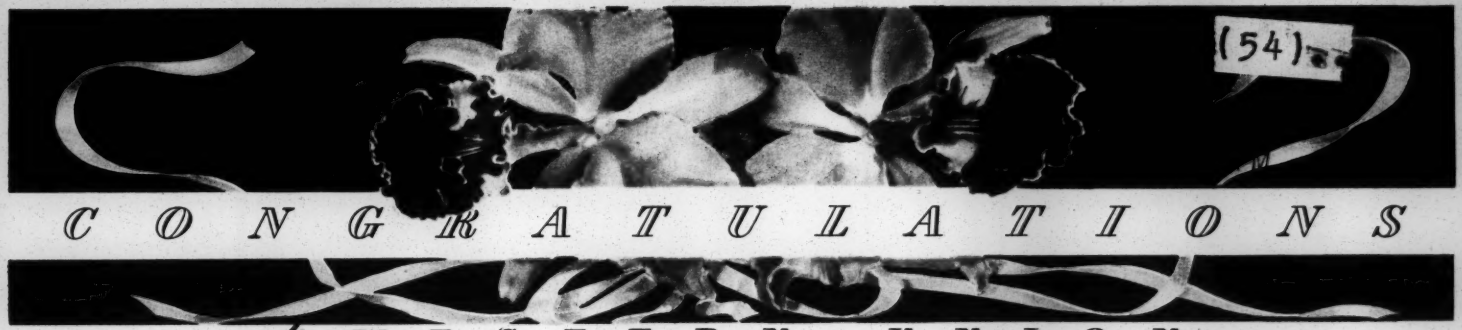
Dear Mr. Lerner:

I shall arrive in Chicago the night of February 7, and shall be at the Stevens Hotel.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD: LM



by WESTERN UNION

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DR W E B DUBOIS=

409 EDGECOMBE AVE=

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September 9th
1950

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Dr W. E. B. DuBois and Daughter
New York City and Baltimore

Dear Friends

We note with heartfelt sympathy your great loss in the passing of Mrs DuBois this summer. We did not know of this until we saw the news item in the Fisk News just today.

With several memories of the passing of our own loved ones during the recent years, we do not fail to have keenest sense of the burdens of sorrow which we share with others.

May your lives, enriched with the nobility and loveliness of the life spared to you for so many years, be fortified with courage, and hope in the Life Everlasting

Sincerely
Wm Lloyd and Grace V. Imes

24-26-15

IN DEFENCE OF PEACE
PARTIDARIOS DE LA PAZ
LES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

REVUE
EDITEE PAR LE COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

15, rue Feydeau, PARIS (2e). Adr. télég. : PARTISAPAX PARIS
Tél. : CEN 82-35, 82-36 R.C. Seine 349.395 C.C. POSTAUX 7272-21
Abonnements : 6 mois, 250 fr. ; un an, 450 fr.

Directeur : JEAN LAFFITTE

Rédacteur en chef : CLAUDE MORGAN

Paris, le 14 septembre 1950

N/Ref. J.C.I24

Monsieur le Professeur DU BOIS
Council on African Affairs
29 West 26th Street
NEW-YORK (N.Y.) U.S.A.

24-13-1

Cher Ami,

Nous avons publié dans le numéro de cette quinzaine votre article au sujet des propositions de Prague et nous avons publié également votre panorama de la situation des mouvements de la Paix en Amérique. Cela a été pour nous d'un excellent apport.

Pour les prochains numéros, nous serions heureux de continuer cette discussion des propositions de Prague et je vous demande s'il vous serait possible d'obtenir la participation à cette discussion de personnes représentatives et qui marqueraient un élargissement.

Voyez-vous un moyen d'obtenir du grand savant EINSTEIN une déclaration sur les propositions de Prague ? Si cette chose était possible, elle aurait un immense retentissement.

J'espère que vous pourrez nous aider, en nous envoyant des textes de certaines personnalités, à élargir notre Revue.

Croyez à mes sentiments les plus amicaux.

Claude Morgan

Claude MORGAN

IN DEFENCE OF PEACE
PARTIDARIOS DE LA PAZ
LES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

REVUE
EDITEE PAR LE COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

15, rue Feydeau, PARIS (2e). Adr. télég. : PARTISAPAX PARIS
Tél. : CEN 82-35 C. C. POSTAUX 7272-21

Directeur : JEAN LAFFITTE

Rédacteur en chef : ~~RENAUD DE JOUVENEL~~ Claude Morgan

October I9, I950

Dear Friend ,

We send with this a copy of N° I6 of our Journal "In Defence of Peace" as to one who we know is genuinely interested in peace.

The Negro peoples of the world stand to contribute no mean part to securing and maintaining a stable world free of the threat of war. Their struggle for freedom is an integral part of the effort to secure stability since peace can only exist on a basis of equality among all men.

We are, therefore, writing to you as one of the leaders of your people in America with a part to play not only among them but among the whole American Nation.

Our Journal is the organ of the World Peace Movement and exists to serve as a link between all men and women of goodwill who sincerely want peace. It contains news and surveys of the peace movement from all over the world and we hope that you will find it interesting and useful. If you do, we hope you will take out a subscription. - Price : $ 1.70 for I2 issues, 3.000 for 24 issues. Payment may be made by a cheque pyable to "LES PARTISANS de la PAIX", I5 rue Feydeau, Paris 2me, through the Chase National Bank, New York, to the account of the Banque pour l'Europe du Nord, Paris.

You will not regard this just as another appeal from another journal, but will agree that peace is our business and that a special responsibility lies on those of us who are called upon to aid our fellows with our gifts and attainments.

We hope to hear from you soon.

Yours sincerely

Robert Simon
administrator

24-5-18

September 19, 1950

The Editor
IN FACT, INC.
280 Lafayette Street
New York 12, New York

Sir:

Enclosed pleasefind my check for $2.00 for which, will you please send your weekly newsletter, IN FACT to my granddaughter:

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Very sincerely y urs,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Check $2.00

24-3-22

[In Fact, Inc.]

Hurry! Hurry! Hurry!

Here's a Real Bargain

4 Books Retailing for $11.50

Yours for Only $5!

Lords of the Press, The People Don't Know and 1,000 Americans by George Seldes, plus Aline Austin's eminently readable The Labor Story.

In Fact is clearing its shelves of books, is offering this attractive bargain package to those readers who will act now.

With the Xmas holiday approaching and with prices again going sky-high, prudent people will take advantage of this package offer which can solve either the coming Xmas gift problem for four people, or provide you with four important books you will want to own.

Each of the books make interesting, informative reading. You can buy them in the bargain package, saving, $6.50 over the regular retail price, or buy them individually at greatly reduced prices.

- Lords of the Press — retail price $3.00, yours for 1.00
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Don't delay. Act now. Only a limited suply is available and there will be no more when this is exhausted.

Send your checks, money orders or cash to In Fact, Inc., 280 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y.

24-1-29

Books

October 9, 1950

In Fact, Inc.
280 Lafayette Street
New York 12, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $4.00, for which will you please send me the following books:

Lords of the Press	$1.00
The People Don't Know	$1.50
The Labor Story	$1.50
	$4.00

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-1-28

INDIANAPOLIS CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS
P.O. BOX 748, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dec. 27, 1950

Mr. W. E. DuBois
Peace Information Center
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Our organization is planning to hold a mass meeting for the repeal of the McCarran Act, and we should very much like to have you as our main speaker, discussing what the Mc Carran Act means to labor, to the Negro people, to those who love peace. We are planning to hold such a meeting between Feb. 1 and Feb. 15, 1951, allowing a certain leeway regarding time, so that you can pick the time most convenient for yourself; we should, however, prefer to hold the meeting on a Sunday afternoon, if possible.

We will, of course, pay for your traveling expenses, and a nominal fee for your lecture, knowing you will realize that the financial resources of our local organization are necessarily limited, unfortunately.

We should very much appreciate your letting us know if you can be with us, on what date you can make it, and what your fee will be, so that we can start work on publicity. Can you kindly write us to the above address in the next day or two?

Hoping you can be with us, I am

Sincerely,
M. Kanable
M. Kanable
For the Civil Rights Congress
of Indianapolis

24-78

Mr. Shenfield Asks: 'History Or Myth?'

The Editor, "Sunday Guardian."

I am sorry to learn that Dr. Williams is so busy a man that he cannot acknowledge letters, not to mention answer them, within seven weeks. There are, of course, busier men in the world whose ways are different.

As to the main issue, we wish to know whether we are dealing with history or with myth founded on a substratum of history. To redress the balance of history by re-writing it is a common enough pastime. The Russians are now busily proving that the inventions and scientific discoveries of the West are really of Russian origin.

Hitler could not be satisfied that the Germans were a Master-Race without re-writing history to prove it. History is indeed an ill-used Muse!

In this case we need not go further than the "Encyclopaedia Britannica," which Dr. Williams has kindly commended. The editors of the "Britannica" do not consider Ghana, Melle and Songhay important enough to merit a chapter, or even a heading. That would be strange if they were known to scholars to have been the political vehicles of a brilliant civilisation. Unless they appear in the post-1947 "Books of the Year," which are not before me, their only mention is in passing in articles on West Africa, the Guinea Coast, and Gao, where it is said that they were well-ordered and powerful states, which I have not denied. In fact, the reader will find in the relevant articles in the "Britannica" a broad confirmation of the account which I have given.

As to the secondary issue Dr. Williams' methods are unique. I write of the sweet doctrine of modern anthropology, so free from racial bias, and he counters with a tirade against men long dead who, he claims, disparaged the African. A man suffused with resentment against the past is unlikely to be a reliable guide. Dr. Williams' villains are a very mixed company. That posturing ranter, Carlyle, that discredited pseudo-anthropologist, Gobineau, the naive Kipling (not so naive as he is painted, though) are lumped together with Lord Acton, the noblest historian of his day, and other famous and worthy names, Macaulay, Stubbs, Freeman, Greene, Lecky (worthy despite the fashion of sneering at Whig historians). The last six have nothing in common with the first three except that Dr. Williams does not like them. However, it does not matter what they said. A myth is no answer to them. It is a morbid response.

I need say little about Dr. Williams' remarkable contention that if I quote a particular authority I thus set-up a one-man school of history. It is amusing but shifty. It does not deal with the authority.

A. A. SHENFIELD.

Port-of-Spain.

[Editor's note:—Extracts from letters on this controversy sent in by readers will appear in the "Guardian" when there is a lessening of very extreme pressure on space caused by the election campaign.]

1

43 Cotton Hill
Boissiere Village
Maraval Road
30 - 10 - 50

DR W. E. B DU BOIS
20 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK 18. N.Y.

My Dear Doctor

This letter & bundles of papers you'll receive doubtless on forbs occasions, is from an overseas admirer who treasures or owns one of your much coveted autographed picture. Its really a long time I've not written you but special papers were set abide for your getting Sir, the one dated MARCH 10th is quite interesting to COLOURED PEOPLE of your type; it gives of a W.I. Federation to come, in a digest form Its interesting to also inform you, that your picture sent me JULY 7th 1948, make all freinds etc (who visit my home) eyes catch fire.

Some says the resemblance is striking to various notables such as my ...

EDWARD VII, GEORGE V & WILHELM II (KAISER
whilst others depicts you a HANNIBAL.

Sir, one of the chief papers sent you as a
food for thought is Sept 3 of which
they've no more copies to be had.
It gives of a narrow-minded MR SHENFIELD
(ECONOMIC ADVISER) escpressions towards the
NEGRO & their past, and the replies of
DR ERIC WILLIAMS (PROF of HISTORY, SOC.
of OXFORD & HOWARD Univ, & MR Hudson
Philips L.L.B also of Howards

Dr, in a sense the critisms were good
for some NEGROES who seems to forget
their past & were stung. Oh" I do hope
you"ll relish the two bundles of papers
on the past elections. Keep good &
the best of wishes towards you.

Remaining ever
an ardent NEGRO admirer
Vincent. K. Innis

COPY OF LETTER ANNOUNCING THE JAPANESE DELEGATION FOR GENEVA:

20th Oct.1950

INSTITUTE FOR PERMANENT PEACE, ...Tokyo, Japan.

TO: EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE P.W.C.GENEVE:SWITZERLAND.

Dear Gerry Kraus,

Today I saw the chief of the travel bureau here, who took upon himself the transport of the Japanese delegation to go to Geneva, and after it to Tennessee. According to an itinerary prepared by him we will depart from Tokyo on Dec.22nd, and make the trip in the following order:-

ROME - GENEVA - PARIS - BONN - LONDON - WASHINGTON - NEW YORK - OTTAWA
CHICAGO - NASHVILLE - SAN FRANCISCO - HONOLULU - TOKYO

He also urges me to ask your help to make federalist parliamentarians of Italy, France, Germany, Britain and Canada approach their respective governments to give instructions to their representatives here to issue entry permits when demanded by us. As there is little time left for our preparations, it is urgently requested of you to take action immediately on our behalf in these matters.

The definite composition of our delegation will finally be decided of course by Matsuoka after his return from India, but it is unlikely that our original plan of sending 32 representatives including 16 Diet members be much changed.

Yours sincerely,
EUCHI NOBUSHIMA.

P.S.
It is likely that the prefectural assemblies of Nagano and Hiroshima will send their representatives to the P.W.C.

24-2-34

[International League for World Culture]

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HARLEM TOWN HALL
303 West 125th Street New York, N. Y.

MOnument 2-7313

JANUARY 8 1950

Re: THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WORLD CULTURE, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5th. 1950 at 4- P.M...

24-12-3

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois
23 West 26 th. Street
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Dubois:

Kindly find enclosed literature that will give you an idea of the material that will be discussed on that date--February 5th.1950.

Mr. George Schuyler spoke on the Somaliland question at our EQUITY CONGRESS FORUM, on Emancipation Day, January 1,1950 and we shall continue the same subject until something has been done about SOMALILAND which will demonstrate our spirit of democracy.

A prompt reply will be keenly appreciated,

Yours for unstinted cooperation,
International League For World Culture

A. Merral Willis

A. Merral Willis, President

P.S.
The last time I talked with you was in the N.A.A.C.P'S office in the latter 20's seeking to run you or James Weldon Johnson for Congress.

See enclosed literature.

[Enc.]

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SHORT STORIES
SPORTS
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ARTICLES

INTER-NATIONAL SYMPOSIUM OF WRITERS AND COMMENTATORS

MAKING A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE NEGRO IN THE ALLIED ARTS AND SCIENCES BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

DECEMBER

(Under the Auspices of Col. Young Memorial Foundation, Inc.)

2

Re: 2

" Tapping main Currents of World Thought, as it Relates to the Cultural, Economic, Industrial, Political and Religious Life of the Negro as he Weaves Meticulously the Social Tapestry of his History on the ever shifting Frontiers of the World of Nations' Highways , is the very Acme of Civic Virtue"..... 1 9 4 9

Harlem Press Club

Dear Friends:

It is through the courtesy of the INTER-NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR WORLD CULTURE that the Harlem Press Club cordially invites you and your friends to attend the EQUITY CONGRESS FORUM in order to live up to your Christian responsibility, as"THE SALT OF THE EARTH AND THE LIGHT OF THE WORLD"

Subject for public discussion:

" WAS IT GOOD JUDGMENT ON THE PART OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO MAKE SOMALILAND A PROTECTORATE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF AN ITALIAN COMMISSION , WHEN ITALY, HERSELF, IS A PARTY OF THE DISPUTED TERRITORY, IN QUESTION? "

****

Guest Speaker:

GEORGE SCHUYLER,

N.Y.Editor of the Pittsburgh Courier and Journalist of rare attainment.

P.S.

Find enclosed literature for particulars.

PLACE: HARLEM TOWN HALL,303 West 125th. Street, New York City,N.Y.

TIME: SUNDAY,JANUARY 1 st. 1950 at 4 P.M.

Chairman: A. MERRAL WILLIS, Editor of the HARLEM DIGEST

MUSIC FURNISHED BY THE INTER-URBAN CHORUS,Edith E. Baker,Director AND CENTENNIAL ALLIED ART GUILD ARTISTS

January 10, 1950

Mr. A. Merral Willis
Harlem Town Hall
303 West 125th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Willis:

I am speaking in Cleveland February 5.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S & WAREHOUSEMEN'S UNION

AFFILIATED WITH THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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HARRY BRIDGES, President
J. R. ROBERTSON, First Vice-President
GERMAIN BULCKE, Second Vice-President
LOUIS GOLDBLATT, Secretary-Treasurer

April 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Last week the United States took one more long step towards legal fascism. An intimidated jury in San Francisco's Federal Court brought a guilty verdict against Harry Bridges, J.R. Robertson and Henry Schmidt - key leaders of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

241-2-13

For four and a half months the jurors heard an unjust and biased judge assist the special prosecutor of the Department of Justice in a calculated and successful attempt to convince the jurors that the voice of militant unionism had to be stilled. The jurors were told that the then Attorney General and now Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark insisted that Bridges' "influence" be removed from the labor movement. They were convinced by the prosecutor that Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt should be imprisoned because they fought for the rights of American workers and fought successfully.

The Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt conviction is an attempt to destroy a militant union. It is a temporary victory for those in government and industry who want to use the judicial system to destroy justice.

The members of the ILWU are determined to fight this frameup and defeat the conspiracy which brought admitted perjurers to the witness stand and exposed bribery and corruption in high places.

They will not stand idly by and see their leaders imprisoned for five and two year terms. They recognize that this fight is the fight of all the men and women who value their rights as American Citizens. They are convinced that no individual, no organization is safe, unless the people unite to turn the tide before they are themselves engulfed by the forces that thrive upon political and economic bondage.

On Wednesday, April 19, in San Francisco, the Bridges-Robertson Schmidt Defense Committee is sponsoring a mass rally in the Civic Auditorium calling upon the people to "wake up and fight back." The San Francisco meeting will be the opening gun in the nationwide campaign to defend freedom throughout the land.

We hope that your interest in, concern about and support of Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt, and their union, in the fight against the frameup cam be brought to the thousands who will attend the rally. We should appreciate receiving a letter or telegram of support that can be read at the meeting. We know that you will want to join us in the fight against this infamous frameup of three outstanding American union leaders.

Sincerely,

Louis Goldblatt
Secretary-Treasurer

LG:rg
uopwa 34

P.S. May we have any message you care to send in our hands not later than Tuesday, April 18, Your wire may be sent collect.

LG

24-2-14

The fight to defend Harry Bridges, Robertson and Schmidt is a fight for human freedom and justice. The attack on them by wealth, privi ledge and courts is an attack on organized labor and the dignity of citizens who are poor and who work. All strength to your struggle. In the end you cannot fail

W.E.B. Du BOIS

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 5-2864
CABLE: *INTERBOOK* NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

Book Division

February 27, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
490 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We take great pleasure in sending you under separate cover an advance copy of the first volume of THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, collected and edited by Dr. Philip S.Foner.

When completed, this work will consist of four volumes--Early Years, The Pre-Civil War Decade, The Civil War, and Reconstruction and After. The first two volumes will be published in April, as soon as Volume II is off the press, and the two final volumes are scheduled to appear next winter.

THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been in preparation for eight years. It presents the wide range of Douglass' literary activities, including letters, pamphlets, speeches, and articles and editorials from his various newspapers. In addition to collecting and editing this material, Dr. Foner has written a full-length biographical study of Douglass, a section of which is included in each volume.

24-1-34

We are very anxious to know your opinion not only of this first volume but of the entire project. We should be grateful if you would examine Early Years and write us what you think. Also, we should appreciate your permission to quote from you in our publicity about THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours

Alexander Trachtenberg
Editor

AT/bb
uopwa 18

March 17, 1950

Mr. Alexander Trachtenberg , Editor
International Publishers
381 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Trachtenberg:

I have received the first volume of Foners' FREDERICK DOUGLASS and the galley proof of the second volume.

May I thank you very much for this very excellent work.

I am going to review it for Masses & Mainstream.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-1-35

TELEPHONE: MUrray Hill 5-2864
CABLE: *INTERBOOK* NEW YORK

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS

381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16

April 17, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N Y

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Under separate cover, I am sending you the second volume of [redacted] DOUGLASS -- which has just come from the press.

I want to thank you very much for your kind letter and comment on the first volume -- as well as the project as a whole.

Faithfully yours,

Alexander Trachtenberg
Editor

AT:el

uopwa:16

September 25, 1950

International Publishers
381 4th Avenue
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly send me with discount the following books:

1. Ten Classics of Marxism
2. R. P. Dutt's, Britain's Crisis of Empire
3. Apthekers', The Negro People in America.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-10-4

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Gentlemen:

Will you please send me , with discount for my library and bill, TEN CLASSICS OF MARXISM, and BRITAINS CRISIS OF EMPIRE.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

FOUNDED IN 1893

431 S. Dearborn St. Suite 818 Chicago 5' Ill. WAbash 2-0986

JOHN CLARK, President • REID ROBINSON, Vice President • ORVILLE LARSON, Vice President • M. E. TRAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer

July 27, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
P.O. Box 349
Grand Central Station
New York 17, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The annual convention of our organization is scheduled to begin in Denver, Colorado on September 11th. We would be very happy if it would be possible for you to address the convention and we would be glad to arrange the agenda to schedule your speech on whatever day of that week you could be present.

I sincerely hope that it will be possible for you to make this trip, the expenses for which would naturally be paid by our organization.

Looking forward to hearing from you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

M. E. Travis

M. E. Travis,
Secretary-Treasurer

MET:af
uopwa#24

248-33-37

210
50
385
45

To: Dr. Du Bois July 31, 1950

From: Abbott Simon

248-33-36

I am inclosing a letter from the International Union of Mine Mill and Smelter Workers which came to you at our post office box.

August 4, 1950

Mr. M. E. Travis
Secretary-Treasurer
International Union of Mine, Mill
And Smelter Workers
431 S. Dearborn Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mr. Travis:

I will be glad to speak in Denver, Colorado late in the week of September 10, for one-half hour, on either "Peace" or "Africa."

The understanding being that my expenses of travel by air and board and lodging in Denver would be met by your organization.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

246-33-38

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS

Founded in 1893

431 S. Dearborn St. Suite 818 Chicago 5, Ill. WAbash 2-0986

ORVILLE LARSON, Vice President JOHN CLARK, President M. E. TRAVIS, Secretary-Treasurer

August 10, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Vice-Chairman
Council on African Affairs
Color and Democracy
Colonies and Peace
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I was very happy to get your letter of August 4, 1950, in which you advised that you will be able to attend our Convention.

We would like to schedule your speech for Thursday morning September 14th. It is the plan that the entire morning session will be devoted to the question of civil rights generally and with the emphasis on minority rights. Naturally the question of Peace will be part of this discussion.

Your travel expenses and your expenses in Denver will of course, be paid by the International Union. Please let us know if you desire an advance before making the trip. If you will let me know when you will arrive, I will see that the necessary accommadations for Hotel space will be secured for you.

I am looking forward to seeing you. With kind regards, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

M. E. Travis

M. E. Travis
Secretary-Treasurer

uopwa/24
ME:sh

August 16, 1950

Mr. M. E. Travis
Secretary-Treasurer
International Union of Mine,
Mill and Smelter Workers
431 S. Dearborn Street
Suite 818
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Travis:

Answering your letter of August 10, to Dr. Du Bois, May I say that he will be glad to speak for you during your convention.

September 14, is agreeable to him. We understand that your union will meet his travel expense and expenses while in Denver. I do not think however, that it will be necessary to make an advance to him before he makes the trip.

Dr. Du Bois is at present in Paris, but he is expected back about September 1, and I will bring bring your letter to his attention immediately upon his arrival. However he has asked me to send this information along to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

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PRESIDENT

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FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

September 11, 1950

Mr. M. E. Travis
International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter workers
431 S. Dearborn Street
Suite 818
Chicago 5, Illinois

Please cancel lecture engagement for Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois for September

14. Letter follows.

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

24h-33-41

September 11, 1950

Mr. M. E. Travis
Secretary-Treasurer
International Union of Mine, Mill and
Smelter Workers
431 S. Dearborn Street
Suite 818
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Travis:

I regret to inform you that I have had no word from Dr. Du Bois, other than his not being able to secure passage back in time for the scheduled lecture in Denver for you on September 14.

I am sure Dr. Du Bois regrets this inconvenience, and would be glad to serve you at some future time.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

September 20, 1950

Mr. M. E. Travis
Secretary-Treasurer
International Union of Mine,
Mill and Smelter Workers
431 S. Dearborn Street, Suite 818
Chicago 5, Illinois

Dear Mr. Travis:

I want to apologize to you for having to break my date of September 14, at Denver. I very seldom disappoint audiences but this time matters beyond my control made it necessary.

There is always a great rush of tourists home from Europe in the early Fall, and I usually secure definite return accomodations but I had to go so quickly on this last trip to Prague and not know just when my duties there would be over, I did not make my return reservations. The result was that while I tried to get return passage for September 4, it was a week later before I could actually come.

I trust that you were not put under too great difficulties by my failure to appear.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS
МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫЙ СОЮЗ СТУДЕНТОВ
UNION INTERNATIONALE DES ETUDIANTS
UNION INTERNACIONAL DE ESTUDIANTES
MEZINÁRODNÍ SVAZ STUDENTSTVA
世界學生聯合會

PRAHA II. VOJTĚŠSKÁ 12. ČSR TEL.: 450-47, 407-18 TELEGR.: STUDINFOR PRAHA

DEPT.: ICD PRAHA. 30. VI. 1950

To
Dr.W.E.B.Dubois
Educator
20 West 40th Street
New York
USA

Dear Sir,

The International Union of Students will organise in August this year in Prague the Second World Student Congress. Representatives of democratic students from all countries will attend our Congress which will be a great demonstration of the students of the world for peace, national independence and the democratisation of education. The Congress will discuss the means of strengthening the solidarity of the students of the world in the struggle for these aims.

To ensure wide support for our Congress from all democratic circles throughout the world, we are writing to outstanding democratic professors, scientists, artists and public figures asking them to send a message of greetings to our Congress, and should be very happy to receive such a message from you.

Hoping to receive your reply very soon, we express our sincere thanks and all our respect,

Yours faithfully,

For the IUS Secretariat

Josef Grohman
President, IUS

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS • PRAHA • ČSR •

Raina Georgieva,
Head of the Intellect.
Cooperation Dept., IUS

[Iowa Farmers Union]

Iowa's Liberal Farm Organization

IOWA DIVISION FARMERS EDUCATIONAL AND COOPERATIVE UNION OF AMERICA

F. W. STOVER, PRESIDENT
LEONARD HOFFMAN, V. PRESIDENT
BETTY LOWNES, SEC'Y-TREAS.
COOPERATIVE

PHONE 3-0972

PLAZA HOTEL
419 5TH STREET
DES MOINES, IOWA

Hampton Iowa
283

August 7, 1950

Peace Information Center
P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station
New York, 17, New York

Attention: Mr. Simon

Dear friend Simon:

Thank you for your letter of July 26. I was so very sorry that I didn't make contact with your people while in New York Tuesday. Arrangements had been made for me to meet Professor Fletcher and other members of the Peace Information Center on the afternoon that I was ready to leave. I went over to the hotel where I was supposed to meet them and I understood that Professor Fletcher had a room there. When I inquired at the desk, they didn't have Fletcher's name and didn't know anything about it. I waited around there in the lobby for an hour and a half, but saw no one, so finally left. After leaving I learned that Professor Fletcher and some of the other people of the Peace Information Center were in a room at the hotel waiting for me. I never did find out who I was supposed to ask for other than Professor Fletcher or what room they were meeting in.

24-84-41

Part of my reasons for coming to New York was to meet some of your people and somehow I didn't get too satisfactory an answer when I inquired about Mrs. Moos and the people in the Peace Information Center.

Under separate cover, we are sending some copies of our IOWA UNION FARMER for July. We carried the Stockholm Peace Appeal in our June issue and intended to carry it again in our July issue together with a story on the background of the peace movement and the reason for the peace appeal. We mailed this to our publisher and for some reason or other, he never received it. We are now wondering whether our mail is being tampered with. Anyway, I am sorry that the Stockholm Peace Appeal was not again included in our July issue.

The response to our position on the Korean situation has been good. Farmers are not in favor of this war, as a matter of fact, we have received favorable response also from non-farm people. We have been making some meetings and discussing this Korean situation, including some Farmers Union picnics at Minnesota. I addressed a meeting at Starbuck, Minnesota, made up entirely of farmers and the policeman in charge counted 1800 automobiles. I discussed the Korean situation quite thoroughly and the response was very good.

I have received a request from Joliet-Curie of Paris inviting me to the World Peace Congress in Prague on the 17th. I want to go, but doubt very much that I will be able to get permission to go and, of course, it is going to handicap me here very much. You can understand that I have a real fight on my hands here in Iowa. Will write again later telling you whether I will be able to go.

In regard to George Claussen of Des Moines, he has taken some very good positions in the last few years and is an exceptionally well-informed man. I am going to try and arrange to have a visit with him and will write you again reporting on the visit.

Very sincerely yours,

F. W. Stover

F. W. STOVER, President
IOWA FARMERS UNION

FWS/mln

24-24.42

HIGHLIGHTS

THE BOOTHE BILLS IN THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA (FEBRUARY 1950) TO ABOLISH RACIAL SEGREGATION ON COMMON CARRIERS AND TO SET UP A COMMISSION TO STUDY AREAS OF RACIAL TENSION WITH RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR ADJUSTMENT

44-3-43

1. Introduced by Armistead Boothe, member of the House of Delegates from Alexandria. Forty-two years of age. Graduate of the University of Virginia. Rhodes Scholar. Attorney-at-law, practicing in Alexandria. Serving second term in the legislature.

2. Bills killed in committee of the House of Delegates by votes of 9 to 7 and 10 to 6.

3. Public hearing preceding committee action attracted the largest crowd of any public hearing in the present session. Nine white persons and three Negro spoke as witnesses for the bills.

4. The hearing a one-sided affair - only the advocates of the measures participated; the opponents remained silent.

5. Favoring the anti-segregation bill were some of the most prominent white citizens of Virginia, though some of the number recoiled from the race relations commission. Public figures who declared for the abolition of Jim Crow transportation were Colgate Darden, president of the University of Virginia and former governor of Virginia, also The Right Reverend Beverly St. George Tucker.

6. Senator Byrd and Governor Battle apparently played hands off - they said nothing for the bills and nothing against them.

7. The Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Norfolk papers, and perhaps others favored the bills editorially; The Richmond News-Leader opposed them.

8. In general, the proposed legislation was favored by the western representatives, the city delegations, the younger men, and the war veterans; they were opposed by the older element, especially those members from the South-side, black belt section. Mr. Boothe was supported by a half dozen or more co-patrons.

9. In the opinion of the author the bills stood a good chance of passage in the House of Delegates if the committee had cleared them; he was always doubtful about the Senate.

10. Mr. Boothe worked faithfully and sincerely for the passage of his measures - lined up a number of members of both houses to vote for them if they reached the floor.

11. The author is willing and ready to institute a campaign of education beginning now in preparation for the next session of the General Assembly in 1952.

12. The effort this time surpassed that of two years ago - public sentiment in favor of anti-segregation in travel is seemingly much larger in 1950 than in 1948 when the initiative ~~is~~ rested almost entirely with the Negroes themselves. The sponsor in 1948, a labor leader, acted primarily because he was under obligation to the Negro voters of Richmond for his seat.

13. After the bills were introduced, the Negro constituency of the State exercised more pressure on the legislators by petitions, letters, and telegrams than perhaps they have ever done before. In the vanguard for the abolition of "Jim Crow" were such organizations as the State Conference of the N. A. A. C. P., the Virginia Voters League, the Virginia Civil Rights Organization, and the Virginia Teachers Association.

44-3-42

Luther P. Jackson

Luther P. Jackson
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia
Witness at the public hearing

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 9-1600

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Ruth Young
Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein
Faculty Representative

January 9, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing to ask you to be our guest at the Sixth Anniversary Dinner of the Jefferson School. As a leader in the fight for world peace, we would be honored to have you at this dinner.

May we hear from you as to whether you can attend so that we can send you a complimentary ticket. Please try and make it.

Cordially yours,

Howard Selsam

Howard Selsam

tu-555

2/1-7-33

~~I shall be glad to attend the~~
I am very sorry but I have an engagement for the 27th which I cannot break. I thank you

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 9-1600

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Harry Sacher
Rubin Saltzman
Dr. Howard Selsam
Doxey A. Wilkerson
Nathan Witt
Ruth Young
Dr. Annette T. Rubinstein
Faculty Representative

January 10, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council On African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Although the demands on your time, I know, are very heavy, we should like nonetheless to invite you to speak at the Sunday night forum, January 29th here at the School, which will climax our week's commemoration of Lenin's contributions to the working class and Progressive Movement.

I understand that you are presently engaged in working on the general field of the Soviet Union, and a lecture on Lenin is therefore clearly within your province. We plan to invite to share the platform with you John Gates, Editor of the Daily Worker. We should like you to deal with the general subject of Lenin's contributions to the subject nations of tsarist Russia, and the significance of his work for the National Liberation Movement and struggles currently going on on a world scale.

I earnestly hope that you will be able to find the time to participate in this forum. Please let me hear from you soon so that we may make our plans for publicizing the event.

Cordially yours,

Benjamin Paskoff

Benjamin Paskoff

bp/cm
tu-555

24-7-31

January 10, 1950

Mr. Howard Selsam, Director
The Jefferson School
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York 11, New York

Dear Mr. Selsam:

I have an engagement for the evening of January 27, which I cannot break.

I am very sorry indeed as I would like to attend the Jefferson School Dinner.

Thank you for your offer of a ticket.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

144-7-234

January 12, 1950

Mr. Banjamin Paskoff
The Jefferson School
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York 11, New York

My dear Mr. Paskoff:

I have your kind invitation of January 10. I am very sorry that I cannot accept.

On Sunday, January 29, I must be with my family in Baltimore. We have just moved and my wife is in the hospital. I am compelled to be present when she is returned to the shome.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-7-35

THE JEFFERSON SCHOOL *of Social Science*

575 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. • WATKINS 9-1600

DR. HOWARD SELSAM, Director
DAVID GOLDWAY, Executive Secretary

January 17, 1950

Dr. William Edward Burghardt DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Our Library is planning to have a large exhibit of materials depicting the struggle for Negro liberation during the month of February, as part of the School's general celebration of Negro History Week.

Do you perhaps have any documents or other items relating to this large theme which we can borrow for this occasion? We would be most appreciative.

Sincerely yours,
Clara Ostrowsky
Clara Ostrowsky
Librarian

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Dr. Howard Selsam
Prof. Dirk J. Struik
Doxey A. Wilkerson
Nathan Witt
Ruth Young

I do not think of anything more suitable for your exhibit. 9/9 du

264

January 18, 1950

Miss Clara Ostrowsky
Librarian
The Jefferson School
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York 11, New York

Dear Miss Ostrowsky:

I do not think of anything now suitable for your exhibit. If I do I will send it along.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-7-36

Jenkins

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia
27 September 1950

Dear Dr. Dubois,

For some time since I read that you were attacked as a traitor to our country and then saw your characteristically forthright rejoinder I have been meaning to write you a letter. Now that I see 46,000 of your colleagues have honored you with a life membership in their long-standing fellowship, delay must no longer prevent me.

24-2-3

Often have I thought of you when my mind, freed from pressing details of duty, can play about with interesting topics. Because of your own career and certain chance associations of mine you have always loomed significantly in the inner and outer world through which I move. Of course, then, I was struck a little with the horror but more with the terrible irony of the quasi-official attack of so serious a nature. That one so uncompromisingly honest and so venerable (you can not now shrug off

that attribution!) in the pursuit happiness as our Constitution must mean it should be so calumniated was more than reason could comprehend for the moment. Is the world going steadily mad? And over a mere word? A little semantics brushed on the brain lobes before any consideration of the idea of communism will restore sanity, I believe. Or maybe a cheaper prescription will suffice — common sense.

And there is where you figure notably. The direct sensible approach has seemed to me characteristic of you, as I read you, from your decision to attend Fisk, through Niagara, Atlanta University I, NAACP, Atlanta University II, to these present-day inklings of the world struggle for freedom among men. Not that you did not erect the direct application of common sense into an ideal. How else could it work out in practice? For this the world, and especially the knowledgeable Negroes of recent generations, are deeply in your debt. Consistently you seem to have seen through to the heart of issues and "given out" fearlessly on so-called delicate or touchy points. For the right of a Negro citizen to hold and utter an honest

opinion, in so far as he has at today, we must be grateful to you. Entangled always in the meshes of color prejudice, a goatee-ed and cane-bedecked latter-day Laocoon, (And forgive me for also considering you a high-class Beggie Thomas, whose true story would do America a world of good.) you in a hardly metaphorical sense begat the relatively large number of truly emancipated Negroes today.

I feel this. I know it. We have lauded, damned, imitated, repudiated, admired, pitied, preached, attacked, etc., etc. you in full measure through the years in accordance with our various individual limitations or potentialities. I rode from Virginia to New York City one Christmas in a car with a man who spent the whole time establishing his thesis, by data worthy and petty, that you are less than a mediocre public man. I was a close friend in a family where you were loved and admired as a uniquely valuable "Negro leader." In Atlanta I enjoyed and benefited from social relations with you and continued on occasion here.

You have passed into the total experience of those who have known or known of you. The

24-2-4

modification which you have made in that experience has been all to the good, no matter what individual reactions may be.

Happily, your clearly envisioned ideals have relieved you of the need of, granting more than a smiling nod of thanks or a properly cutting remark, as the occasion demanded. I can easily picture you as you replied to your most recent detractors, as easily as I can see your composed dignity among those thousands of fellow scientists who admire you.

At the last, I fear there is something too much of vale, vale about this note. That would be the result of my defective expression rather than intention. It is merely that I wished to try to set down some of the thoughts I have had now and again regarding you. You have seen much; you have done much. I wish you to know that we appreciate you and are not unmindful of what veneration we owe you.

My wife and I both send greetings to you with this. If again you come this way we should hope to see something of you.

Sincerely,
Joseph Jackson

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

W. E. B. DU BOIS
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

October 13, 1950

Mr. Joseph Jenkins
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

I appreciate very much the kind letter of September 27, which you sent me. The campaign is interisting and not too taxing, but I do want to get back to my writing.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Jenkins. I would like to see you anytime you are coming my way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd/lm

24-2-15

Corres J—

JJ

October 13, 1950

Mr. Joseph Jenkins
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

2-6-33-6

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

I appreciate very much the kind letter of September 27, which you sent me. The campaign is interisting and not too taxing, but I do want to get back to my writing.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Jenkins. I would like to see you anytime you are coming my way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

webd/lm

Pioneer Hall
The University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minnesota
31 October 1950

Dear Mr. Harrington:

Your appeal finally reached me here. I hope this small contribution reaches you in time to be of use in purchasing something helpful in the campaign.

Whether, if I were a New York voter, I should consider it advisable in view of all things to plump for the ALP ticket is, in this instance, immaterial. I <u>am</u> interested in continuing the public effectiveness of Dr. Dubois as long as possible, for, I believe, his services to the people deserve such support.

Thank you for sending me the request.

Yours truly,

Joseph H. Jenkins

Joseph H. Jenkins

Check for $10.00 enclosed.

24-1-2

January 4, 1950

Mr. Morton Friedenberg
Executive Director
Jewish Community Center
10 Merrymount Road
Quincy, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Friedenberg:

I will be glad to speak at your Center Forum on the evening of February 12, provided you can pay me an honorarium of $50.00, and providing you can arrange travel expense from my hotel in Boston and return.

I usually speak about one-half hour and then answer questions.

May I suggest one of the following subjects:

"The United States and the Soviet Union"
"The Present Status of Colonialism"
"The Present Status of American Negroes."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

10 MERRYMOUNT ROAD QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

Telephone PResident 3-3000

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BENJAMIN J. BERMAN
*
Executive Director
MORTON FRIEDENBERG

Dear Count!

January 11, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are pleased that you can speak to our Center Forum on the evening of February 12 at 8 P.M. We will be happy to pay you an honorarium of $50.00 and arrange your transportation from and to Boston.

As to the subject we would like you to discuss "Minority Groups In America". This would, of course, draw on your vast knowledge of the American Negro and would also allow you to link their problems to those of other minority groups. I trust that this is agreeable and that you may be able to extend your remarks beyond your usual half hour so that the entire program, including the questions and discussion, will consume about an hour and a half.

Will you please send us at once a mat or photograph and complete biographical information. I hope for a prompt reply and look forward to having you with us.

Very sincerely,

Morton Friedenberg

MORTON FRIEDENBERG
Executive Director

MF:RB

Sent 1/13/50

24-2-22-92

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

10 MERRYMOUNT ROAD — QUINCY, MASSACHUSETTS

Telephone PResident 3-3000

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MRS. PAUL OSSEN

Treasurer
BENJAMIN J. BERMAN

Executive Director
MORTON FRIEDENBERG

February 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

May I extend my personal appreciation and that of the entire community for your splendid presentation at our Center Forum last night. I know that speaking is a laborious matter for you and for that reason your sacrifice of time and energy is doubly appreciated.

Enclosed you will find our check for $50.00, the agreed upon honorarium. I regret very much that you were rushed away before I had an opportunity to say goodbye to you properly. May I assure you it was an unusual pleasure to have had the opportunity to make your acquaintance.

Very sincerely,

Morton Friedenberg

MORTON FRIEDENBERG
Executive Director

MF:RB

24-12-23

February 16, 1950

Mr. Morton Friedenberg
Jewish Community Center
10 Merrymount Road
Quincy, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Friedenberg:

Thank you very much for the opportunity of talking to your forum. I enjoyed the occasion very much.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

October 14, 1950

Dr. Charles S. Johnson
President, Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Dr. Johnson:

The world today stands at a crossroads -- one way lies peace and life; the other path leads to a third world war and atomic destruction. Untold millions of people feel the need for all of us to work out some program for peace.

I am sure that no group of persons in the world has a greater stake in world peace than American Negroes; not only because of its intrinsic right, but because in any war in which the United States now participates Negro troops will be "Jim-crowed" and discriminated against, and yet be expected to fight with loyalty and enthusiasm. But beyond this, the hope of Negro full citizenship in America, the hope of the emancipation of Africa and of Negro freedom in the Caribbean, Central and South America lies in progress through peaceful effort rather than in the turmoil and injustice of war.

A world congress for peace will be held in Sheffield, England, on November 13-19, in the hope that the peace sentiment of the whole world, regardless of political opinions, could be gathered for full and free discussion of the problems involved in guaranteeing peace. The Congress has been called by the World Defenders of Peace whose chairman is the distinguished French scientist, Dr. F. Joliot Curie, and among whose officers are Madame Sun Yat Sen, former president Cardenas of Mexico, and Gabriel d'Arboussier, representative of French West Africa in the Assembly of the French Union. (Copy of the Call is enclosed)

With Professor Joseph Fletcher of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass., and several other Americans, I attended the preparatory meeting at Prague which issued the Call to this Congress. I was deeply impressed by the concern of all present that the United States be well represented. From this point of view, it is quite significant that those attending the Congress are not called upon to support in advance any particular program (not even the Stockholm Appeal) nor are they bound by the findings of the Congress.

I am therefore asking a number of leading American Negro citizens to join in a national non-partisan committee to sponsor the World Peace Congress. This involves no allegiance to any particular doctrine or social program but simply enrolls the signer as subscribing to the proposition that future social progress must be sought in peace and not in war, and that a third world war is simply inconceivable. (A list of those who have been invited is enclosed. Favorable replies have already come from Miss Vida Scudder, Dr. Philip Morrison, Bishop John Moore Walker, Bishop William Appleton Lawrence, and quite a few others.)

Will you join such a committee on these terms? A card and return envelope are enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

uopwa

24-34.56

6 Phillips Place
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Dr. F. Ernest Johnson
Department of Research and Education
Federal Council of Churches
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Johnson,

I arrived home today to find your letter of inquiry about the Stockholm Appeal, and also a note from Ralph Harlow of Smith College enclosing a document attacking the Appeal which he says the "World Council of Churches is sending out." Perhaps I can combine some comment on this document with an attempt to offer some interpretation of the Appeal as you have requested. This will be entirely spontaneous since I do not have (as you hoped) and printed or manuscript of my own on the subject. As for the document Professor Harlow has sent I do not know to whom it has gone out, not having been sent one myself. On internal evidence it does not appear to be a World Council statement, lacking any Christian reference whatever, but is probably something supplied to the World Council secretaries from the State Department or Clark Eichelberger working with an American public relations group that brings various opinion-forming agencies together now and then. I imagine you could get a copy from Mr. Fagley. It is a five-page affair entitled "Moscow's 'Signatures for Peace' Campaign."

Like thousands of others in this country and millions in other parts of the world I signed the Stockholm Appeal for two main reasons, having first examined the Appeal itself and found it worht signing on its own merits. My first reason was that I want to join with others who are anxious to demonstrate widespread and earnest hope that our statesmen will find a way to ban the use of atom bombs. My second reason was that I was glad to have something on which both Communists and non-Communists could join hands and hearts, as men of good will transcending ideological barriers. Were the International Red Cross to circulate its appeal for banning the atom bohm and other weapons of mass destruction for signatures I would gladly sign it too.

Within a few days of formal denunciation of the Stockholm Appeal by our Secretary of State there was a deluge of condemnation, calling it a fake, from the Un-American Activities Committee, the Toronto meeting of the World Council of Churches and its Committee on International Affairs, the American Legion, the commercial press, and hosts of people and groups. The burden of their attack seems to rest on two things: a fact, that the Stockholm meeting which framed the Appeal was communist and non-communist left; and an assumption, that it therefore could not be sincere and must cover a sinister double entendre.

Now as to the merits of the Appeal itself, quite apart from the question of my ulterior motives for it, I am quite clear in my own mind that it deserves the endorsement of decent people if they want to ban atom warfare. It is a call upon statesmen of both sides of the Iron Curtain, without discrimination between them, to renew their efforts to outlaw the bomb. It asks for strict international (not national) control, leaving to the statesmen the technical questions of procedure. Sometimes I see it's section of criminality put in the subjunctive mood but Stockholm carefully put it in the future tense indicative, to eliminate without prejudice the question whether it was criminal to have used it in Japan. It draws a distinction between initistory and retaliatory use of the A-bomb, so that there would be no charge of criminality against any nation compelled to use

it as defense in kind -- hence the phrase "any government which first uses the atom weapon."

Had I had a hand in framing the document I would have argued that all weapons of mass extermination be put under the ban, including bacteriacides, as the Red Cross secretariat have done in their appeal.

Most of the attacks on the Stockholm Appeal that have come to my attention have not discussed it on its own merits, but always in terms of some alleged ulterior motive. There is even a real effort to suggest, though never in so many words, that no non-communist could ethically or reasonably sign any statement that communists would sign! I have noted that none of those who attack the Stockholm Appeal offer any substitute appeal to ban A-bombs, and I am compelled to draw the conclusion that they do not want A-bombs banned. This was the opinion of the Washington Post which said of Dean Acheson's formal denunciation of the Stockholm Appeal that it indicated that the United States government wants to be free to use atom bombs, and presumably this means free to initiate their use in future war which (God forbid) might get started.

24-24-14

Last week I wrote a letter to the Editor of The New York Times saying very much what I have to you and pleading with him to discuss the question in his editorial columns since official circles in this country are evidently not willing to discuss the Stockholm Appeal in terms of the issue: Freedom to Use Atom Bombs as against Their Outlawry. I don't know whether he will print the letter or respond to the suggestion but I am sure that if it were openly and honestly discussed by some responsible agent it would contribute enormously to the improvement of our moral climate.

(I am not entering here into the whole moral question whether we are ever justified in using atom bombs. I am inclined to the view expressed by the Federal Council's committee appointed to study the question after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which thought that such weapons cannot be justified - which conclusion, Mr. Fagley tells me, was never adopted by the Federal Council. I am certainly of the opinion that the initiatory use of A-bombs is unjustifiable, and -- to be frank -- close to the edge of deciding against their use under any circumstances, on the ground that they are too nihilistic to subserve any proper end. But that is another question, and my opinion on the subject only partially accounts for my support of the Stockholm Appeal.)

Now let me comment on some elements in this attack received via Professor Barlow. Its starting point, as in all other attacks, is that "The Soviet Government is attempting to conceal its direction of the campaign and to camouflage the fact that this is exculsively a Communist campaign." No documentary evidence to support this charge of Soviet direction is given. It is obvious to all that Soviet officials endorse it and that communists support it. So do many others, in European political groups, churches, etc. You can get some very interesting examples of religious support from the Peace Information Center, Room 413, 799 Broadway -- just across from Grace Church. Is it unreasonable or obstructionist to ask for evidence of some kind for "Soviet direction" -- if this means something sinister over and beyond the obvious fact of Soviet approval?

Much of this attack is clearly a matter of policies and not of principles. The claim that the Appeal is "ingenuously" worded to divert attention from Soviet aggressions holds about as much water as saying that my support of the UN police action in Korea, or the World Council's support of it, is aimed at diverting attention from American aggressive policies in, say, China's civil war!

The Appeal deliberately avoided going into the very broad question of foreign policies as pursued by the great powers, and into the intricate problem of "aggression" and how it works in the world today. These broader matters are tied to the question of methods of warfare, of course, at some point sooner or later. One might reasonable complain that the Stockholm Appeal is too restricted in its scope, being more of a proposal for partial disarmament; that it ought to be a proposal for complete disarmament or even a plan for peace, not such a restricted contribution toward peace. But it is an effort to get governments to commit themselves to banning the worst technologies of warfare of which we are sure they can be guilty, and to do so as a matter of principle, and not simply as a cynical decision of expediency; as a principled morality, not merely a prudential one.

Almost certainly the signatures gained, millions and hundreds of millions, will be presented to the United Nations, although I do not imagine that the Soviet delegation will do so and do not see what right it is to. Even on the cloak-and-dagger-Soviet-plot theory of the Stockholm Appeal it would be silly if the USSR was to be the agency to bring them to the UN!

This unsigned, un-suspicsed document Professor Barlow says is being sent out by the World Council of Church says on Page Two that the Kremlin's aim is to "nullify the defensive value of U. S. Superiority in atom weapons both to the United States and its allies by making any use of the weapon seem morally indefensible".

NOW WE HAVE SOMETHING WE CAN PUT OUR TEETH INTO! First of all, it does more less frankly indicate that there is a practical reason why the US wants to be free to use atom bombs. But PLEASE NOTE that the Appeal does NOT rule out "defensive" use of A-bombs. It is aimed at banning their offensive use, the "first use" by any government. Saying that it wants to stop "any use" of the atom is a gross caricature and misrepresentation indicating no desire to meet the terms of the document itself.

How could the Stockholm Appeal "create doubts concerning the wisdom of the current foreign policy of the United States and its allies."? This is an amazing and suggestive ground which they create out of whole cloth as an objection. Could it be that they feel that our foreign policy is somehow based on freedom to use A-bombs, and freedom from any committment not to be the first to use them. This is, of course, precisely the question people all over the world are asking themselves, and with evident reason!

If Russia has a "self-appointed role of the real champion of world peace" because its officials and people support a call to ban A-bombs, then I can only say that our government has itself to thank for that situation, just (for example) it has itself to thank for what the world is thinking when it receives the news that the Senate of the United States has voted 65-15 to make a down payment of 100 million dollars on an alliance with France Spain; just as it has itself to thank for what the world thinks about our unilateral intervention into China's civil war ad opposition to seating the new Chinese government in the UN, et cetera.

On Page Three the (d) section about tricking non-Communist peoples into abetting efforts to "sabotage the Western security measures" clearly implies that they are based on atomic warfare. (I must be frank enough with you, on the political side, to say quite bluntly that I do not for one minute think that the people of Western Europe will really serve in a strategy of war against the Soviet Union in which the US provides the aerial thrusts and they provide the field of battle and the mass soldiery! But this is a debatable question too, depending upon how well one believes he understands people and things in Europe.)

Item (f) on Page Three, which asserts that they Stockholm Appeal will identify aggressio with use of the atom bomb seems to me silly. It is perfectly obvious to anybody that aggressions existed before the A-bomb and could continue quite apart from it. This is argument of the sort that is just out to make lots of smoke. I, and many who have signed the Appeal, regard North Korean as the aggressor. Certainly something ought to be done about aggression and I for one would be glad to support a sound appeal to governments to ban aggression too, although I can see that defining it will be a headache as compared with pointing the finger at A-bombs.

All this talk, which Acheson used too, about the Appeal supporting the Soviet Union's proposals for international control o atomic energy is read into the Appeal -- any stick will do to beat a dog. In the first place, the latest discussions of the UN commission show that the USSR will not continue to hold out as she did in the days of the Baruch plan, for periodic inspection. But the assumption in this document I am commenting on is that control is impossible without international ownership of fissionable material. That's a big debate, as you will know for yourself. Funny that it comes from a country which holds that social control of industry is not dependent upon social ownership! You know as well as I do all the problems of social structure, and questions of competitive production vs. atomic energy, which are bound up with any proposal for international rather than national ownership of atomic materials. In any case the Stockholm Appeal wants them to get together again and go into the matter, with all the world having a chance to hear the issues at stake in strict international control.

Well, my good friend, I have written at grater length than I intended. But I was moved by your remark that I am someone you can believe in and not suspect of being a mere agent of the Kremlin.

There is vastly more to be said on this mysterious document, ~~xxxxxxxxxx~~ and about the Stockholm Appeal than I have mentioned here in this letter. But it is at least clear that the case against it is based on the assumption of ulterior motives, not upon the document (the Appeal) itself. If the U. S. government wanted to ban atomic warfare, it would take the "propaganda of the Soviet Union" out of the Stockholm Appeal very easily -- by simply endorsing it, thus letting the Soviet charge that the U. S. wants to use A-bombs fall flat on its face! No, we must see obvjously that the American government does not want to ban atomic warfare, and apparently does not even want a convention to ban an initistery use of A-bombs!

Is there any way of getting an honest, straight-forward discussion of this-- the real issues; the argument that American policy and security depends upon atom bombs? We Christians ought not to make ourselves party to an evasive dishonest policy of condemning things like the Stockholm Appeal for reasons other than those that are public advanced! Maybe it is true that A-bombs are our only way of equalizing war potential as between the US and the USSR. Then let's say so, and say why, and why we can't do anything about it!

I have been invited to go as an American, non-Communist observer to a bureau meeting of the IFP in Prague this month. They know I am not in agreement with may of their members' views on international relations, Korea, communism, etc. I have accepted their invitation and will put many decisive questions to them and come home with much better evidence of their motives and political purposes. This kind of attack we have been discussin is obvious tendentious and politically motivated. It's not for me. I'm an honest man, trying to think seriously, a loyal American who criticises his government's policiesin several respects, but with my loyalty going first of all to God's will and to his whole family apart from any tribalism, eastern or western. What do you think of it all?

August 7, 1950

Sincerely yours,

24-24.16

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson
P.O. Box 6435
Washington, D.C.

Dear [illegible]:

I [illegible] my
second poem & [illegible]
in my [illegible] very

Bridge to Brotherhood,

Thanks for the very [illegible] card.

POSTCARD

PLACE
STAMP
HERE

2412-33-9

Today WCB

Durham

N. Y.

[1950?]

Georgia Douglas Johnson

Halfway House

1461 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

No 71305

42-SA-175

Dear Doctor:

Mr Brewer speaks o you always with enthu siasm. Says he will always have something cocerning you in every issue of the JOURNAL . Remember ᴗr Woodson wanted to write yout life. Som cnr will. many will try but it should stand head and shpulders qbove the Biographies od today.

Wanted to say the foregoing, but wrote parti cularly to ask if you do not think well of y e proposi tion to have the cc llege have me to speak to their students in an impromptu and heart to he rt way to help the students with creative minds to discover themselves.

I know I can fire them and without cause them to become articulate. It is so much later rhat we all think.. the harvest is ripe and waiting to be made use of. ɑrop a card and tell me what to do or would it not be more effective coming from you? at ;east , more modest... My best to your loyal and dear wife

Sincerely

Georgia

lgs

Georgia Douglas Johnson

Halfway House

1461 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

February 23, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Got the, "Negro Digest," and read your article on, Robeson. It is like you - "great!"

Owen Dodson said to a company the other night, recalling the effect of his Ibsen players in Sweden, "our Howard players could not possibly portray adequately the part of distinguished and polished men of letters like the courtly Dr. DuBois, but, ...they did the best they could."....

I mark this, happy to know that he recognized your great worth - a towering of your polished astuteness, and ready mind.

Enclosed please find poem printed in New York Herald Tribune, Jan.22nd., editorially, also, displayed in the white library of Baltimore as the "poem of the week." It was enlarged, and framed. These things urge me back like the tenth leper who thanked Christ - remembering that youth gave me the green light long ago in the crisis with esteem.

Sincerely,
Georgia D. Johnson
Georgia Douglas Johnson

24-28-9

[Enc.]

COMMON DUST

And who shall separate the dust
Which later we shall be:
Whose keen discerning eye will scan
And solve the mystery?

The high, the low, the rich, the poor,
The black, the white, the red,
And all the chromatique between
Of whom it shall be said:

Here lies the dust of Africa;
Here lie the sons of Rome;
Here lies one unlabelled-
The world at large his home!

Can one then separate the dust,
Will mankind lie apart,
When life has settled back to dust
The same as at the start?

Georgia Douglas Johnson

8-22-42

March 17, 1950

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson
Halfway House
1461 S Street, NW
Washington, D. C.

Dear Georgia Johnson:

Thank you for your letters and poems. You made a record in your last letter. It was addressed to "Dr. Du Bois, New York", but I got it nevertheless. I appreciate your continued efforts and success in getting some of the things published.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-28-10

Georgia Douglas Johnson

Halfway House

1461 S Street, N. W. Washington, D. C.

7 15 50

Dear Dr Dubois:

It has been my habit to write you after each momentous event in your life (of which I was aware) It would be strange if I did not write now.

Knowing how very full of tumult your way has been (which is quite natural for so great a man) I can easily understand that you could not let your many friends and acquain ances know individually of your last great sorrow. I read of it sme days after and then other friends enquired of me the datails , date etc, but that was not stated.

I know how alone you must feel in these after-days of long ago memories that must sadden you and so I wiash to assure you as alwavs , of my every abiding regard and warm sympathy. Know that you are not only a guest hom I highly honor, but deeper still, one whom I shall always regard thrugh the eyes of affection.

Faithfully

Georgia Douglas Johnson

24-26-28

TO W.E.B. DUBOIS

Someday
The world will say:
"How great, how wonderful he was!"
Oh that I might have seen his face,
Have walked and talked with him
Have known
Him as he was..."
While those
Who saw you, walked and talked with you
Yet knew you not -
Will fleetly pass
And be forgot.

24-7-37

By Georgia Douglas Johnson
1461- S St. NW
Wash. DC.

September 18, 1950

Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson
P. O. Box 6435
Washington, D. C.

Dear Georgia Douglas Johnson:

Thank you for your poem, as usual far beyond my desserts; but I appreciate it just the same. I have just had a splendid month in Czechoslovakia and France.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

84A-33-10

NGD

1102 Collingwood Boulevard
Toledo 2, Ohio

July 18, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was grieved to read a few days ago of the passing of Mrs. Du Bois. I had been at camp and missed reading the paper.

I am deeply grieved and saddened too. We go along through the years taking life for granted - never expecting to be left alone - then it comes and we are stunned.

I am glad you have your daughter and granddaughter - glad they have gone.

24-15-21

Come to see us when
you will - your fam-
ily too, will be welcome.

I am getting over
the war situation -
just can't fight it any
longer. Philip is twenty
one just the age and
type the war gods
are eager to send out
to carry out their plans.
Does it matter that he
is all I have.

With all good wishes
to you - and sympathy.

Georgine and Philip Johnson.

June 26, 1950

Mrs. James Weldon Johnson
Five Acres
Seekonk Road, Route 3
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Dear Grace:

Mrs. Du Bois is dead and will be brought to Great Barrington for burial. I have asked Dwight R. Little to secure me a hotel room for a day or two in town. Will you get in touch with him?

I shall be in Baltimore: 2417 North Pulaski Street, Baltimore 17, Maryland, this week.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-26-3

July 7, 1950

Mrs. James W. Johnson
Five Acres
Great Barrington, Mass.

My dear Grace:

It was a great pleasure to be in your beautiful home and have a few minutes with you.

Let me thank you again very much for the cigarettes which you furnished. I am smoking them with great pleasure.

I shall hope to see you again before the summer is over.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

24-26-20

24-26-16

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

=(01)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
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1930 JUL 27 AM 11 06

=BRA108 PD=WASHINGTON DC 27 1027A=

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

=2417 NORTH PULASKI ST=

=AM VERY SORRY TO LEARN OF THE DEATH OF MRS DUBOIS.
MRS JOHNSON AND ALL THE MEMBERS OF MY FAMILY JOIN
ME IN DEEPEST SYMPATHY WITH YOU AND YOUR LOVED ONES.
WE PRAY THAT YOU MAY HAVE ALL NEEDED STRENGTH.-

=MORDECAI W JOHNSON=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

(MORDECAI JOHNSON)

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

August Eighth
1 9 5 0

FJ

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In the absence of President Johnson, who is away on vacation, please allow me to acknowledge your letter bearing date of July thirty-first enclosing two statements telling of the stand taken by Negro citizens toward the Korean conflict. I shall bring your letter to his attention immediately upon his return to the City.

Sincerely yours,

Bessie A. Rhyans
Secretary

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Vice Chairman
Council On African Affairs, Inc.
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

248-28-112

THOMAS O. JOHNSON, D.D.S.
207 WEST 138th STREET
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.

TELEPHONE AUDUBON 3-2066

July 4, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We have learned of your bereavement, with profound sorrow, and wish to extend to you and your family our most heartfelt sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

Anna and Tom.

24-b-26-4

July 6, 1950

Mr. & Mrs. Thomas O. Johnson
207 West 138th Street
New York 30, New York

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Johnson:

Thank you so much for your note and your sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-29-12

Rec'd to System

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PM 7 30

WAY N.Y.
7/5238

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1203

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D89CC 5A DL PD

[Joint Anti-Fascist...]

EF NEWYORK NY 701P FEB 15 1950

DR W E B DUBOIS COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

23 WEST 26 ST NYK

DALTON TRUMBO AND I DELIGHTED TO SERVE AS CHAIRMAN ANNUAL DINNER JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE, MARCH 21ST, ASTOR HOTEL. EVENT HONORS DR. EDWARD BARSKY AND SPANISH REPUBLICANS WHOM HE HAS STEADFASTLY SERVED FOR FOURTEEN YEARS. PLEASE JOIN US ON DAIS. DO ACCEPT IF POSSIBLE WIRING ME COLLECT

DOROTHY PARKER 192 LEXINGTON AVE

714P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

I shall be glad to attend the Barclay dinner if I am in town at the time as I plan to be.

MS FEB 15 PM 7 29

February 16, 1950

Miss Dorothy Parker
192 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Parker:

I shall be glad to attend the Barsky dinner if I am in town at the time, as I plan to be.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-20-13

DOROTHY PARKER

February 22, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am delighted to know that you are to be one of the dais guests at our dinner honoring the Spanish Republicans and Dr. Barsky on Tuesday night, March 21st, at the Astor Hotel. There will be a reception for the speakers and dais guests before the dinner and both Dalton Trumbo and I are looking forward to seeing you at that time. We will be in touch with you well before the dinner to give you more details about it.

All of us are hoping, I am sure, that this evening will be a true expression of our admiration for the Spanish Republicans and Dr. Barsky.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Parker

Dorothy Parker

dp:fs

24-18-11

SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL *of the*

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

192 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y. LEXINGTON 2-3134

Chairman, DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY • *Treasurer,* PROFESSOR LYMAN R. BRADLEY

PABLO PICASSO
Honorary Chairman
DOROTHY PARKER
Acting Chairman

42/18/28

February 24, 1950

Dear Friend:

The attached letter from Sean O'Casey, the famous Irish novelist and playwright, speaks for itself. I am sure you will find it as inspiring as I did.

His faith in us, shown by the letter and the contribution he enclosed, will be justified -- if you help.

The State Department's stated plan to grant recognition and financial aid to Franco represents the gravest threat to peace and the cause of Republican Spain. With your help, we will fight and we will defeat this plan to rescue the fascist Franco. And we shall be able to continue providing medical aid to the victims of Franco in France and Mexico.

I appeal to you urgently to send your gift -- as large as you can make it -- today, in the enclosed envelope.

Sincerely yours,

Edward K Barsky

E. K. BARSKY, M. D.

[Enc.]

TINGRITH

TOTNES 2359

STATION ROAD, TOTNES, DEVON, ENGLAND

42/118/29

3rd February. 1950.

Dear Dr Barsley.

I wish every success to your appeal for funds, to help those wounded in the fight against Fascism, & to provide means to oppose & defeat any attempt to sanction the fascist spirit, evil spirit, in any effort, office, or activity linked with the life of man. Out of the flame and dust of Fascism's fall, a few wriggling things have crept, which, in dark corners, hope to grow again to influence & power. Wherever they show themselves, these new-born fascist wrigglers should soon become the newly-dead. Indeed, it is a shame to think that Fascism's foster-parent, Franco, should still sit at peace, sunning himself in the orange-groves of lovely Spain; the abiding wretch who trained, at Guernica, the apprentice hands of Hitler & Mussolini, and made them proficient in the fuller destruction of Europe. There must be no admission to life of another breeder of what we now know Fascism to have been; no other breeder of such an evil while time lasts & men live.

And you, with your comrades, who are the guards against this happening where you live, have my best wishes for strength & courage in the fight.

We must be able to put our arms round our children, when it is time for us to go, & say unto them: Look a, young ones, we hand life over to you better & stronger than when we found it, because we have lived through it thoroughly and well.

With all my heart.

Yours very sincerely

Sean O'Casey

Corres. B.

SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL *of the*

JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE
192 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y. LEXINGTON 2-3134

Chairman, DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY · *Treasurer,* PROFESSOR LYMAN R. BRADLEY · *Executive Secretary,* HELEN R. BRYAN

PABLO PICASSO
Honorary Chairman
DOROTHY PARKER
Acting Chairman

March 14, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 W. 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing your reservation for the dinner in honor of Dr. Barsky, Tuesday night, March 21st, at the Astor Hotel. I sincerely trust it will be possible for you to join the speakers and other dais guests at a reception at 6:15 P.M. in the North Gardens. The most convenient entrance to this room is by the small elevator just opposite the 45th Street entrance.

The dinner is going well, and we anticipate a most interesting evening.

Sincerely yours,

Helen R. Bryan

Helen R. Bryan
Executive Secretary

hrb:sc
enc.

uopwa/19

24-B-30

Born a roman &
died a grocer

Who do you think was
fibbing against you

There will come a time
when Americans will hear
their friends in other nations
the remember the year 1943
not FOR the
KILLED + the years after
when we drank + lazy +
too obliging, fooling + killing +
ended + suffered truth
But it will then be
the task + honor of honest
Americans to tell them. that
they know the truth. they
had written about our fighting
to death. There is an American
world today
Helpful things + us
Lucky wealth + lazy gambling

[Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Comm.]

24.6-25-21

Dr. Edward K. Barsky

In appreciation . . .

You are cordially invited

to attend the

ANNUAL DINNER

of the

Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

Honoring the Spanish Republicans

and

DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY

Tuesday evening, March twenty-first
six-thirty o'clock

in the

Belvedere Room
of the
Hotel Astor

R.S.V.P.

Couvert $7.50

Chairmen of the Evening

DOROTHY PARKER

and

DALTON TRUMBO

Tributes From

Olin Downes

Howard Fast

Ewart Guinier

Uta Hagen

E. Y. Harburg

Gypsy Rose Lee

Dr. Henry B. Richardson

O. John Rogge

Donald Ogden Stewart

Milton Wolff

DAIS GUESTS

Richard O. Boyer

Jerome Chodorov

Nicolai Cikovsky

Charles Collins

Julio De Diego

Muriel Draper

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Elinor Gimbel

Shirley Graham

Minna Harkavy

Ray Lev

John T. McManus

Samuel A. Neuburger

Anton Refregier

Dr. Bela Schick

Raphael Soyer

Margerita Lombardo Toledano

Max Weber

Yolanda Wilkerson

Ella Winter

Benedict Wolf

Carver B

DR. EDWARD K. BARSKY
54 EAST 61ST STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

March 23, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was reassuring to me to have you on the dais Tuesday night, and I hope you enjoyed being there. It sometimes is a bit dull sitting on the dais through a long program, but I thought the program on Tuesday night had unusual variety and it seemed to me of the greatest possible importance thatthe cause of Spain and the spirit of the Spanish people was brought so vividly to our minds throughout the evening.

It is because of you and many people like you that this Committee has been able to continue. I was quite honest Tuesday night when I said that I had achieved courage through association -- through association with the Spanish people andthrough association with you, one of their staunch supporters.

Sincerely yours,

Edward K. Barsky

Edward K. Barsky, M.D.

ekb:fs

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

24-5-34

JOINT BOARD FUR DRESSERS' AND DYERS' UNIONS
245 Seventh Avenue
New York 1, N. Y.
CHelsea 2-5450

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: October 11, 1950

The following resolution dealing with the 1950 elections was unanimously approved by the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, comprising the Executive Board of Locals 48, 61, 64, 80, 85, 88, 150 and 165 and representing 7,500 union members, at its meeting on October 6, 1950:

"The forthcoming 1950 elections offer the working people of our city and state a splendid opportunity to speak out at this critical moment in the history of our nation, for a program of peace, civil rights and economic security.

"The records of both the Democratic and the Republican Parties--together with those of their candidates--furnish convincing proof that the people can only expect from them continued suppression of civil rights, a more intensified drive toward World War III, increased prices and rents and more of the Taft-Hartley treatment for the trade unions. The anti-labor, anti-people's record of Governor Thoms Dewey, Republican candidate for governor, is well known to every honest trade unionist. The other side of the bi-partisan coin offers Democratic candidate Walter Lynch, a man who supported the loan to fascist Franco and who voted for the notorious McCarran Law, which would consign the Bill of Rights and all fighters for peace and freedom to the concentration camp. As for the Liberal Party, it has once again revealed itself as the errand boy of the political bosses, making political deals to support candidates without regard for their record of betrayal of the people's interests.

"In this critical situation, only the American Labor Party offers the working people and the entire population an opportunity to register their opposition to a new atomic slaughter, to increased war profiteering and to a fascist police state. The standard bearer of the American Labor Party in Congress--Representative Vito Marcantonio--has distinguished himself time and again as the outstanding voice of the common people in Washington. Its candidate for Senator--Dr. W. E. B. DuBois--is one of the outstanding leaders in the struggle for peace and for Negro rights in the entire history of our country. Its candidate for Mayor of New York City--Paul Ross--has an outstanding record in fighting for the rights of tenants and consumers and in battling discrimination in Stuyvesant Town. All of the other candidates of the American Labor Party--John T. McManus for Governor, Dr. Clementina Paolone for Lieutenant Governor; Frank Scheiner for Attorney General, and Michael Jimenez for Comptroller--are men and women who have proven their devotion to the interests of the people of our city and state.

"THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Joint Board Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, goes on record in support of the re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio and in support of the other candidates of the American Labor Party; that we urge all of our members to register during the week of October 9-14, to enroll in the American Labor Party and to vote and actively work for the election of all the A. L. P. candidates."

gnyl 209/uopwa

EUGENE KINCKLE JONES
1133 Broadway
New York City, 10

July 27, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Mrs. Jones and I send to you, your daughter and granddaughter, our heartfelt sympathy on the occasion of the passing of Mrs. DuBois.

She bore the heat of the day with fortitude. She lived a long life. Yet we are never prepared to say good-by to our loved ones. But Providence is kind. It makes it possible for us to accept the inevitable and to be happy that we have been privileged to enjoy the presence of those we love. We can always think of them as being with us in the spirit and benignly sharing their kind thoughts with us as though they were still alive in the flesh.

I trust that such thoughts may, in some measure, help you to bear up under your sorrow.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

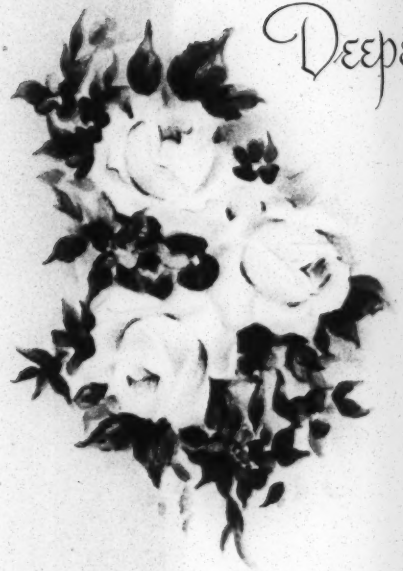
Eugene Kinckle Jones

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

A Gibson Card
GIBSON CINTI., U. S. A.
10G1495-6

345-26-17

With Deepest Sympathy



May thoughts of understanding
and sincere sympathy
comfort you and help a bit
in the days that lie ahead.

Lucius E. Jones

January 10, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

I shall not be in Chicago in January, but shall come February 7 and stay until the 11th.

I hope this will find you well.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 16, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

It was nice to see you and I hope you are still all right.

I got to Boston on time and spoke in the Community Church and at the Forum and am now back in New York.

I shall start again for Chicago and the Progressive Party Convention probably on the 22nd and will accept your hospitality if it is still there.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 17, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mildred:

Enclosed is a bit of news that came to me from Yolande this morning.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

February 20, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mildred:

I am coming to Chicago on the 22nd, but the Progressive Party, which pays my expenses is arranging for me to stay at a hotel, so as to have the leaders all together.

I shall be in the city from the 22nd through the 26 and will surely get out to see you before I leave.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

May 31, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mildred:

I had hoped by this time to be in Chicago. They wanted me to attend the Mid-Western Peace Conference but it happened that I had already made an engagement to speak at Harrisburg on the 30th, the day on which they had my speech scheduled. I offered to come on the 29th, and they tried to change the program but were unable to do so therefore I will not be there.

24-2-12

I am sorry because I wanted to see you and see how you were getting on and also to have a talk with Lochard, but I shall hope to later.

Meantime, I do not know that I have told you that I am arranging to send Du Bois to the Second World Student Congress in Prague, Czechoslovakia in August. She has done good work in high school and I think this will be a great opportunity. She will have a glimpse of Paris and probably London and Rome. It is going to cost a good deal but I think the investment will be worth while.

Let me hear from you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

4809 Indiana Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois
6:30 o'clock Wednesday Morning
July 26, 1950

Dearest Mrs. Du Bois: Here I am
worrying about you because I have
had no letter from you since the one
dated July 4, postmarked July 5 and
received in the afternoon of July 7.
Though you had more than adequate
air mail postage on the envelope (i.e.
a 5¢ stamp + a 25¢ stamp) you over-
looked the necessity of marking it
"Air Mail" and, consequently, the letter
was late reaching me. I wrote you
at once and have been hoping to
hear from you before this time. I
can easily understand though how
busy you must be.

Ned and I speak often of you—
and both of us are so glad that he
had the opportunity of seeing and
being with you there in Great
Barrington. When we talked over
long distance telephone on the night
of Thursday, June 29 I did not know
that you had, alone brought Mrs. Du
Bois to N. Y. City & would, alone, take
her to Barrington where she would

24L-33-18

sent beside the little son. How happy the dear little angel boy must be to have his dear Mother so close to him! God bless them both, I pray. And God bless you, too, my dear. Had I known when we were talking over the phone that you were taking her to Great Barrington for burial the next forenoon, I would have offered to be in N. Y. City (by plane) early on Friday Morning & to have gone with you to the Cemetery in Great Barrington. I somehow feel that she would have been pleased. God rest her soul in peace.

I have read, carefully, several times - your article - published in {the Chicago / the Globe} of Saturday, July 15. It is wonderfully fine - & I shall always keep it.

Do keep well - & also write to me very soon. When are you coming this way? Much love always to you, dear, from Your Mildred

Kenwood
6-5870

July 31, 1950

Miss Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mildred:

I have your letter of July 26, and am glad to know that you are getting on. I am quite all right and feel well indeed inspite of the heat which is beginning to overtake us. I have had a small air-conditioning unit installed in my bed room, so that I do not fear the heat very much.

It was my own plan to take Mrs. Du Bois alone to Great Barrington. It would have been too much to have had three funeral service, one in Baltimore, one in New York and one in Great Barrington. That would have been more than I could have gone through. So that although both Yolande and DuBois wanted to go with me, I asked them please to let me to alone; and it was all very simple and pleasing. I have had a small granite stone put on her grave and the lot is in a beautiful and quiet place.

Du Bois sailed with a group of young men and women for Paris and Prague, July 24. She will reach Czechoslovakia early in August and be in camp for the student congress from August 14 to 28. Then on her way back she will stop again for a few days in Paris and probably go to London where Ruth Anna Fisher will take charge of her for three or four days. She will fly for the United States , September 8, and enter Fisk, September 13. She qas quite wild with enthusiasm and I think everything will go well.

As for myself, I have just received a telegram from Paris asking me to attend a meeting in Prague on the 16 and 17th of this month. I may go, although I have not yet made up my mind, nor have I asked for my passport! If I go, I shall of course see DuBois to her great surprise and then will come back by slow boat so as to get home late in August or at any rate before September 1. I will let you know if I go.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-33-2

August 4, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mildred:

I hope you have received my letter. I think I told you that I was invited to Prague for August 16, 17th, but it is a little doubtful whether the United States will give me a passport; as you know I am a dangerous person. I will let you know if I go.

Meantime, DuBois is presumably in Paris, and will be in Czechoslovakia by the 14th.

In any case, I will probably be coming to Chicago. I am going to Denver to speak the week of September 10. I could speak in Chicago the week of the 17th.

What I want is to speak to a congregation in some big colored church. Which is the biggest likely to accept me? Send me the name and address of the pastor.

I am quite well and hope you are.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-83

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
CUSTOMERS' STATIONERY

4809 Indiana Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.
Tuesday August 8, 1950

Dearest Mr. the Boss!

Both of your letters have come safely and I am very glad to have them — as I am sure you know. I am so glad, too, that the Boss is having that fine trip & the special opportunities that it offers. What memories she will have and treasure because of it! You want to know one thing? Well, here it comes! You are certainly "A-No. I" — when it comes to putting forth every effort to make those you love happy. You have planned things well for both her opportunity and her happiness and I feel sure that she is very grateful. God bless the child — and God bless you, Dear. Be sure to let me know if you receive a passport & let me know, too, if you do go to Prague. I shall be glad to see you when you come to Chicago as you very well know.

Now concerning the speech which you inform me you would make in Chicago the week of the 17th. Right now I have learned that one of the largest actors in the

44-33-44

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
CUSTOMERS' STATIONERY

membership in the City of Chicago is that of

The "First Church of Deliverance" at 4315 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago. The Pastor is Rev. Clarence N. Cobb & The congregation ~~numbers~~ number approximately 5000 — & they come!

I understand that his followers really follow him & believe in him implicitly & the public at large knows that he really accomplishes what he "sets out to do."

I have looked carefully in the telephone directory & do not find his home address — but feel that if he is addressed at 4315 S. Wabash Ave. (the above noted) the letter will reach him.

It is getting dark. I must run to 47th & Indiana & mail this letter. Hope you can read it. Let me hear from you, dear. Love always from

Yours Mildred.

24-33-45

Jones

4:30 o'clock, Wednesday Afternoon
August 16, 1930

Dearest Mr. Du Bois:

Both of your letters were so very welcome & I was glad indeed to know that Mr. Bois was enjoying her visit to Europe. I know that things, people, and events are, in rapid succession, appearing to her almost like an Arabian nights dream. I think you were wonderful to give her the trip and I feel sure that she will always appreciate your love and kindness. I wait for you, Dear.

Immediately on receipt of your second letter (in which you told me of your plan to lecture in Denver & then to come to Chicago, etc.) I wrote you concerning the possible arrangement to speak at "The Church of Deliverance" at 4315 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago Ill. of which the Pastor is Reverend Clarence H. Cobb. The members and workers of this I understand are very earnest and interested. I hope that you have

24/6-33-12

Rev. Louis Rowls may ←
be addressed at "Tabernacle
Baptist Church, Indiana Ave
between 41st & 42nd Streets,
Chicago, Ill. The building
is new, large & attractive. I
have not seen the interior.

written to him and that you will hear from him soon — if you have not already heard from him. His following stay with him & his efforts 100 o/o, I would say — & it must be admitted that he achieves any goal he sets out to reach.

There are two or three other Churches that you might like to contact, etc. if you do not choose Rev. Cobb's Church. His (from point of leadership, numbers & probably the best for the lecture) is however not to be easily passed over. The other three are (a) Tabernacle Baptist Church, of which the Pastor is Rev. Louis Evans (Rom 15) (many years ago he was a student in Kendall Phillips High School). The Church is on Indiana Avenue (between 41st & 42nd Streets). It is a new and quite large Church & has many members that not nearly as many as Rev. Cobb's Church.

(B) Metropolitan Community Center Church where you spoke about two years ago. The Pastor is Rev. Joseph Evans (who has been in charge for many years & has a large, faithful, appreciative audience). Rev Evans may be addressed

(over)

~~at Metropole~~ at his home.

→ Rev. Joseph M. Evans #108 S. South Park, Chicago Ill.
or at the office in the Church
which is #106 S. South Park.

(a) Mrs. Mary Evans (not related — so far as I know to Rev. Joseph Evans) is Pastor of the "Community Church" located at
→ 33rd St. & Wabash Ave. I understand that she has a very large following and an attractive setting. It would be difficult for you to go wrong on any of these four persons mentioned. Probably the 1st & the ~~last~~ 4th (Elder Cobb & Mrs. Evans) might attract the larger audiences — but, on the other hand, the 2nd & 3rd mentioned (i.e. Rev. Rauch & Rev. Joseph Evans would not be far, far behind. 1st & 4th, however, are a very fine start & considerably ahead. They are splendid leaders, it appears.
→ & the growth [illegible]

Hope you can read this. Am rushing to mail it to you. No time to re-read. Overlook any mistakes please.

Lots of love from
Mildred.

September 18, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Mildred:

I arrived from Europe, September 11, and Dubois came in from Luxemburg on the 13th. She enters Fisk, Saturday the 16th.

You have heard, perhaps that I am a candidate for Senator on the ticket of the American Labor Party, which is the New York representative of the Progressive Party. Of course this is more or less symbolic but it will give me a chance to do some talking which otherwise I would not have an opportunity to do.

I have at last heard from Lochard and am going to continue to help him. He had had a hard time keeping the paper going.

I have no plans now to come to Chicago; I had to give up all lectures in order to take part in the campaign; but I shall hope to see you before too long. I trust that your health is continuing good. Let me hear from you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-b-33-13

Bryant-Jones [Jones]

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
CUSTOMERS' STATIONERY

7809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago 19, Illinois
October 9, 1950

Dearest Mr. Ho Bois:

It was so good to receive your letter (dated August 22) from Prague. I had thought of you so often and was very relieved when the letter really arrived. It mattered not at all that the letter was short. It told me how surprised Mr Bois was (& those far away) brass how very glad she was to see you. It was lovely that you were there together. And you made three speeches — all three were splendid, I know! Your final sentence in that short but very much appreciated letter was: "This is a beautiful, happy and free land!" That sentence said so very much, in a very few words and left in my mind a picture and sensations that I shall never forget. Thank you, for making this possible.

24-28-4

I am sure that you enjoyed your two weeks in Paris and I am happy that you did.

Your letter of September 18 (& postmarked Sept. 19 in New York) reached me

Senate, I shall be so proud & happy that I fear I might expire because of my great joy! Dear me! I wish I had a Bible (I fear I misspelled that name) I am because, if I had my wish, you would surely be in that Senate! And I still hope that you will be! So there!

This is a "botchy, splotchily" written letter but I hope & feel that you will overlook the "botchy, splotchily" writing - & love me just the same.

Do write me very soon. Lots of love & every good wish to you, Dear.

Yours,
Mildred.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF CHICAGO
CUSTOMERS' STATIONERY

safely & again my heart was singing for sheer joy that you were home again. I thought also, of the Boss & her entrance at Tech on Sept. 16. I spoke of her to Julia Johnson (sometimes called Judy Johnson) whose home is next door (south) to me. Julia is now in her fourth year at Tech and expects to graduate in June. She is a girl of twenty. I taught her in Roseville High School. They have, in all probability long since met each other and are good friends. I feel sure that the Boss will study hard and do excellent work. My love to her when you write, please.

24-28-5

You are a wonderfully fine man, dear & one of the kindest I have ever known. God bless you & keep you safe & well. It is fine of you to help Richard & I am sure that he is grateful. I truly hope that the paper will be a success.

Dearly, I have heard that you are the candidate for Senator on the American Labor Party & I am so pleased & anxious that the best of every opportunity be truly yours. No matter if it does seem to be more or less symbolic, I can ever know you are in the

October 14, 1950

Mrs. Mildred Bryant-Jones
4809 Indiana Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mildred:

I was very glad to hear from you October 9. I was about to telephone you and see if you were still in curculation. I am rather enjoying my campaign, although it is gruelling at times. I have appeared on television and have made one radio broadcast and have five other broadcasts to make before November 6.

I am starting on Sunday to speak in four cities in northern New York; I shall come back for three or four speeches here and then I shall be done. I shall then retire from public work and do nothing but literary work. I am keeping up the work on Lochard's columns.

I hope you are well and taking care of yourself.

My best love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-28-6

October 13, 1950

Mr. Albert Kahn
Glengary Road
Croton-on Hudson
New York

Dear Mr. Kahn:

I have read your "HIGH TREASON", and I think it is an excellent presentation of facts. I have lived through the period which you are treating and know much about the situation from first hand experience.

I hope your book will be widely read.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-29-14

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

1950 JUN 27 PM 5 58

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

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144 BROADWAY NY
MU-3-5296

A188CC 7R PD

NEWYORK NY 428P JUN 27 1950

MR W-E-B DUBOIS

[redacted] WEST 26 ST NYK

WE WISH TO EXPRESS OUR DEEP SYMPATHY WITH YOU FOR YOUR TRAGIC LOSS

RIETTE AND ALBERT KAHN

458P

24-26-30

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

BF 35

1950 JUN 27 PM 5 46

1950 JUN 27 PM 5 10

1144 BROADWAY NY
MU-3-52[illegible]

[KARAMU HOUSE]

Copies

February 18, 1950

Mr. & Mrs. Russell Jellife
Karamu House
East 89 and Quincy Street
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Jellife:

It was a great joy for me to catch a glimpse of you again and of your son: and especially to see the splendid results of the work to which you have so unselfishly devoted your lives.

I am sending herewith the play "BLACK MAN", which I mentioned to you. It is for your judgment and I shall not be disappointed if it proves to be more literature than tehater. At the same time, I feel it my duty to get the judgment of experienced people upon it. Kindly read it at your leisure and return the manuscript to me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

DICKINSON COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1773
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

May 31,1950

Dr.W.E.B.Du Bois
23 West 26 Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Mrs Murphy,

I found that it was far too expensive to try to come to New York during the college year to finish my research on Dr. Du Bois'files that I started last summer.

Now that the school year is about over I am writing you to see if it would be convenient for you you and Dr. Du Bois to let me begin work again beginning Monday June 12.

The winter here has gone very quickly and pleasantly,but I am looking forward to a few days in Great Barrington before seeing you in New York.

Sincerely yours,

Charles Flint Kellogg,
Assistant Professor of History.

Home Address
133 North College Street

24-B-30-1

June 9, 1950

Professor C. F. Kellogg
133 North College Street
Carlisle, Pennsylvania

Dear Professor Kellogg:

My files are now under the supervision of Dr. Herbert Aptheker, 832 Broadway, New York City; and Miss Shirley Graham, 173-19 113th Avenue St. Albans, New York: Both of whom expect in time to make definitive use of them.

I have referred your letter to them and you may make such arrangements with them as they decide upon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

241 - 30 - 2

DICKINSON COLLEGE
FOUNDED 1773
CARLISLE, PENNSYLVANIA

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Sunday June 18, 1950
911 South Main St
Great Barrington, Mass

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I am indeed sorry that you do not think it advisable for me to work on the early N.A.A.C.P. material in your files this summer. It may mean that I shall have to abandon the subject as a thesis for my Ph.D. or it may be that the University will approve it at a later period. However I hope that at some not too distant date it may be convenient for you to allow me to continue my research.

24-28-2

At this time I want to express my deep appreciation to you & Miss Murphy for the many courtesies extended to me while working in your office during the past year. It was a pleasant place to be & I enjoyed my contacts with you

(over)

both.

This week-end I am at my mother's home in Great Barrington, where I grew up as a boy. I spoke to Mrs. James Weldon Johnson yesterday about taking tea with us next Saturday, & she asked to be remembered to you.

It may be of some interest to you to know that I have found in our cellar a map of Great Barrington 5 ft x 5½ dated 1854 on which are located the residences of a number of the old families.

Besides the Green River mill where my father grew up there are shown the residences of Isaac Burghardt on the South Egremont Road, Jacob Burghardt on the North Egremont Road and Isaac & Peter Burghardt on the Seekonk & Alford Roads. Perhaps you would like to see it some time? Do you ever get up to Great Barrington in the summer?

Sincerely yours

Charles Burghardt

911 South Main St
Great Barrington
Massachusetts
July 1, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois

I was indeed sorry to learn of your loss and that you are in town under such sad circumstances.

If I can be of any help or service to you I hope that you will call on me. We have a car and I shall be more than happy to drive you should you care to revisit some of the old familiar places about town.

As I wrote you we have an old map of Great Barrington published in 1854 which gives the location of the homes of Harlo, Peter, Jacob & Isaac Burghardt. Perhaps you would be interested in seeing it?

Sincerely
Harper Trist Kellogg

telephone 904-R

24-28-3

July 21, 1950

Mr. Charles F. Kellog
911 South Main Street
Great Barrington, Mass.

My dear Mr. Kellog:

I am awfully sorry to be so late in answering your letters of June 18 and July 1. This was caused largely by my wifes' death. I did not have time to get in touch with you in Great Barrington, as I was only there a day and a half. I appreciate your offer of help.

I am very sorry indeed not to let you go on with the work among my papers; but I have handed their custody over to Miss Graham and Mr. Aptheker and am in honor bound to take their advice. Moreover, as you yourself realise conditions are such today that it involves some risk to allow anybody to have free access to private papers. I am quite sure that you would not misuse them in anyway, but I am not so sure about other people who might read your reports. I am therefore unable to change my decision. I hope it will not cause you too much trouble.

I am very much interested in the map of which you speak. Harlow and Jacob Burghardt were ancestors of mine through my mother. On the other hand, I think those in Alford and Seconk were white, and not related to us. The black Burghardts were all full-blooded Africans. If I could arrange for a photostat or copy of this map, I should be very glad to pay the cost.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-28-1

AUSABLE FORKS
NEW YORK

June 29, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was about to write you a letter about a matter concerning our Peace Committee when I learned, to my great sorrow, of the loss you have suffered. I will leave the intended letter to another day and at this moment only reach out my hand to you in sympathy, hoping that you will read from it something of the warmth of friendship that only a hand shake can convey.

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell Kent

24-26-18

July 12, 1950

Mr. Rockwell Kent
Ausable Forks
New York

Dear Mr. Kent:

Thank you for your kind note of June 29. I appreciate your sympathy.

I am enclosing a letter which I have sent to the Americans appointed on the Partisans of Peace World Committee. I have received favorable answers from all except Bishop Moulton and I did not send one to Bogge.

Kahn suggests a covering letter which would explain that we leave decision up to the Executive Committee , of course you are now a member of the group.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

24-26-31

ROCKWELL KENT
AUSABLE FORKS
NEW YORK

July 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th. Street
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Some little time ago Albert Kahn told me that he - and presumably other American members of the International Committee of the Peace Congress - had received a letter from you suggesting taking action about John Rogge. I don't know just what Albert's reaction to your suggestion has been, but I must write you that I feel that it would be a mistake to bring the matter to a head before the Congress which elected him meets in October.

There has been little publicity attached to Rogge's being Vice President of the Congress, and he is by now sufficiently discredited to have any influence. By acting against him we would invite his making a public justification of himself that, as he would put his case, could only bring unfavorable publicity to the peace movement. I discussed this whole matter with De Grada following the revelations about Rogge that came out at Stockholm. He was emphatic at that time in stressing the importance of taking no action against him unless his own public stand would necessitate it.

Faithfully yours,

Rockwell Kent

RK/x
uopwa

Rockwell Kent

24-2-2

SAMUEL L. SUSSMAN
EDITOR

[redacted]
ASSOCIATE EDITOR

TELEPHONE
YORK 7191
WEBSTER 3-1131

The KEY

952 WEST 49th STREET, LOS ANGELES 37, CALIF.

FOR LABOR — FOR CONSUMER

May 29, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Peace Information Center
P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station
New York 17, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois: Att: Elizabeth Moos

Thank you for Vol 1, No. 1 of Peace - Gram. Won't you please put us on your permanent exchange list?

We would remind you, Dr. Du Bois of your long acquaintance with Dr. Ernest Caldecott, well-known Unitarian minister, with whom you were associated in Schenectady some years ago ---- when the Christians could not find room at the inn.

Since then we have met you here in L. A. when you were the guest of Dr. Vada Somerville, and have long been aware of your numerous and splendid activities.

Dr. Caldecott has all but dedicated the balance of his life to world peace and as you know has been the executive director of PEOPLE'S PEACE for several years. His recent retirement from the LA Unitarian Church and his subsequent illness resulted in a period of inactivity, but he is "up and at it" again.

Caldecott has been very active with us in developing THE KEY and responsible for some of our best contributions from leading persons.

We have come up, perennially, for a Clearing House for Peace, but always ego limitations of different groups and executive secretaries have pushed this effort and dream further into the future. Let us hope Peace Information Center will meet this need.

If you have not already written Dr. Caldecott, I am sure you will wish to do so, since he is now free of church restrictions. His address is 1058 S. Gramercy Place, Los Angeles 6.

Thank you for the letter from a Russian mother as sent by Elizabeth Moos some time ago.

Cordially,

Gladys E. C. Houk

GECH/s

Gladys E. C. Houk

PRAIRIE VIEW AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

PRAIRIE VIEW, TEXAS

Discuss with Murphy

Within Texas

Department of
ECONOMICS AND
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

October 7th, 1950

Chairman, Campaign Planning Committee
American Labor Party
28 Greenwich Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I would like to be considered as a supporter of your program and candidates in the forthcoming election. My services are at your disposal and if desired, please notify me at the following address:

Mr. Perry V. Knight
181 West 135th Street
New York 30, N. Y.

I am interested in the candidates that your Party is endorsing, and particularly interested in Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, who was my former teacher at Morehouse College. I can think of no greater honor than to do my bit in supporting him for U.S. Senator.

I am a College professor, on leave, studying at New York University, ~~and is now~~ a candidate for the Doctorate Degree in Social Sciences.

If there is any service that you request of me in supporting your program and Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

P. V. Knight

Perry V. Knight

24-5-11

PVK:cm

He called Mon. + says that he will be in the office tomorrow

Req for info

Apartment 2 E.
76 West 85th Street
New York, New York.

March 25, 1950

W.E.B.BuBois, Esq.,
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York.

Dear Sir:

I believe I have the material for a volume in the nature of a novel which you would like to participate in the writing of or should you be too busy you could no doubt suggest someone who might take your place. It involves revolution, prison, business, crime, prison again and finally "due process." All these are based on actual facts which can be verified with little difficulty.

I suggest the novel angle as it involves a boy and his childhood sweetheart who now, after a period of several decades, are soon to have the opportunity for a little happiness. I feel it would be much better if the volume was written in the second person.

From such a volume could also be learned the real cause of the present decline in Western Civilization. You and I are well aware of the cause of the decline but sometimes this cause must be brought to the knowledge of the public in some other than in a direct manner.

It would cover too many pages here to relate the facts and I trust you can give me the opportunity for an interview as soon as possible. I assure you I will not take up any more than 15 minutes of your time.

Very truly yours,
Mark Konev
MARK KONEV

MK:m

Dr. D. regrets that his time is occupied with commitments so as Mr. Konev

May 31, 1950

Mr. Mark Konev
Apartment 2 B
76 West 85th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of March 25, May I say that it will be impossible for me to collaborate in any work as my own commitments are so many that I have not a moment to spare.

I appreciate your offer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Lett copy

[Labor Youth League]

63 Sheldon Court

Ithaca, New York

January 8, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26 Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Sir:

The Cornell Chapter of the Labor Youth League will celebrate Negro History Week, February 11 to 18,1950. Our organization cordially invites you to speak at a public meeting on the subject of, "Lessons From the History of the Negro People". We would prefer to schedule the program for Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, 1950.

If you find it impossible to speak on that date, we will arrange to have the meeting on whatever night is suitable to you during that week.

If you find it impossible to come, could you suggest other speakers for us to contact? Traveling expenses, etc. will be paid for by our organization. We would appreciate a reply as soon as possible so that publicity and other [redacted] preparations can be made.

Sincerely,

David Lubell

David Lubell
for
Cornell University Chapter
Labor Youth League

24-12-9

January 10, 1950

Mr. David Lubell
63 Sheldon Court
Ithaca, New York

Dear Mr. Lubell:

I regret to say that I cannot afford to lecture without compensation.

My charge for appearing at Cornell would be $100 out of which I would pay my own expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-10

137-53 Holly Ave.,
Flushing, N. Y.
July 11, 1950.

Dear Doctor:

It is so difficult to express the sympathy in my heart. I can only imagine what the loss of your life partner must mean to you.

What wonderful care and consideration you gave her through the years! Doesn't that comfort you somewhat? Or have you always deemed it the natural thing to do? It really was unusual, you know. Because it involved so much long distance planning and thoughtfulness.

When you can take the time come out and spend a restful day with me. The

garden is lovely. And the atmosphere here as you know is peaceful and refreshing.

But do let me know a day or so in advance so that I can plan something nice for you.

I was ill in bed with the flu when you called before. So of course I could do nothing for you or myself.

Good bye for now. Much sympathy from Bunny.

Louise Latimer

September 22, 1950

Bishop Robert C. Lawson
56 West 133rd St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Bishop Lawson:

Dr. DuBois will conduct his first press Conference since his return from Eastern Europe at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday afternoon, September 24th at 12:30 - Room 102.

The conference will also mark his first press interview since his acceptance of the American Labor Party's nomination to run for United States Senator from New York.

Because of the international significance of Dr. DuBois's leadership today in the struggles of Negro and colonial peoples for freedom, we are happy to invite you to be present on this historic occasion as his special guest.

Cordially yours,

George B. Murphy, Jr.

24A-28-39

Corres. J.

Susan Edmond Lawson

Dear Friend:-

There will be a reception for John Howard Lawson's new book, The Hidden Heritage, Sunday afternoon, Nov. 12th, 4 P.M., at Mr. and Mrs. Millard Lampell's, 247 West 4th Street. I would like very much to have you come.

Jack cannot be present, of course. Even more than his liberty, though, he holds dear our American heritage, the subject of this first volume of a history of culture on which he has been working for more than a decade. He will not only be glad for himself that his friends are welcoming his book, but for the effect the publication at this time of a vital piece of work by one of the imprisoned Hollywood writers can have on all their cases.

Sincerely,
Susan Lawson

RSVP

24-7-40

VI Amendment—*"In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury . . . . . and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence."*

LAWYERS DEFENSE COMMITTEE

23 W. 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 3-7593

January 25, 1950.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The enclosed statement deals with the present attacks upon lawyers who defend members of political or racial minorities or labor organizations.

It raises issues which must be met squarely if Americans are to preserve that "right to a fair trial . . . and the assistance of counsel . . ." guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Among the distinguished persons who have agreed to sign the statement are Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Kirtley Mather, Prof. Thomas Emerson, Prof. Albert Lynd, Prof. Linus Pauling, Judge Norval K. Harris, Carey McWilliams and others.

Will you join with them?

Please telephone or telegraph your reply, collect.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Ryan

JOHN F. RYAN
For the Committee

Committee in process of Organization.

p. P, [Enc.]

DRAFT STATEMENT

We, the undersigned, are alarmed at certain incidents of recent occurrence in American courts which if permitted to remain unchallenged may destroy the right to a fair trial and adequate legal counsel as guaranteed by the Sixth Amendment to the American Constitution.

We refer to acts of judicial censure, imposition of prison sentences and threats of disbarment against lawyers who defend members of political minorities, racial minorities and labor organizations.

We believe that in times of political hysteria such as these, great courage and integrity are required of the lawyer who abides by that Canon of Professional Ethics of the American Bar Association which says that:

> "No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to exert such remedy or defense."

24-19-49

In just such a time as this, in the colonial America of 1733, the lawyers for Editor John Peter Zenger, charged with the crime of publishing criticisms of his British Majesty, were disbarred by the Tory, Chief Justice Delancey. They had refused to accept the Judge's dictum:

> "You are not to be permitted to argue against the opinion of the court".

In just such a time as this the great English trial lawyer, Thomas Erskine, was punished for contempt and removed from his office as Attorney General to the Prince of Wales for daring to defend Thomas Paine, hero of the American Revolution and author of "Common Sense" and the "Rights of Man".

Today, lawyers in various parts of the country who dare to defend clients representing minority views are suffering punishment which strikes at their professional lives and their freedom.

On September 28, 1949, trial lawyers in California defending the CIO Fishermen's Union against a government anti-trust action challenged the method of selection of the jury panel as being in violation of rules laid down by the Supreme Court. While the appellate court in part conceded the violation it, nevertheless, harshly and publicly censured the lawyers for having raised the challenge. One of the lawyers was Robert Kenny, a former Superior Court Judge and former Attorney General of California, another was Ben Margolis, outstanding Los Angeles labor and civil rights lawyer.

On October 14, five lawyers in New York, George W. Crockett, Jr., Richard Gladstein, Abraham J. Isserman, Louis McCabe and Harry Sacher were sentenced to from one to six months in jail for contempt. The wholesale contempt conviction with no opportunity accorded the lawyers for a hearing or for any defense whatever is unprecedented in American courts. The lawyers, all of whom have had wide experience in labor and civil rights cases, were representing the 11 Communist leaders.

Eight days later, on October 22, Vincent Hallinan, one of the most prominent trial lawyers in San Francisco, during the first week of his defense of Harry Bridges, trade union leader, was sentenced to six months in jail.

On December 16, O. John Rogge, former Assistant U. S. Attorney General, William Patterson and Emmanuel Bloch, attorneys for six Trenton Negro youths charged with murder, were ejected from a New Jersey courtroom and barred from further representing their clients. The Judge had objected to Mr. Rogge's public statements on the case, his use of the phrase "travesty of justice" in the courtroom, and the fact that he had been retained as defense counsel in the first instance by the Civil Rights Congress rather than by the defendants themselves.

These individual cases appear to be part of an emerging national pattern; a pattern of political repression already clearly defined in the case of the teacher, the government employee, the writer, the scientist, the trade unionist, the Negro; a pattern of political repression which can destroy the lawyer's traditional freedom of advocacy and at the same time silence millions who need the lawyer to speak for them; a pattern which is the product of the public policy of certain Congressional Committees and individuals in our Government.

24-19-50

We are reminded of President Truman's recent assurance to the American people that the present hysteria against minorities would pass as did those dark days of the Alien and Sedition Laws when Liberty in the young Republic hung in the balance.

However, history tells us that democracy survived the earlier test because men spoke out plainly in its defense and that the hysteria of that day did not subside automatically.

If democracy is to win out today every American who is honestly interested in the welfare of the people must help in the struggle to preserve the Bill of Rights and with it the Sixth Amendment which guarantees to every citizen a fair trial and the "assistance of counsel for his defense".

The Y Courts are not in a position to pass judgement on any or all of these cases - But it is highly unusual that within 3 months period almost one dozen lawyers

1950

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

Questionnaire

FOR CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES

Congressional District: ..... State: New York

Name of Candidate: W.E.B. Du Bois ..... Party: American Labor

Address: 409 Edgecombe Ave., office, 23 W. 26 ..... Telephone: WA-6-9837 MU-3-7894

Biographical Information

A. Education

Fisk, A.B., Harvard, A.B., A.M., Ph.D. Univ. Berlin, 3 semesters

45-6-1

B. Occupation

Writer; vice-chairman Council African Affairs; chairman, Peace Information Center

formerly: Editor CrisisMagazine , 1910 to 1934; Head Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, 1934-44

C. Civic Activities

Fellow, American Association Advancement of Science; member National Institute of Arts and Letters; Authur, 15 books

D. Public Offices

Special Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Republic of Liberia, 1928.

Candidate's Stand on Issues

A. What steps do you consider most important to our foreign policy in securing the peace?

Mediation in Korea, with North and South Korea in conference and China in the United Nations . Immediate cessation of hostilities.
Withdrawal of our armed forces from Europe and Asia
Understanding with the Soviet Union through conference at top levels
Ending of the Atlantic Pact and transforming of the Marshal Plan from industrial infiltration to a real program of social progress
Pledge never to use the Atom bomb and reduction of our armed forces and present military expenditure

B. What federal fiscal policies do you believe will best promote a prosperous U. S. economy?

Reduction of military expenditure
Federal aid to education
Socialized medicine
Passage of implemented F.E.P.C.
Federal anti-lynching bill
Anti-poll tax legislation
Enforcement of the I4th amendment and basing representation on voted cast
Planned river and forest control
Abolition of sales taxes and more drastic taxation of wealth
Rent and Price control

C. In what pieces of legislation are you especially interested? Please state support or opposition.

I support

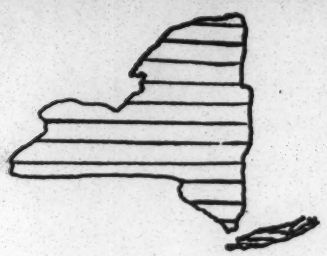
I oppose the Taft-Hartley act
The McCarren anti-communist bill act

Issued by League of Women Voters of

.....

Address.....

.....



LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF NEW YORK

FOUR SIXTY-ONE FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y. • MUrray Hill 3-2866

October 13, 1950

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
American Labor Party
13 Astor Place
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your answer to our questionnaire. We appreciate your taking time from your full schedule to give us this information.

Your replies have been circulated to our local Leagues, who will use them in giving non-partisan pre-election information about candidates to our members and the public.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy G. Boyne

DGB:mt

Mrs. Edward M. Boyne
President

Mrs. Edward M. Boyne, *President*
Mrs. Beardsley Ruml, *First Vice-President*
Mrs. Knight Biggerstaff, *Second Vice-President*
Mrs. Earle R. Cummings, *Treasurer*
Mrs. Kilgore Macfarlane, *Secretary*
Mrs. James Reach, *Executive Secretary*

Monday

P.O. Box 811
Fall Minn

N.A.A.C.P.
Dr W E B Debois.

Sept 19- 1950

Dear Sir

I am happy to learn that you are Ruing be a Repersentive for State of New yurk and I do Soy and Pray that you Will be Successfull in your undtake I am Sure that are my former Teacher hale from Selma Alabama Minnie year's ago I diden for get you at all where you Taugh at the Fourth Creek Baptist and methodest Rual School in Sumter Co. Ten Miles Sarth of Livingston Ala I Saw your Ad. Mineapolis Tribune Sunday So I am your Student if Make No Misstake Please Write me I have I am Membr there of the N.A.A.C.P head quarter for 23 years in good Standing I am yours Truly John M. Lee

24-141-5

N.G.D. 24-15-3

TEL. AUDUBON 3-1195

SAMUEL R. DELANY, MGR.

Levy & Delany
FUNERAL HOME INC.

2250 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Aug.7,1950

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
23 West 26th. St.
New York N. Y.

Loimousine from Penn. Station To 409 Edgecombe Ave.	$ 12.00
Lomusine from 409 Edgecombe Ave.to G.C.T	12.00
Hearse from Penn.station to L&D	15.00
Hearse from L&D to G.C.T.	15.00
R.R. fairs for corps and escort	14.55
	$ 68.55

Aug 6. 1950
LEVY & DELANY FUNERAL HOME, INC

Du Bois
Tuskegee

May 31, 1950

Miss Hortense Lie
144 Bleecker Street
New York, New York

My dear Miss L[redacted]:

I have sent papers and material to my granddaughter, Du Bois Williams. Her address is:

Miss Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Will you kindly send her any further matter that you have. And at the same time letting me know any action that should be taken involving money as I am going to be responsible for her finances.

She will get her passport in Baltimore and will come from that district instead of the New York district.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-27-3

July 12, 1950

Board of Directors
Lincoln Hospital
141st Street & Concourse Avenue
Bronx, New York

Gentlemen:

For six years my wife has been ill, first from a fall and the last four years from paralysis. She died June 26. During this time she has been attended by Mrs. Elsie Matthews of 2026 Madison Avenue, Baltimore. She is a practical nurse, but did not finish her course at Provident Hospital Baltimore, as a regular nurse because of marriage.

She is an unusually efficient nurse, intelligent, pleasing appearance, neat, with excellent manners, faithful and prompt. She will be a valuable addition to any Nurse Corps. I am writing the Provident Hospital, Baltimore to see on what terms she can finish her course there and if the prohibition against marriage is still valid. As she lives in Baltimore, it would be better for her to finish her course there. On the other hand if that is impossible, I am writing to ask you in what way this excellent nurse could be given a chance to serve the public as she has served my family for four years.

I shall be very glad to have a word from you in reply.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Lincoln University
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY
PENNSYLVANIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

October 21, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Lincoln University invites you to attend a Conference on African Affairs, to be held on the University campus November 17-18.

The University is inaugurating an Institute on African Affairs as an integral part of its educational organization. The Conference, it is hoped, will bring together a small, highly selected group of Americans specially interested in Africa and in its problems, and so serve as an inaugural for the Institute.

At this Conference we hope to discuss the present role of Africa in World Affairs, and to evolve understandings, appreciations, and recommendations that may prove useful to the participants, to the Nation, to Africa, and to the World.

You are familiar, of course, with the almost miraculous recent emergence of Africa, and of Africans, into the forefront of the Modern World. The rapid assimilation of Western Civilization by Africans makes the people of that continent a resource as important as its economic riches. Africa, and Africans, stand as key counter-weights in world dynamics today.

This new fact in world history justifies, we think, the most serious consideration by Americans of African descent. We can help; we can be helped. We believe that the time has passed when the African policies of this Nation, and of other world powers, should be made by people possessing neither the affinity of sympathy nor that of common destiny with the African people.

To this Conference are invited outstanding leaders in the American community, drawn from representative religious, fraternal, welfare, political, educational, labor union, and other leadership circles. Our sessions, while for the most part delightfully informal, will be joined by persons expert in African affairs in our own government, in our universities, in governments representative of people of African descent, and in the United Nations as well.

The University will provide room and board for guests at the Conference on campus. We request only that our guests provide for their own transportation.

More complete information will be forwarded to you on your acceptance of this invitation. To facilitate an early reply, a self-addressed envelope is enclosed. An early reply would be greatly appreciated as our limited housing facilities on campus necessitate early reservation.

Sincerely,

Horace M. Bond

HMB/gj
encl. 2

24-2-18

24-8-15

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

FOUNDED AS LINCOLN INSTITUTE 1866
BY THE 62ND AND 65TH UNITED STATES
COLORED INFANTRIES, AND SUPPORTED
BY THE STATE OF MISSOURI
JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI

MIDWEST JOURNAL
OFFICE OF THE EDITOR

Dear Contributor;

Will you kindly read the enclosed proofs and make necessary corrections, and return to us by RETURN MAIL:

We have enclosed a stamped and addressed envelope for your convenience.

Sincerely,

L.J. Greene

L.J. Greene, Ed.

5927 Stafford Ave.,
Huntington Park, Calif.
June 29th, 1950

Peace Information Center
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Friends:

One of your petitions to be signed has come into my hands with just one extra sheet for signing. Will you send me more? Some more of the petitions and extra sheets also. My number is 318740. I want to mount the WORLD PEACE APPEAL on two sides of a bulletin board on the rear of my bicycle and go down the mile of Huntington Park shopping center for signers. If there is anything else to post on my bulletin board, inform me.

I am a woman sixty years old. I am glad to join with other sane people in outlawing atomic warfare.

Yours for Peace

Helen B. List

C O P Y

Letter of appreciation

DWIGHT R. LITTLE
59 Castle Hill Avenue
Great Barrington, Mass.

Feb. 11, 1950.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Dr Du Bois: Since the time you gave a reading in the Sheffield Congregational Church [probably in 1890 or 1891, as I remember you were introduced as from Harvard] I have followed your career with great interest. I must have been at that time about to begin my high school course, which I followed up with college work at Williams, graduating in 1900. After that I taught in Brooklyn until 1937, then came to Gt. Barrington. The principal of our high school tells me he expects to speak of you in assembly sometime before your birthday on the twenty-third, and it occurred to me that you might be willing and able to write to them a word of greeting from an alumnus who has made his mark. I might modify this by saying "probably their greatest alumnus, who has made a mark for which a nation and a race is indebted."

I thank you for the note, if you see fit to send it, and, in any case, for the inspiration you have been to a Sheffield boy.

Yours sincerely
Dwight R. Little

356-952

45-651

February 17, 1950

Mr. Dwight R. Little
59 Castle Hill Avenue
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Little:

I appreciate your kind letter of February 11, and am enclosing a short greeting to the high school students.

I have sent the main facts of my biography to the Editor of the Berkshire Courier, who wrote for it.

I am hoping to come up to Great Barrington sometime next Spring or Summer and will be glad to greet you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

[ENC. D.R. LITTLE]

February 17, 1950

35-6-272

To the students of the Great Barrington High School, may I send greetings! On grounds now enclosed in the walls of the former Kellog estate, I began my education in this town when I was six. I entered the small High School in 1880 with perhaps 15 or 20 others. Here Frank Hosmer of Amherst came to teach us, he and Miss Rohraback as his assistant induced me to study Greek, since then all who would enter college, must have Greek.

I was graduated in 1884 at the age of 16, in a class of six, I think. The exercises were held in the Town Hall and I spoke on "Wendell Phillips."

Then came college in Tennessee and at Harvard and in Berlin. Then teaching, writing and social work and travel in all of our states and in most modern lands.

On my eighty-second birthday, I wish you every opportunity to serve your town, your nation and the World, which today sorely needs men and women with trained minds and unswerving courage.

45-6-44

W. E. B. Du Bois

Telegrams Sent by W.E.B. Du Bois

D.R. Little,

59 Castle Hill Road,

Great Barrington, Mass.

Thank you very much. Arrive with body Friday at ~~four thirty seven~~ noon ~~p.m. Sunday~~. Am wiring hotel and undertaker. Shall need Father Breen of St. Peters Catholic church at grave

W.E.B. Du Bois

Henry A. Stevens,

Undertaker,

Great Barrington, Mass

Arrive with body from New York Friday at noon. Please arrange with Mahaiwe cemetery

W.EB. Du Bois

Hotel Miller

Main Street,

Great Barrington, Mass

Reserve single room with bath Friday June 30.

W.E.B. Du Bois

23 West 26 St., New York

24-26-24

Yours truly

COPY

June 26, 1950

Mr. Dwight R. Little
59 Castle Hill Avenue
Great Barrington, Mass.

Dear Mr. Little:

My wife died today and I shall bring her to Great Barrington for burial in my lot in the Mahaiwe Cemetary.

Could I trouble you to do two things for me?

Wire me collect the name of the best undertaker; and secure me a room for a day in a hotel. If the old Miller House is still running, that will do. I expect to come up this week, but will communicate with the hotel.

I shall be deeply obliged.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-26-2

24-26-36

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cable-gram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

(100) 1950 JUN 27 PM 12 01

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

BRA163 PD=GT BARRINGTON MASS 27 1133A=

:W E B DUBOIS

=2417 NORTH PULASKI ST:

=OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY LETTER JUST RECEIVED. ROOM SECURED MILLER HOUSE. HENRY A STEVENS READY TO SERVE YOU. TEL 19W. WIRE COLLECT IF I SHALL CONTACT CLERGYMAN=

:D R LITTLE=

19W=

Murray Hill-3-7894
1 - Arr. Thursday 1 — Will phone
2 - Hold Wire under Test
3 - Get Town Code N.Y., NH-H to Gt B.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

356-23

July 7, 1950

Mr. Dwight R. Little
59 Castle Hill Avenue
Great Barrington, Mass.

My dear Mr. Little:

I want to tell you how very grateful I am to you for your cooperation and help in the funeral of my wife. I do not know what I would have done without your kindness. I shall hope to see you again sometime this summer.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

45-2-43

July 27, 1950

Mr. Dwight Little
59 Castle Hill Avenue
Great Barrington, Mass.

Dear Mr. Little:

Enclosed is a bill and a check for $40.00 to pay it. It is due Mr. A. J. Martel, a stone cutter whose address is on the bill.

He has placed a small monument for my wife in the cemetery with four corner posts; and also; has straightened the marble stone for my son.

Could I again trespass upon your kindness and ask you to sometime drive down and look at the lot and see if all is well? If it is, give Mr. Martel the check, if it is not kindly write me.

I shall be deeply obliged

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: check & bill

B-1-15-18

LITTLECREST ON LAKE BUEL
Great Barrington, Mass.

Aug. 2. 1950.

My dear Dr Du Bois:

Your letter inclosing check for Mr Wastel was duly received. I was not able to check on his work until this morning and I feel I should not deliver the check to him unless my report is satisfactory to you. I found the lot marked by four corner posts, bearing the letter D, nicely done. I could not determine the depths of the posts and, of course, did not know whether they were placed correctly. The monument was about 18" x 20" above ground, as I remember it, but I do not know the foundation. I noted that your son's stone and burial spot had received attention. The monument bears the words, neatly done

NINA GOMER DuBOIS

1870 1950

I report this for spelling and to make sure it followed your direction.

If I should have made further checks, please let me know. I await your word about delivering the payment.

I am honored that you entrusted this commission to me.

Yours sincerely
Dwight R Little

24-26-22

August 4, 1950

Mr. Dwight R. Little
Littlecrest on Lake Buel
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Little:

Thank you very much indeed.

All seems in order and the check can be delivered.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-26-23

February 3, 1950

Dr. Metz T. P. Lochard
5170 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Lochard and Julia:

I have the following engagements in Chicago: February 8, I speak at the University of Illinois, College of Medicine--Association of Interns and Medical Students. Mr. Herbert Lerner, Chairman.

On February 9, I speak at the University of Chicago, Chapter of Young Progressives, Mr. Sidney J. Socolar, Chairman.

And February 10, I speak for the Negro Museum and Historical Foundation, at the Packinghouse Workers Center. Mrs. Rachel Carter Ellis, Chairman.

I am coming back on the 24th for the Progressive Party Convention.

I am going to be at the Hotel Stevens and I will call you up.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 16, 1950

Mr. Metz Lochard
5170 South Parkway
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Lochard:

I am sorry that I did not get in touch with you while in Chicago, but I had a lot of lectures and could not find your name in the telephone book.

When Mildred told me that you had called, I was sorry that I had not been there at the time. However, I am coming back on the 23rd, and I'll be sure to find you then.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-7-38

[1950?]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Logan or Howard 26

January 20, 1959

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have the pleasure to enclose my check in the sum of ninety cents, the pro rata on the sale of thirty-six copies of What the Negro Wants, July 1-December 31, 1949. Total sales are now 13, 344 copies.

27-26-1

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan

April 26, 1950

Dr. Rayford Logan
Department of History
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

I see by The Pittsburgh Courier, that you are still in circulation. There has been such sonorous silence down Howard-way lately, that I thought most of you were dead.

I am writing to ask you something about Woodson. His death is a great loss. I am writing an article about him in MASSES & MAINSTREAM.

Will you tell me this: how did he play? Was he interested in baseball or football? Did he play cards of any kind, whist or poker? Did he like children and have any contact with them? I imagine that his brother to whom "The Negro in our History" is dedicated, helped him with his education: were they close to each other and did the brother have any children whom Woodson helped or who helped Woodson? Did he have any very close and confidential friends?

How is the Journal left and is it going to be carried on? Do you suppose there would be any way of our getting his encyclopaedia and our Encyclopaedia of the Negro together now for completion? I presume not, but I would be glad to have any information, that you can give me, I will not of course reveal its source.

I am in good health and hope that you are. My best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-4-39

Logan

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

April 28, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Vice-Chairman, Council On African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was delighted to receive your letter of April 26. We might just as well all be dead here at Howard.

Woodson's death is indeed a great loss as is that of Drew and Houston. Rarely have we been hit so hard in such a short space of time.

Dr. Woodson at one time played tennis and was very much interested in it. I do not recall that he was interested in baseball or football. I have never known him to play cards of any kind. He appears to have had a real liking for children. The children in the block felt a real affection for him, an affection which they would not have had if he did not feel close to them. It is my recollection that Dr. Woodson's brother did help him with his education, but I cannot recall the exact details. A grandson of his sister's is a sophomore at West Virginia State College. I am sorry that I do not know his name but I am certain that President John Davis can supply it. I doubt very much that Dr. Woodson had any close or confidential friends. I imagine that I was as close to him as anyone until I began working with the Encyclopedia of the Negro.

My article in Phylon, 4th Quarter, 1945, will give some details which may be of interest to you. I remember especially the story about a lady with whom he was apparently at one time engaged. He approached a lady in a hotel at Asbury Park, as I recall, and said to her: "Don't I know you?" She said: "You ought to. You were engaged to marry me at one time." This is the only time that I ever heard him refer to any interest in the ladies.

In reply to your telegram, my own categorical answer would be that he neither drank nor smoke. I was as certain of that as I could be of anything. One of my colleagues told me confidentially that some bottles of Canadian Club were found in his room after his death. I am sure these were used for medicinal purposes.

I should like to add my own observation that Dr. Woodson was a bundle of contradictions. He was vindictive and mean and a Silas Marner.

24-4-50

On the other hand, he was kind and generous and would go out of his way to support causes other than his own.

Ruth's biscuits are no better than they ever have been, but we will always be delighted to have you visit with us whenever you want to.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan
Head, Department of History

24-4-41

File W

November 3, 1950

Dr. Rayford W. Logan
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Logan:

I hear you have been elected editor of the Negro History Publications. Congratulations!

Here is a project; think it over. I propose that we undertake a new broad definitive study of Reconstruction with the cooperation of the best students and teachers of history, throughout the South and of course with the cooperation of those in the North. I would suggest that I be a sort of editor in a more or less honorary position and simply because of my work in Reconstruction; that you be the executive editor that is the real director; and that we secure in each of the Southern states the best teachers of history and that they go to work to exhaust documents and facts covering the American Negro in their state from 1866 to 1876; putting great stress on biographical facts, documents and economic conditions. If there are two or three good men in the state, as there would be, for instance in Georgia; each could take some particular part of the state or divide it by subject.

In this way I think that the Negro scholarship might have a final word to say on Reconstruction. A general board would review and rationalize the local histories and make a general study of books and documents and give interpretations. This whole scheme would call for comparatively little finance at first; each one of the history teachers could ask at first simply for time from his regular teaching to do this research; and then perhaps after a year or so, something for expenses; if we can, later raise a general fund something more for reimbursement.

The central editorial board in the same way could work on its own time and let individuals pay their own expense until some funds could be raised. Parts when finished could be published in The Journal of Negro History and papers could be read before The American Historical Association. It seems to me that in this way we might start a really great project. Think it over. I expect to be in Washington sometime about November 20. I would be glad to call and talk with you.

My best regards to yourself and Mrs. Logan.

Very sincerely yours,

69-12-28

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Incorporated

FOUNDED SEPTEMBER 9, 1915

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, President — LOUIS R. MEHLINGER, Secretary-Treasurer

THE JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY
and
THE NEGRO HISTORY BULLETIN

CARTER G. WOODSON
DIRECTOR AND EDITOR
1538 NINTH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

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November 10, 1950

Fill. Logan

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

24-4-76

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you very much for your letter of November 3 and especially for your kind congratulations.

Your project for a new broad definitive study of Reconstruction definitely appeals to me. Here, however, is the present difficulty. Most of the books published by Dr. Woodson was brought out by the Associated Publishers. Until his estate has been settled, it will, of course, be impossible for the Associated Publishers to bring out any new books. Under the terms of Dr. Woodson's will, the Associated Publishers will become the property of the Association. If at that time I am still Director of the Association, I shall be glad to consider the project in detail with you.

As always, I shall be delighted to see you whenever you come to Washington. According to my personal plans, I shall be in town about November 20 and if you will make your wishes known, I will do my best to see that they are fulfilled.

Sincerely yours,

Rayford W. Logan

Rayford W. Logan,
Director

RWL/df

15 } Wldg goons
16 } 803 E. 15
17 } WL - 5 - 2556

17 } DC. Parks
18 } 5246 Colorado Ave NC
19 } North 5046

20 } DC Logan, Hawaii
21 }

22 } Dell 2417 N Filmore
23 } Madison 6674
24 }

25 } SG
26 }
27 }

Dear Friends:

(To All Humanity)

I see your address in The National Guardian and want to ask you to send me a few or many as you think best. I don't have a very big circulation (at 70 yrs. of age); but will want to sit at some church doors with a copy and and go to a few sales with some and send some to friends at different places in the U.S. and hope they return to you filled and with extra length added.

I think I realize this system is thread-bare and have this to say: Any civilisation that requires a war every ten or twenty years to keep it going shouldn't send missionaries to head hunters and canibals; for fear we make them "two-fold more the child of hell" than our selves (if possible).

They couldn't cheat me out of many years; and it is not fear for myself but for my world (as long as I stay here) that I try to pass around these petitions.

With a yearning for the success, I am

Respectfully,

(sgd) Della E. Lonnem

P.S. My folks drive a milk truck about 200 miles each day and on the route we can go to two auction yards and I can get a lot of signers or make them say yes or no while there (3-5 hours) If I can get a dollar bill before I mail this, it will be there to help a little. I won't miss it. There's no pocket in a shrowd.

D.E.L.

COPY

Black

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT

37 EAST 64 STREET, APT. 3B
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

August 10, 1950

14-24-64

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A sinister prophesy of coming world war is the campaign of violence waged against advocates of peace as individuals and organizations. Incidents such as the raid on the office of the Maryland Peace Committee, the destruction of signed petitions and the assaults on individuals circulating petitions against the A-Bomb, are symptoms of a temper which divides the spirit of democracy.

Unfortunately, these incidents, as before World Wars I and II, occur too often with the permission and even the participation of officials responsible for public order and the preservation of civil rights.

We hope that you will be willing to sign the enclosed Open Letter to President Truman and Mayors of principal cities. It is time that President Truman warned the country, as President Wilson did, that the course of freedom and democracy is betrayed by those who find in war the only outlet for patriotism.

In view of the prophecies of scientists of the terrible cost of a third World War, it is surely the duty of all citizens to place themselves on the side of peace.

Cordially yours,

Robert Morss Lovett.

Robert Morss Lovett

John B. Thompson

John B. Thompson
Dean, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel

Draft
Open Letter to President Truman
and Mayors of Principle Cities

The future of America and the survival of our form of government depend on the ability of this nation to prove to others that Americans practice the democratic principles they preach.

The safeguarding of the Constitution is in practice the safeguarding of the freedom of speech and opinion of all citizens by those entrusted with enforcing our laws. The defense of these rights is particularly urgent today when all sane and humane men throughout the world are desperately searching the means and ways to peace not only for its own sake but also because an atom war could mean, in the words of the International Red Cross, "extermination pure and simple."

It is inevitable that under circumstances where men's searchings are so fundamental, solutions proposed will be extremely diverse, controversial and heated. Mankind's future is at stake. Yet we learn that in a number of cities in the United States, citizens who assert their inalienable right to speak for peace according to their own insights are being assaulted, arrested by officers of the law and even impugned as disloyal to the American people and our form of government.

The American definition of patriotism is loyalty to one's fellow-countrymen, a definition developed in contradiction to the old pre-American concept of fealty to a king or to a government. The U.S. Constitution guarantees an American's right and freedom to place country above government; to criticize and even turn out of office and power one government in favor of another in the interests of the country as a whole as each man sees it. We who issue this appeal are American citizens who differ on many issues and in our solutions to the problem of world survival presented by the threat of atom-war. But we believe that we would be disloyal to all that the founders of this country held sacred if we were to condone for one moment the subversion of American democracy manifested in these assaults and arrests of workers for peace.

We therefore urge you, as sworn defenders of the U.S. Constitution, for the sake of our country's good name, to act at once against those who seek to interfere with the rights of those who petition, speak or act for peace, in your city.

#######

Lovett 81/0506 24-4-7

[McCanns]

443 W. 151st St. Apt. 1-A
New York 31, New York
January 9, 1950

Dear Dr.,

Just a line to notify you that in my application to the New York School of Social Work I gave your name as a reference. I am applying for the Spring term which starts March 27, 1950. I graduate from Hunter College this January 31st, however, I am not participating in the exercises.

I should like to request that Clarice and I might visit you at your convenience following the week of January 16th which is my week of Final Examinations at Hunter.

My new post as National Co-Chairman of Young Progressives of America has placed certain responsibilities on my shoulders which I intend to accept, but for which I am going to have to fight. This, as well as my professional training and specialization, I would like to discuss with you. May I?

Very sincerely,

Gloria

24Jn-31-42

January 12, 1950

Mr. David Graham McCanns
443 West 151st Street, Apt. 1-A
New York 31, New York

Dear Graham:

I have written a letter to this New York School of Social Work concerning you at their request.

I am enclosing a copy.

I am sorry not to be able to set a date for your visit, as I am very much tied up with my work. If I find a space I will write you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Letter

1115 Interva le Ave. Apt. 7B
Bronx, New York
March 4, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois,

This is to thank you for your assistance in writing a recommendation for my admission to the New York School of Social Work and to inform you that I received a letter today informing me that I have been accepted for the Spring Quarter, beginning March 27. Clarice and I are both very grateful to you and happy.

Also, as you will notice, our address is changed. We have been doubly fortunate in that we have obtained a very nice three-room apartment at the above address, which will serve our needs until we are ready either to leave New York or to buy a home outside New York.

Things are now somewhat unsettled, what with the moving and painting, however, we look forward to having you over in the not too distant future, to enjoy our good fortune with us.

I am at the present time working for the Department of Welfare of the City of New York, and will continue to until March 27. I have decided to follow in the footsteps of E. Franklin Frazier, making my individual contribution in study on the Negro family.

All the above I should like very much to discuss with you at your earliest convenience.

Clarice sends her regards and we both thank you again.

Sincerely,

Graham

D. Graham McCanns

In Sympathy

1-24-42

15S11
BUTLER-THOMAS
PHILA.

With

deep and sincere

sympathy

Graham McConnie

+

Clarice

Ask Study

1115 Intervale Ave

Bronx N.Y.

206 East 18 St.
July 7, 1950.

24-26-33

My dear Friends:

I just received a note from Sally Alexander in which she stated, "no doubt you have not read nor heard of the death of Mrs. du Bois." She assumed correctly.

I am grieved and sad over the passing of my friend of many years standing. Several times since Nina's illness I have wanted to come to Baltimore to see her but realizing the vast amount of work and confusion in caring for an invalid, I, of course, did not carry out my wishes.

Nina had a great amount of stamina and will power, in fact, she was a remarkable person in many ways.

I shall retain a warm spot in my heart for her. She has always been very kind and gracious to me, especially so when mother died.

24-26-34

In view of world conditions, another war approaching, I believe Nina is better off than we who remain in this wicked world. May her soul rest in peace.

I am taking life easy and I assume you I am content to let the other fellow do it.

Yolande, I know your aversion to writing letters, but won't you please send me a few lines to say how you folks are getting along.

24-26-35

All my sympathy and Love —

Ruth McGhee
206 East 18 St.
New York 3, N. Y.

Edward D. McGowan

1190 TINTON AVENUE
BRONX 56, NEW YORK
DAYTON 3-3596

Dear Ollie,

I am sending on to you a check for the DuBois Campaign which I received in the mail from Bishop Robert E. Jones. The following is a quote from his letter:

Dear McGowan:

I had a communication from the Committee on the Campaign for Dr. Dubois. I noticed that you were Vice Chairman of the General Committee.....I have misplaced the blank form so I am making check to you. Apply as you see fit.

Yours truly,

(signed) R. E. Jones

Edward D. McGowan

EPWORTH METHODIST CHURCH
834 Morris Avenue
Bronx 51, New York

84-1-1

Fulleon
Kindly bring to
attn of W E B Du Bois

Hunton

526 WINSOR STREET
JAMESTOWN, NEW YORK
15 May, 1949

Council on African Affairs
A Hention, Dr. A. Hunton
23 W. 26 Street, New York

Dear Dr. Hunton:

An inquiry to the Lonsachic Research Center in Londonderry brings a reply from Dr Armattoe telling me that you will be able to supply this Golden Age of West African Civilization at $2.50. Will you please send me a copy?

I had not known of your organization before. I am trying to gather material for an article for teachers on history of Africa during the middle ages and up to the seventeenth century. I have had books from Congressional Library but need more. Do you have any publications that would help? Please send information.

Very truly yours
(Miss) Helen G. McMahon

24-23, 28

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August 14, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We published last week AMERICAN LITERATURE BY NEGRO AUTHORS, compiled by Dr. Herman Dreer. Some time ago you kindly granted permission to Dr. Dreer to reprint in this book the essay "Of the Faith of the Fathers" from Souls of Black Folk for a fee of $25. We are now arranging to send you our check for $25.

In behalf of Dr. Dreer and The Macmillan Company please accept our thanks for your courtesy in extending permission to reprint this selection.

Sincerely yours,

Aurelia Habekost

Associate Editor

AMH:GAD

24-5-26

"You sang far better than you
knew: the songs
That for your listeners' hungry
hearts sufficed
Still live . . ."

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON
(1871-1938)

38-17-4

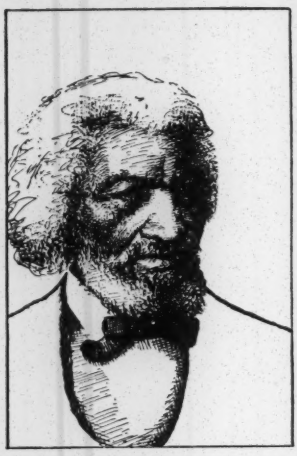
AMERICAN LITERATURE
BY
NEGRO AUTHORS

Compiled by HERMAN DREER
Professor of English
Stowe Teachers College
St. Louis, Missouri

A new anthology of Negro writings

TEACHERS will welcome this new compilation of the best works by Negro authors selected by a Negro, Herman Dreer, who has conducted extensive research into the literary heritage of the American Negro. Here presented is a balanced, comprehensive, and purposeful selection of prose and poetry from known and unknown writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and earlier.

For many years a high-school teacher of English, Professor Dreer has arranged his materials to facilitate a variety of study approaches.



FREDERICK DOUGLASS

AMERICAN LITERATURE *BY* NEGRO AUTHORS

Compiled by HERMAN DREER

Arranged by literary types for easy integration with courses in American literature

This anthology is organized by major types of literature—folk literature, poetry, letters, biography and autobiography, essay, address, short story, novel, and drama. Selections from the best writings of at least three Negro authors are provided within each major type; over twenty authors are represented in lyrical and narrative poetry alone. In all, 115 different works have been drawn upon, dating from Phillis Wheatley (1754-1784) to the present. Major types are introduced by clear and readable descriptions of their historical origins, uses, and salient characteristics. Wherever possible, authors are arranged chronologically within major types. Authors' backgrounds are sketched in briefly to give the student a clearer view of the social and economic settings from which the writings emerged.

Compiled and annotated by an experienced teacher

Professor Dreer's principal contribution to this collection is his experience as a teacher. Comprehensively and relatedly, he describes the principal types of literature, showing in word and example the characteristics and purpose of each. He suggests, for student comparisons, classic examples of these types in American and English literature. In his sketches of authors' lives and works, he lists a number of their writings for additional reading. Teachers also have been considered, as may be witnessed by the number and quality of the provisions he has made for teaching the selections biographically, historically, comparatively, or thematically. Resources for these teaching techniques are to be found in profusion in his introductions to type studies.

American Literature by Negro Authors may be used either as a basal or supplementary textbook in the study of American literature. Simplicity of style, wholesomeness and comprehensiveness of content, and thoroughness of treatment recommend this book to teachers of English in every section of the country.

Contents

In this encompassing selection, students and teachers alike will discover hope undiminishing, bitterness undisguised, honesty, humility, wisdom, laughter, and sometimes tears; born will be a richer, deeper appreciation of the contribution of Negro writing to American literature.

PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR

Part I—Folk Literature

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Zora Neale Hurston

THE MAN WHO WENT TO HEAVEN FROM JOHNSTOWN—THE FOLK SERMON

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AMERICAN LITERATURE BY NEGRO AUTHORS: Herman Dreer

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HISTORIC NEWS CONGRATULATIONS=CONG VITO MARCANTONIO=

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CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

1484 FIRST AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY 21

20 November 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I deeply appreciate your note of November 5th. Your being on the ticket was a source of great inspiration to carry on a tough fight.

As I said in my article in the Compass, we are only at Valley Forge and the crossing of the Delaware is not far off. I sincerely feel that way about it, and I hope to get together with you when I return from a brief vacation.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Vito Marcantonio

12-4-46

Prague 25/9/50

Dear Sir,

I beg to send you my best greetings from far away Czechoslovakia and our beloved "Mother Prague." First of all I wish to thank you for your rare human understanding which you manifested when hearing from Dea about me and my love. I think it right to relate to you how it was that Dea and I got aquainted. In my function as production manager of the Czechoslovak State Films, I was entrusted with producing a documentary on the 2nd Congress of the International Union of Students. Then, indeed, I had no idea that one member of the U. S. Delagation would become such a dear one to me!

During a session of the Congress--I can only remember that Grohman was speaking then I looked down at the American delegation and saw Dea. From then on I could not see anyone else. To tell it frankly, I am a somewhat shy boy. I was not able to make an approach to Dea. It may have taken about a week before I got courage. To say it exactly, the director asked me to arrange for a delegation to make a trip and film it for us. After discussing the matter with Chet and Esther, co-charman of the U. S. delegation, they accepted my proposal to vist Macha Lake and the town of Doksy situated in a beautiful landscape. There I was very happy to be near Dea. After coming back to Prague I had to say goodbye to all of those good people and go on with my work. I did not see Dea for two long days. Though having much to do and being tired accordingly, I could not sleep because of thinking of her without cessation. When I learned Dea and Esther were at a hospital, I experienced terrible feelings. Fortunately I know Dr. Ondracek, M. D., who told me it was nothing dangerous. I was extremely happy when seeing them well and in good humor. That was the moment I realized that never would I be able to love anyone else.

24-3-32

Next day I had to leave for Pilsen. It was a bitter thing for me, to go out of Prague where Dea was staying. However, the weather was not in favour of our work, so we had to return. The first thing I did was, of course, to visit Dea at the hospital. I had much to tell Dea, unfortuantely, being unable to speak English I had to be satisfied with a nurse's interpreting. My third visit to the hospital had to be only a short one as I had about an hour to catch a plane to Pilsen. That day Dea was released from the hospital and was to fly home at once. Therewas a lack of time, and what was more I was in a terrible confusion of mind. It was the worst moment of my life. After having shaken hands and wishing her good luck and a happy journey I had to part. When taking a seat in the car I could not help crying--I don't feel ashamed for this--because I lost the dearest, the most precious thing I've ever had in the world.

Well, that's my story and I believe you accept it with understanding. You may like to know I am nearly 22 years old, my father is an architect. I have been working for the Cezchoslovak State Films for 3/4 years. Two years I was production assistant, then I became production manager of short flims. May I add, without any pride, that I am the youngest of that rank in the corporation. I like work, and now I love Dea. I'd like to work for her, to provide for a happy future for her. That's why I venture to ask you to help both os us, to give advice to me as to what I should do to deserve Dea. I am ready to wait for Dea until we meat. However, I prefer meeting her as soon as possible. Do you think it possible that Dea might come to Czechoslovakia? I swear to do as much as possible to make her happy. I am sure

you will give us frank and honest answer as are my words and my feelings. I thank you very much in advance. Please, accept my best wishes for every success.

Yours faithfully,

Lubor Marek
Za Zelenou liskou 552
Prague XIV, Czechoslovakia

24-3-33

Mr. Lubor Marek

Dear Mr. Marek:

I have your letter of September 25 and appreciate your statement Du Bois had already spoken to me about you. I hasten to say that if after due consideration and contact you two wish to marry I shall have no objection, provided of course after inqiiry I find that your character and abilities offer no real obstacles. The legal guardian of Du Bois is her mother Mrs Yolande Du Bois-Williams, who is a high-school teacher and lives in Baltimore, Md

You both however should consider the following facts: Du Bois is still young and may not be sure of her own sentiments. There need therefor be no undue haste. She ought to finish her college course which will take four years. She will then be 21 and intellectually more mature. Moreover you must realize that her education will be her only dowry. We are not rich; we own a modest but comfortable home and have saved enough to pay for Du Bois' college training with her own help. She will therefore cometo her husband with little beside her own ability to work and think.

In addition to this there are the national and language difficulties. Unless conditions greatly change in the near future, you will be difficult for you to get a visa to visit America, and Du Bois can hardly expect to afford another visit to Europe before she finishes her college course. Without a chance to meet and get thoroughly acquainted with each other; and without being able to converse in a common language it is hard to see how two can come to know each other sufficiently to be ready to risk a whole life together. Further if Du Bois should marry you she would automatically lose her American citizenship, and might never be able again to visit the United States.

94-10-4

Beyond these specific facts which present difficulties but not insuperable ones, there is the basic consideration: marriage is a long term — even life-time — contract between two human beings, by which they undertake a common life in closest intimacy, with joint work and thought and effort toward a common goal; to this may be added the long care and difficult task of education of children. Before then such a contract is entered on there must be reasonable certainty that there is a good chance that such a serious partnership would be sucessful. Broken marriages are more than mistakes, they are tragedies; every effort should be made in advance to see if there is real basis for hope that the marriage will be happy. On the other hand I know that this world offers little finer than the close life companionship of a man and woman, of common aims

and deep mutual affection.

I would advise you both then, first to wait, at least until Du Bois finishes her college course; secondly, for you both to try to meet and learn more of each other during that time. If you can learn English and arrange to come to the United States during that time and meet Du Bois, her family and friends -- that would be best; if not possibly you two ~~could~~ might meet with mutual friends in some other country

I thank you for your letter and offer, and beg to remain

Your obedient servant

W.E.B. DU Bois

October 13, 1950

Mr. Lubor Marek
Za Zelenov
Lisku 552
Prague XIV, Czechoslovakia

Dear Mr. Marek:

I have your letter of September 25 and appreciate your statement. Du Bois had already spoken to me about you. I hasten to say that if, after due consideration and contact, you two wish to marry, I shall have no objection, provided of course after inquiry I find that your character and abilities offer no real obstacles. The legal guardian of Du Bois is her mother, Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams, who is a high-school teacher and lives at 2417 North Pulaski Street, Baltimore, Maryland.

You both, however, should consider the following facts: Du Bois is still young and may not be sure of her own sentiments. There need, therefore, be no undue haste. She ought to finish her college course which will take four years. She will then be twenty-one and intellectually more mature. Moreover, you must realise that her education will be her only dowry. We are not rich; we own a modest but comfortable home and have saved enough to pay for Du Bois' college training with her own help. She will therefore come to her husband with little beside her own ability to work and think.

In addition to this, there are the national and language difficulties. Unless conditions greatly change in the near future, it will be difficult for you to get a visa to visit America; and Du Bois can hardly expect to afford another visit to Europe before she finishes her college course. Without a chance to meet and get thoroughly acquainted with each other, and without being able to converse in a common language, it is hard to see how you two can come to know each other sufficiently to be ready to risk a whole life together. Further, if Du Bois should marry you she would automatically lose her American citizenship, and might never be able again to visit the United States.

Beyond these specific facts which present difficulties but not insuperable ones, there is the basic consideration: marriage is a long term - even life-time - contract between two human beings, by which they undertake a common life in closest intimacy, with joint work and thought and effort toward a common goal; to this may be added the long care and difficult task of educating children. Before,then, such a contract is entered on there must be reasonable certainty that there is a good chance that such a serious partnership would be successful. Broken marriages are more than mistakes - they are tragedies; every effort should be made in advance to see if there is real basis for hope that the marriage will be happy. On the other hand I know that this

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I thank you for your letter and offer, and beg to remain

Your obedient servant,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-3-3

January 13, 1910

The Honorable T. Albert Marryshow
c/o Richard B. Moore
141 West 125th Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Marryshow:

Could you have breakfast with me at my apartment, Sunday morning January, 22, at noon?

I hope you can come.

Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

25-L-72

[Marryshaw]

Hotel Theresa
10/1/50

My dear Dr Davis,

Thanks for your invitation to breakfast Sunday morn, 22nd inst. It will be a pleasure for me to come to see you to talk over old times. I ran into Rev. Dr Jernagin in the lobby here, and soon after Franklin Frazier. We recaptured the events of the 1921 Pan. Am. Conference in our short meeting.

There is so much to do today in these molten moments of time that I wish I had another life to live and in the prime of youth instead of being the almost-fourscore worn warrior that I am.

Thanks again,

Marryshow

24-9-49

CRC

35 Beekman Place
New York 22,N.Y.
Nov.30,1950

Dear Dr.DuBois:

I intended to write to you long before this to thank you for the kind note which you sent me earlier this month. I greatly appreciate your thinking of me in the midst of a busy campaign.

Let me take this opportunity to say how much your courageous campaign for the Senate meant to me and to countless other progressives who still work for peace and for a genuinely democratic America. It was splendid of you to go out and reach people in this manner. Some day we shall win.

I hope that you took a really good rest after the election and that you are feeling your energetic self once more.

If you would have the time one day, I should very much like to drop in to see you, not about anything in particular, but just to talk.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

George Marshall

Make copy for Marshall
to Sol Dr.

24-3-49

CRC

December 6, 1950

Mr. George Marshall
35 Beekman Place
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I am in my office everyday usually from 1:00 p.m. until about 4:00 P.M. Call whenever you can, but if possible phone first.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-52

July 7, 1950

Mr. A. G. Martel
Art, Granite & Marble Company
72 State Road
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Martel:

In accordance with our conversation, June 30, I want you to prepare a headston for my wifes' grave in Mahaiwe Cemetery. I want it to be a piece of Barre marble, 1-6 x4 x 1-4 in accordance with the piece which you showed me. On the marble I want the following inscription:

"Nina Gomer Du Bois
1870-1950"

The charge for this completed and set, I understand is $60.00. In addition to that I want corner stones put in on the lot unless they are already there; and I wish you would straighten the single stone there, with the name "Burghardt" on top. Please let me know if you can do this and when; and what terms of payment you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

24-26-29

A. J. MARTEL
Builder and Dealer in
PERFECTED BARRE GRANITE MEMORIALS
72 STATE ROAD
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
MONTPELIER, VERMONT

DEALER and BUILDER ... GRANITE MEMORIALS

July 10/50

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
[redacted]
23 W. 26th St.
New York 10 N.Y.

Dear Sir
In reply to yours of 7th last Enclosed
Per Contract I've
have been over and looked at your lot
but can you tell me how many or w/ it
is for (4) (6) (8) or 10 Bodies.
as there is no Corner stones will have to
know how many or how large it is.
The little Mont, you looked at is Barre Granite
not Marble as for Marble ill have to get
much more and it is not as good as Granite.
to Stratton Marble Cross will have to Charge you $5.00
that will be for Foundation. Thanking You Kindly A. J. Martel.

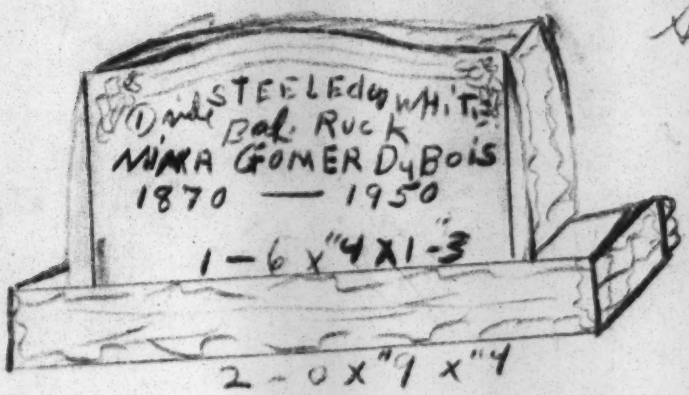
41-6-14

A. J. MARTEL
Builder and Dealer in
PERFECTED BARRE GRANITE MEMORIALS
72 STATE ROAD
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

Order No. ..... Date July 10/50
Sold to W. E. B. Du Bois 23 W. 26th St. NEW YORK 10 N.Y. Price $80.00 Total
Ship to ..... Terms 2 Cash with Order
At SET AT MAHAIWE CEMETERY When 30 days Bal. when set
GT BARRINGTON - MASS.

(1) White Mont. as per sketch of Barre Light Granite
(1) set of White Comm. post of Barre Light Granite with Letters on each.
Mont Letters set & Foundation

Stretching (1) Marble Cross and new Foundation.



Mont. Price - $60.00
(4) Comm. post - 15.00
Stretching Cross - 40.00
$80.00

41-6-14

10% 40 July 12
OK No. 1495

If above is O.K. Please sign and date and returns White Contract to me Thanking you kindly

TERMS AND CONDITIONS: This order or contract is accepted by us subject to accidents, labor troubles and all contingencies beyond our control.

All work is sold F. O. B. Barre, suitably boxed, terms 3% 10 days; net 30 days unless otherwise specified.
Our responsibility ceases upon delivery in good order to carrier.
All claims must be made within five days (5) after receipt of goods.

Bal

[redacted]

By .....

We accept the foregoing terms and acknowledge that all sizes and specifications given above are correct.

Date ..... Auto Granite Mch. Co
Dealer Sign Here A. J. Martel

82 Birthday

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · Associate Editors: HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 Algonquin 4-0233

February 23, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

25-12-28

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The editors extend to you their warmest congratulations on your birthday and their wishes that you may have many more years of fruitful work ahead of you.

Very respectfully yours,

Samuel Sillen

Samuel Sillen

Lloyd L. Brown

Lloyd L. Brown

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

HA:ML
uopwa-18

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 5-3145

March 1, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The editors are anxious to have you review the first two volumes of THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS edited by Philip S. Foner. The first volume has already appeared and the second volume is scheduled to come out early in April. We will see to it that you get both volumes immediately on receiving a favorable response from yourself.

For this review we wish to indicate no particular word limitation; whatever number of words you feel you need will be all right with the editors. We would like to have the review not later than April 3; but if this is not sufficient time, let us know what date would be best for you.

Would you please be so kind as to let us hear from you on this at your earliest convenience?

With warmest personal regards,

Very truly yours,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

HA:ML
uopwa-18

24-2-27

March 3, 1950

Dr. Herbert Aptheker
MASSES & MAINSTREAM
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

Dear Dr. Aptheker:

Dr. Du Bois has asked me to say that he will be glad to review the first two volumes of THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, edited by Philip S. Foner.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

Editor: SAMUEL SILLEN · *Associate Editors:* HERBERT APTHEKER, LLOYD L. BROWN, CHARLES HUMBOLDT

Masses & Mainstream

832 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3 GRamercy 5-3145

42-18-37

9/26/50

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I do not believe I have up to now congratulated you upon becoming a candidate for U.S.Senator; but I know I have congratulated myself on this signal and stirring event many times. Were you to be elected, Charles Sumner's ghost might at last rest - saying - "Finally, a MAN has again entered the Senate's chambers!" If you at any time feel that I may be of any assistance - in any capacity - please honor me with the request.

I wish to offer - rather belatedly - some comments on your book. I shall do this in sequence as certain pages provoke such comments; in addition to these remarks I have made occasional notes on the margins of the Ms. I shall deliver the MS to your office at my earliest opportunity. My remarks are made with deference, of course - ~~xxdxfx~~

p.39- "On the other hand, so long as the most powerful nations in the world are determined that Russia must fail, there can be but a minimum of free discussion and democratic difference of opinion in Russia." I disagree; given the postulate of the propriety of socialism and the criminal nature of attempts to resuscitate in Russia capitalism, the quoted sentence is, I think, very wrong.

pp.60ff.- Felt the material on Lenin,Trotzky,Stalin excessive in terms of the purposes of this volume; indeed would urge very drastic cutting of chapter 3.

86; "Socialism is state control of industry through a planned economy." This typifies what I believe to be a serious error and one which recurs throughout the MS - i.e., the ignoring of the class character of society. The facing of the question - who owns the state? - and facing all the consequences of the correct answer to that question.

100- here the assertion is made that Nazism "adopted theoretically" Soviet policy,etc. Another complete error,in my view, and one which stems from a failure to probe with sufficient depth the question posed in 86 above. Fascism as the opposite of ~~xxpx~~ socialism - as the state image of naked monopoly capitalist rule.

268- I feel the point on one party system and the reality of elections needs strengthening.

270- I disagree strongly on points here - onus of failure of democracy is put on ignorance and lethargy of voters, and distinction is made between

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politics and "bread and clothes and shelter." Who is responsible for ~~x~~ ignorance; who is responsible for lethargy? Is lethargy altogether bad in face of lack of reality of choice? Ignorant of what? - of their real needs, or of the surface boxing and demagogy characteristic of our elections as conducted by major parties? If politics is not bread and butter, why not? Shouldn't it be?

42-1B-38

8- "I deeply disliked this rdle(as social fighter) and never proved demagogue enough~~k~~ to be successful as popular leader or public propagandist." Depends on which leader; demagogy not always a prerequisite-

85- in World War I Italy incorrectly indicated as ally of Germany

95- May one with full confidence assert that in 1936 9 out of 10 Germans supported Hitler? See also p.97

96- Here, and at a few other points, the tenses become confusing.

99- "wages must be taken from profits" - no - profits taken from labor; but wages are not taken from profits

132 - in discussing Japanese colonialism some mention might be made of the fact that Taiwan and Korea were under Japan's heel for generations.

146- doubt "contentment" of Japanese working class; record would not support that, in my opinion.

194- May one with full confidence assert that most Americans wanted Russia to lose early in World War II - doubt it - certainly most of the press did ~~p~~but doubt that most of the people did.

269 "Russia is not today a democracy, and elections are influenced by the Communist Party." This seems to me to be a non-sequitor,

287- Shostakovich listed as a writer - probable Sholokhov is meant?

These remarks by way of criticism; as for the work as a~~x~~ whole, my one fear is that it is much too good and clean to gain publication in our country today. I hope I'm wrong.

With warmest personal regards,

Herbert Aptheker

Herbert Aptheker

October 27, 1950

MASSES & MAINSTREAM
832 Broadway
New York 3, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed please find my check for $4.00, for which will you please send your magazine to my granddaughter:

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Check

24-3-10

2417 Pulaski St.
Balto. 17, Md.

Dear Dr.

Hope you are feeling well, and not working too hard. Mrs Dubois and everyone else are feeling fairly well. I was off this past Sun. and took a program from here and I presented it at my Church up home, so I did a good deal on my day off. I got Mrs Rogers to work for me. Hope to see you soon.

Yours truly
Elsie Matthews

3-4-44

Medical Society of the County of Queens, Inc.

ORGANIZED 1806

112-25 QUEENS BOULEVARD
FOREST HILLS, N. Y.

TELEPHONE
BOULEVARD 8-7300

October 19, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

24-14-23

The statement has recently been made that a very small percentage of the members of the medical profession has in the last several years availed itself of the privilege of voting on Election Day. It is a sad commentary on our democracy when a large number of supposedly intelligent citizens does not vote.

The Medical Society of the County of Queens has decided to attempt to increase the number of doctors who vote in the elections next month. The Society feels that the doctors should be informed on the matters vital to them in order to awaken in them the realization of the importance of voting every year. Therefore, the Legislative Committee has been assigned the takk of polling all candidates for Congress in order to determine the opinions of these candidates on matters of great interest to all doctors.

I trust you see the importance of keeping our members informed on such matters and that you will be kind enough to give me your expression of opinion on the following questions in order that I may relay these opinions on to the members of our Society:

1. Do you believe a citizen should be guaranteed the right to choose his own doctor just as he may choose his own church, political party and social organizations?

2. Would you support a bill in Congress for National Compulsory Health Insurance?

3. Would you support a bill in Congress which would permit chiropractors to treat veterans in Veterans' Administration Hospitals?

Sincerely yours,

George J. Lawrence

Gecrge J. Lawrence, Jr., M. D.,
Chairman, Legislative Committee

GJL:vm

Lecture tours

COPY

February 6, 1950

Mr. William R. Meek
c/o Mr. Bennie Oliver
210 W. College Avenue
State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Meek:

Your telegram of February 6, has been forwarded to Dr. Du Bois who is at present on a lecture tour.

As soon as I have heard from him, I will be able to give you more details.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

211-25-4

Dear Dr. DuBois:

My name is Paul Meyerson. I am a member of DPOWA, District 65. I have been urging my union for a long time now to come out for peace with no punches pulled. But the question has been mostly sidetracked and even moreso ignoredd. This is true despite the fact that the union gets an unearned bouquet for its "peace work". once in a while.

The union does not officially deal with peace at either membership meetings or in its newspaper. It would be superflous for me to try to tell you what is wrong with so called"brave union leaders" like Osman and Livingston who suddenly have lost their voices for peace.

I'm a member of a small group of people who want peace. We tried to involve others in a particular community campaign but the "others" went from hot to cold as soon as we mentioned the cold war facts.

I joined (at the request of) another group in my union but found practically all of its members suddenly becoming respectable or they couldn't attend meetings or they lost their tongues. Leaving me "a hot-headed, outspoken loudmouth" who dared call peace the most important thing in America. My union has told me (and I mean the leadership) that the subject of peace is too controversial. People won't listen to peace because they can't understand it or don't want to listen. Instead, my union feels that uniting members on a cost-of-living raise is the answer to our ills!

I attended another meeting, such as this, to defend Weinstock against the attack on labor leaders, etc. And my union sent a representative down. He opened the proceedings by sailing into the red baiters, the tyrants who threaten our peace. He wound up by saying, in a strong voice, something to the effect that his union will not be victims of the Smith Act,

etc. Then other speakers, Howard Fast, Paul Robeson, Sacher, etc., wonderful fighters for peace, waxed eloquent and strongly appealed to the members to go back to their organizations and do their bit to strengthening the fight for peace.

BUT WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOU GET HOME LATE AT NIGHT FILLED WITH THE FIRE OF THE SPEAKERS YOU HEARD?

The same union representative (he with the fire in his voice) at a subsequent union Peace Workshop Committee meeting (not officially endorsed, though) is cold as ice when it comes to enthusiasm for a peace meeting. He is definitely another person when it comes to declarations about fighting fascism. And he instroduces Dave Livingston. And Livingston sounds the death knell for peace in a long dessertation on why peace is just about a losing proposition. My opposition to this shameful betrayal earns me the reputation of sniping away at the chances for a peace movement in the union.

So it comes back to people like yourself at meetings such as this. You ask the little guy to go back and do some spade work. And when we do we run into official barriers from top leadership.

It's very late now. What I ask is that some of you also address the leaders of my union and tell them you agree with me that we can speak to the rank-and-file membership on peace. Tell them what you are telling us. Examine their "official reasons" as opposed to the obvious contradictions of the day.

It may do a hell of a lot of good.

Yours for peace,

Paul Meyerson

84-24.53

world peace

MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE 1950

Executive Director:
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS

COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES
Honorary Chairmen: MISS EMILY GREENE BALCH, BISHOP W. J. WALLS
158 WEST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JUdson 6-3882

April 26, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It is the hope of the Program Committee of the MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, to be held in Chicago May 29-30, that your schedule can be arranged so that you will be with us, both as a delegate to our Conference and also that you may be one of the active participants there.

24-6-2

One of our work seminars will concern itself with the problem of "America - In the Eyes of the World." Your own studies in the field of colonial affairs lead us to the expectation that you would address this work seminar with special regard for "America in the Eyes of the Colonial Peoples."

In asking that you be with us we are assured that your studies and prestige will greatly help instruct the many delegates who are coming, so that they may carry back to their organizations the need for a mature and considered approach to this problem.

Surely you are in agreement with us as to the necessity for such an approach which you are so qualified to give. Do please arrange your schedule so that you may be with us.

Cordially yours,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus
Executive Director

WU:jb
P.S. The specific seminar in which we need your aid is tentatively scheduled for Tuesday ~~afternoon~~, May 30th, but of course, we would like your participation for the entire two days.

Initiating Sponsors: Dr. David Baker, Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Rev. Donald Cloward, Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Dr. Mark Dawber, Prof. Kermit Eby, Rabbi Alvin S. Fine, Mrs. Welthy Fisher, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Rabbi Robert Gordis, Bishop S. L. Greene, Prof. Georgia Harkness, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Dr. Charles W. Iglehart, Rev. Dr. D. V. Jemison, Jameson Jones, Rev. Dr. Leo Jung, Rev. William E. Lampe, Prof. Halford E. Luccock, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Lester G. McAllister, Dr. Thomas Mann, Donald L. Mathews, Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, Dean Walter G. Muelder, Dr. John S. Nollen, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Prof. Linus Pauling, Prof. George V. Schick, Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Hon. Odell Shepard, Dr. P. O. Sorokin, Dean John B. Thompson, Dr. Charles Turck, Prof. Oswald Veblen, Prof. Goodwin Watson, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

[Mid-Century Conference]

April 27, 1950

Mr. Willard Uphaus
Executive Director
MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE
158 West 56th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Uphaus:

I should like very much to attend your Chicago Conference, but unfortunately I am retired without regular income and I am afraid I cannot afford the expense.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-6-3

MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE 1950

Executive Director:
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS

COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES
Honorary Chairmen: MISS EMILY GREENE BALCH, BISHOP W. J. WALLS
158 WEST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JUdson 6-3882

May 1, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Vice-Chairman
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are delighted to learn that you wish to attend the Chicago Conference. Of course, we shall defray the expense of your getting to Chicago, and do hope that nothing will stand in the way of your getting there.

Very sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus

Willard Uphaus

WU/rl

Initiating Sponsors: Dr. David Baker, Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Rev. Donald Cloward, Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Dr. Mark Dawber, Prof. Kermit Eby, Rabbi Alvin S. Fine, Mrs. Welthy Fisher, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Rabbi Robert Gordis, Bishop S. L. Greene, Prof. Georgia Harkness, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Dr. Charles W. Iglehart, Rev. Dr. D. V. Jemison, Jameson Jones, Rev. Dr. Leo Jung, Rev. William E. Lampe, Prof. Halford E. Luccock, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Lester G. McAllister, Dr. Thomas Mann, Donald L. Mathews, Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, Dean Walter G. Muelder, Dr. John S. Nollen, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Prof. Linus Pauling, Prof. George V. Schick, Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Hon. Odell Shepard, Dr. P. O. Sorokin, Dean John B. Thompson, Dr. Charles Turck, Prof. Oswald Veblen, Prof. Goodwin Watson, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

World Peace

MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE 1950

Executive Director:
DR. WILLARD UPHAUS

COMMITTEE FOR PEACEFUL ALTERNATIVES
Honorary Chairmen: MISS EMILY GREENE BALCH, BISHOP W. J. WALLS
158 WEST 56th STREET, NEW YORK 19, N. Y. • JUdson 6-3882

May 24, 1950

Dear Friend:

We are enclosing for your thoughtful attention a mimeographed copy of the Program of the MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE, which meets in Chicago, May 29 and 30, at the St. James Methodist Episcopal Church. It is only due to a desperate lack of funds that we are forced to send our remaining notices of the Conference in this form. We do so without apology.

We have arrived at that hour in history when peace is the only alternative for the survival of humanity. We approve the position of the International Red Cross calling for the outlawing of atomic weapons. We agree with Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, that peace between the Great Powers must be negotiated. And we know that the MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE supporting these proposals and the strengthening of the United Nations, is that body which will best express the aspirations of our people in their fervent desire for a peaceful and productive future.

94-6-30

This may reach you a little too late for you to attend the Conference - due solely to the press of our financial situation, and not because you are less responsible for the work of the Conference than those who received the printed Call a few days ago. We pray you to realize that the way to peace is only now being opened, and the actions and expressions of our people for peace are only now taking form.

Whether or not you can join us in Chicago, it is as much your duty as that of our statesmen to move our beloved country toward the peace desired by the American people. We call upon you to watch carefully the work of the Conference, and to hold yourself in readiness for plans and activities afterwards.

The people of the United States are discovering that Peace -- long-lasting Peace, is attainable. Together we will lay the groundwork for a future in which atomic weapons will be outlawed; when great powers will negotiate peacefully; and when the United Nations will become that great instrument through which man will reach higher and higher levels of international goodwill and cooperation.

Very sincerely yours,

Willard Uphaus

Dr. Willard Uphaus
Executive Director

WU/sd

Initiating Sponsors: Dr. David Baker, Dr. Wade Crawford Barclay, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Rev. Donald Cloward, Mrs. Howard G. Colwell, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, Dr. Mark Dawber, Prof. Kermit Eby, Rabbi Alvin S. Fine, Mrs. Welthy Fisher, Prof. E. Franklin Frazier, Rabbi Robert Gordis, Bishop S. L. Greene, Prof. Georgia Harkness, Prof. Robert J. Havighurst, Dr. Charles W. Iglehart, Rev. Dr. D. V. Jemison, Jameson Jones, Rev. Dr. Leo Jung, Rev. William E. Lampe, Prof. Halford E. Luccock, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Lester G. McAllister, Dr. Thomas Mann, Donald L. Mathews, Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, Dean Walter G. Muelder, Dr. John S. Nollen, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons, Prof. Linus Pauling, Prof. George V. Schick, Rev. Franklin I. Sheeder, Hon. Odell Shepard, Dr. P. O. Sorokin, Dean John B. Thompson, Dr. Charles Turck, Prof. Oswald Veblen, Prof. Goodwin Watson, Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr.

June 19, 1950

To: The Sponsors of the MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE
From: Prof. Robert J. Havighurst

Dear Friends:

As Chairman of the Executive Board of the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives (elected at the closing session of the Mid-Century Conference), I am especially happy to address this note to the Conference Sponsors, who did so much to make the Conference possible. Even though some of you were not able to attend the Conference, we know you were with us in spirit. We are confident that post-Conference action across the nation will be of such great significance and moral integrity that you will want to continue your active support of the Committee's work.

24-20-10

The accompanying materials will give you a partial picture of the Conference; although it would be impossible to convey the enthusiastic, sincere and united spirit which prevailed. We are proud of what our moderators, discussants and consultants accomplished in two short seminar periods. The content of their reports, together with other Conference materials, will serve as valuable guides for local peace action. It must not be forgotten that underlying these fruitful discussions on Tuesday were the inspiration and content of the great addresses on Monday afternoon and evening. These speeches are available upon request.

It would take several articles to cover all the aspects of the Conference, but it seemed to me very significant for a number of reasons. 719 delegates came from 29 states, the District of Columbia and the Territory of Hawaii. Many came at great personal sacrifice, proof that the Conference spoke to a very deep longing for peace and provided companionship for those who felt the need of moral reenforcement. There were educators, social workers, musicians, housewives, farmers and laborers, religious workers and youth. There was a cross-fertilization of ideas that one rarely finds in conferences, just because we came from widely different environments, with varying points of view. Yet there was an underlying unity and a common search for truth and for techniques. There was a faith that peace can still be won, that live alternatives to the cold war do exist and must be pressed upon our Government.

The Conference was unanimous in requesting that the

Committee for Peaceful Alternatives continue and extend its activities of "channeling the energies of peaceminded people into the mainstream of activity that will help to influence the fate of the nation and the world." Of course, the extent to which we carry out the mandates of the Conference will depend upon our ability to secure the necessary financial undergirding. However, we continue to receive requests for material and information from people across the country. Our Chicago office has been deluged with letters saying "I want to help. What can I do?"

A professor at Stockton College in California writes that in the past two weeks he has reported on the Conference to three of his classes in Humanities and to numerous community organizations; prepared a tape recording of his report which will be used by other groups; is scheduled to report on the Conference to the Society of Friends; is helping organize a local Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, patterned after the National Committee. He ends his letter with a promise to donate to the work of the National Committee the proceeds from the sale of art work he has done. This is the type of cooperation we are getting from people across the country -- and this is why we must make every effort to secure the necessary funds to maintain our office. People are looking to us for service and guidance. We want to help them.

34-20-11

You will be interested to know that the New York and Chicago Committees have formulated plans for two important events which will take place within the next two weeks. In New York, a post-Conference meeting is planned for June 22nd, at which 500 people are expected. In Chicago, on July 6th, Chancellor Robert M. Hutchins will speak at a dinner in behalf of the Committee on "The Cold War As Seen From Europe." An influential group of Chicagoans will be present for the two-fold purpose of raising funds and activating them in the interest of peace.

You can continue to help us in various ways. Most important at this moment is to secure the funds to meet our financial obligations and locate some reserves for the future. The promptness with which we do this bears directly on the kind of headquarters we can maintain and the size of the staff so badly needed to carry on our work. Will each of you therefore give careful thought to ways of helping us? Perhaps your church, union or other community organization can make a special contribution. Pass the hat at public meetings. See individuals who can give in larger amounts, and also send us their names and addresses. Money is truly the life-blood of our great venture. Your vital connection with religious, educational and other community organizations make your voice count as you preach, speak and write for peace.

Let us look upon the MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE FOR PEACE as just the beginning of a mighty crusade. The Conference has given us a Program of Action and a devoted group of people throughout the country with whom to work. We shall look to you for continued assistance as we try to meet this great challenge.

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Havighurst

RJH:jb

Chairman, Executive Board

[Milwaukee, Wisc. - Mayor's Commission...]

REPORT OF

THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

TO

MAYOR FRANK P. ZEIDLER

24-15=30

THE NASH INCIDENT

25 July 1950

18 September 1950

I

Mr. Roy Webb, a 25-year employee of the Seaman Body Division of the Nash Kelvinator Corporation was on the 25th day of July 1950, bodily ejected from the plant by person or persons unknown. He suffered an injury to his back which caused him to be hospitalized. Five other persons were forced to resign or take leave of absence to protect their lives and their jobs. It is alleged that Roy Webb was one of the signers of the Stockholm Peace Petition, and that the other five men were signers of the same. All were alleged to be Communist sympathizers.

The following statements of fact give the salient points on which our recommendations are based. Other information coming to the Commission could not be substantiated in such manner as to make it a basis for statements of finding or conclusions.

II COMMISSION POLICY

The Mayor's Commission on Human Rights is unalterably opposed to the efforts of individuals or groups who elect to weaken the structure of this nation by setting group against group, people against people or faith against faith. It condemns those who seek by whatever means to destroy the concepts of freedom and justice which have made this nation great. It seeks to provide a wholesome social climate in which all men can live; it seeks to protect the rights of those who are in jeopardy; it seeks to uphold the orderly processes of government established by the consent of the people.

24-15-32

The use of violence in settling disputes is contrary to the democratic principles on which our agencies for law and order are established. Their effectiveness depends upon the respect our citizens give them. When individuals decide to "Take the law into their own hands," they are in effect saying that, since law enforcement agencies do not do what we wish, they are useless. If all American citizens, with varying social, economic, political and other allegiances, undertook to enforce their own particular demands against the interests of others, chaotic conditions would soon develop.

It has at the same time been the purpose of Communism and other forms of subversive activity to create precisely these conditions by introducing divisive ideas through propaganda, action groups and dishonorable representations of their purposes and intentions. Their attempts to propagate their interests do, no doubt, create confusion in the minds of honorable people causing them to align themselves with groups that are either Communistic, allegedly Communistic, Fascistic or allegedly Fascistic. It is also clear that certain individuals take it upon themselves to instigate disturbances by promoting such activities.

When it becomes possible to promote violence to the detriment of law and order, conditions are created in which it is impossible for anyone to claim safety of the person against unwarranted attack. When, either through honest mistake or intentional falsification, an individual permits a situation to arise which violates the peace or is contrary to law, these agencies established to protect the community are given a free hand in carrying on a prosecution through legally establihsed means. Any efforts of any citizens to assist this prosecution in an orderly way are permissible. When individuals elect to impose their own will without regard to law and order, they themselves are violating the laws and are subject to prosecution. Furthermore, they are aiding the cause of those who would break down established principles, weakening the foundations of individual freedom and justice. Violence, whether warranted or not, cannot and does not serve to replace the processes of law and order.

34-15-33

** ** ** **

III SUMMARY OF FACT FINDING COMMITTEE INVESTIGATIONS
16 August 1950

A - Statements of the Police Department

The police became interested in the situation at the Nash Plant as a result of the report in the newspaper on Monday, 24 July 1950. They offered their services to the management officials and maintained two squad cars and extra patrolmen in the ward room, one-half block away from the Nash Plant in case of violence. They were not notified of the riotous conditions in the Plant on Tuesday, 25 July 1950, nor did they know that anyone had been injured until the report came from the Emergency Hospital when Mr. Roy M. Webb was admitted for treatment at the request of the company doctor. They immediately started their investigation and three detectives were assigned under Sergeant Buckholz to discover the assailants of Mr. Webb.

24-15-34

Inspector Dax reported that the police have no right to enter private property unless they are requested to do so or unless they observe violation of the law. In this case, such action was not possible and as a result, they could not enter the case until the injury to Mr. Webb had been reported.

Sergeant Buckholz stated that he had obtained permission from the employment offices of the Nash Plant to use photographs, conduct interviews and in other ways to conduct his investigation in connection with the assailants. He also reported that he had conducted an inquiry among various of the union officials in relation to possible identification of individuals. In his opinion, he felt that people were only being cooperative to the extent of not refusing him permission to use resourcesavailable, but he stated that he did not think people were giving him all the information that was available, and he also felt that Mr. Webb and his attorney were not contributing all the information which they have. He did state, however, that the investigation was continuing and

would continue as long as there was a possibility of adding new information in regard to the incident.

Inspector Dax intimated that the newspaper, by its reporting of the incident, had done much to stir up this situation. He expressed the intense concern of the Police Department in such matters of violence and stated that they would be more than interested in assisting in any way possible with the apprehension of individuals attempting to create civil disorder. The police estimated that there were around 200 people involved in the incident.

24-15-35

B - Statements of Mr. Herman Steffes

Mr. Steffes stated that he had been out of town during the time of the incident and that he was called back to Milwaukee as a result of it. He informed the members of the Commission that he felt that the action taken by the executive committee of Local #75 UAW CIO in asking for a retraction statement by Mr. Webb and others, was inadequate. He informed the Commission that the executive committee of the union was in session during the time that the riot took place, and that shop stewards were also involved in the meeting with the result that none of them knew who the people involved in assailing Mr. Webb were. In his opinion, Mr. Steffes commented, it was the Communists who started the affair, the company who possibly hired the people to start it, and THE JOURNAL who incited the men to attack Mr. Webb. Mr. Steffes informed the Commission also that the matter had come up initially at the Nash Company Benefit Association picnic,[1/] at which Mr. Webb had stood under a tree with a group of followers while others circulated through the crowd asking them to sign the

1/ The Commission feels, in view of other testimony, that Mr. Steffes was referring to the union picnic which was held two weeks prior.

Stockholm Peace Petition. There wer
system asking people not to sign the
circulated by the Communists. Mr. S
understood that two members of the C
to conduct a private investigation a
the names of those people.

C - Statements of Mr. Tjensvold and

Mr. Jenzer outlined the happenin
on Friday morning an item appeared i
bulletin boards of the plant showing
Stockholm Peace Petition with the im
of the union. On Saturday, 22 July,
off the job while negotiations were
of the union. All the men except Mr
the employment office on Monday morn
fourth floor and proceeded to work.
ceived a call informing him of the g
to the fourth floor to see what was
were gathered on the floor, and he,
get six men from the crowd who claim
that they would be glad to meet with
during a 15-minute period, and that
while they were negotiating. Mr. Tj
floor to go down to the first floor
on Mr. Webb took place.

In Mr. Tjensvold's opinion, the
out. He stated that it was impossib

24-15-36

re numerous requests over the public address
e petition and explaining that it was being
Steffes also informed the Commission that he
Commission had been out to the Nash Plant
and assured us that he would be able to get

Mr. Jenzer

ngs on Tuesday, 25 July 1950, by saying that
in the newspaper which was posted on the
g that Mr. Webb and others had signed the
mplication that they represented the opinion
, the company had requested the men to remain
being carried on by the executive committee
r. Webb returned to "protective custody" in
ning. Mr. Webb returned to his job on the
Within a few minutes, Mr. Tjensvold re-
gathering of a group of men, and he went up
going on. By 9:00 A.M., as many as 200 men
with one or two other people, were able to
med themselves to be leaders and who stated
h the union executive committee and others
they would disperse the rest of the crowd
jensvold and his assistant left the fourth
with these men during the time the assault

attack was well-organized and well-carried
ble to identify the workers since they came

from various parts of the building, a privilege which many people have in the plant as handlers and in other occupations dealing with the moving of materials. He stated that it was impossible for him to see clearly what was going on. He had been sure that plain-clothes men were seated in the company offices to protect the men who had reported there. He also said that the company had urged all of the people involved to take 30-day leaves in order to avoid further trouble. Two men involved were fired under regulations between the company and union for not reporting to work within the three-day period. He stated that the newspaper reporters had called the company and asked if there would be police protection, and that the reports in the newspapers to him indicated that the papers were responsible for inciting to violence. He also stated that no members of the union were present while violence was going on, although they had been informed of the pending trouble. He furthermore informed the Commission that he felt that he had been at fault in not attempting to notify the police.

24-15-37

D - Joint Statements of Mr. Michael Essin and Mrs. Roy Webb

During this discussion, Mr. Brawley read the letter from Mr. Firman of the Veterans' Hospital in which he stated that the medical attention given to Mr. Webb at the Veterans' Hospital had been the same as would be given to anybody. He also stated that in a conversation with Mr. Baymiller of Mercy Hospital, Mr. Baymiller had stated that there had been no threats against himself, members of the hospital staff or others during the time Mr. Webb was in that hospital.

Mr. Essin agreed that there was no complaint about the medical attention which Mr. Webb had received, and he stated that their complaints concerned events which took place aside from medical attention. He stated that Mr. Webb had been ordered by the union to return to his place of work rather than to go into "protective custody" and that within a few moments, a group began to appear and that Mr. Webb was not in a position to identify people, since he had his back to

them, but he did know that there was some hubbub going on. The whole incident was brought about by a newspaper article appearing on 20 July stating that Mr. Webb had signed a peace petition. Mr. Essin insisted that Mr. Webb had signed as an individual but that the name of the union had appeared for purposes of identification.

Mrs. Webb denied that Mr. Webb was connected with the passing of petitions at the Union Picnic and that he was not present at the Benefit Association Picnic. She also stated that the union and others had asked him to publicly state his stand which he had done and which appeared in THE JOURNAL.

As soon as the attack on Mr. Webb started (Mr. Essin said that Mr. Webb was immediately taken hold of) by people who he has not yet identified, Mr. Webb was pushed by the crowd down the stairs, finally falling the last flight, following which he was picked up by four people, carried to the gate which was thrown open, and he was put on the street. (The statements here vary, some witnesses saying that he was placed on the sidewalk; others used the term "Thrown out.") He was then carried back into the plant by company officials where he was placed on a bench and then taken in a company car to the Emergency Hospital. From the Emergency Hospital, he was removed to Mercy Hospital. Following his admission there, Mr. Baymiller became greatly alarmed and requested Mr. Essin to have him removed immediately because he felt that there might be unnecessary disturbances as a result of Mr. Webb's presence. Mr. Webb was removed from Mercy Hospital with his doctor's consent to Wood, Wisconsin, and on Saturday, again called Mr. Essin, through his wife, asking to be taken away from there because he feared possible violence. This was done and Mr. Webb was taken to a private rest home and later removed to his own home. Mr. Webb's physician diagnosed the situation as a fractured and crushed first vertebra in the lumbar region. Mr. Essin had affidavits from Mr. Clyde Webb and from an

24-15-38

anonymous person telling about the attitude of other workers in the plant and their attempts to stir up trouble. They also identified a number of individuals who they felt were in a position to see what was going on, which names, Mr. Essin stated, had been turned over to the Police Department. Mr. Essin stated that he felt the Police Department did not move as fast as it could on this case. He also stated that an editorial appearing on 25 July 1950 entitled, "A Pledge to Treason," had resulted in cards being sent to Mr. Webb, that the newspapers had not reported the facts accurately and that they had attempted to create difficulty in this tense situation. He felt that the radio account of the removal of Mr. Churchich from his trailer home had resulted in patients at Wood, Wisconsin Hospital creating a disturbance against Mr. Webb. Mr. Essin also stated that he objected to Inspector Dax stating that the incident was brought about by natural resentment.

64-15-39

** ** **

IV FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

A. MANAGEMENT

1. We find that the Nash Plant Company management was negligent in the fact that they did not provide adequate protection for Mr. Webb before the violence occurred (as was admitted by Mr. Tjensvold). On the day the violence occurred, 25 July 1950, the plant representatives admitted that they did not call the police before the violence occurred.

2. We also find that plant management was indifferent to the seriousness of Mr. Webb's condition by their failure to provide him with immediate proper medical attention and ambulance service, and that they further failed to notify the policy so that they might have provided Mr. Webb with ambulance facilities.

3. Management, being apprised of the possible occurrences of incidents in the plant, failed to enforce its published rules in regard to passes, so that there was mass movement throughout the plant without apparent regulation.

B. UNION

1. The Committee finds that the officers of the union were conscious of the seriousness of this entire situation for some time, and notwithstanding failed to take adequate steps to protect individuals who might be injured as a result of the activities of other union members, or to call the police to provide adequate protection.

2. We further find that, as requested by the union, Mr. Webb had prepared a written statement, which he submitted to the union and to the newspapers, to the effect that he had signed the Peace Petition as an individual and not as a member of the union, and that thereafter when Mr. Webb called union officials

before he returned to work Tuesday morning, 25 July, and asked if he should return to work and if so, whether he should go to the personnel office where the other five men were, or to his bench on the fourth floor, union officials told him to return to work and to report directly to his bench on the fourth floor.

C. POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. The Committee finds that the Milwaukee Police Department, while admitting knowledge that there was trouble impending in the Nash Plant to the extent that extra police were placed in the ward yard half a block from the plant and squad cars alerted, nevertheless failed to prevent violence, because Milwaukee police said they could not enter the plant because (1) they had received no complaint; (2) they neither saw nor heard any disturbance; and (3) they were not invited by plant management.

2. The Committee believes that on the basis of evidence offered, had the Police Department realized at the beginning the serious nature of and the underlying causes for the disturbances at the Nash Plant, the course of their investigation would have been different.

D. OTHER FACTORS

1. The Committee finds that the instruments of mass communication were blamed by all parties concerned as being one of the prime factors contributing to inciting to violence.

2. The Commission finds that when people thoughtlessly or otherwise involve affiliations where they have no such authorization, such action tends to implicate the affiliate organization, and in this instance, we feel it was the root cause of the disturbance.

3. The Committee finds that a number of other similar occurrences which might have erupted into violence have been controlled by prompt and immediate intervention by union and management authorities.

4. From the evidence presented to the Committee, it appeared obvious that the incidents were not spontaneous, but the result of a well-organized and planned program reflecting the possibility of organized lawlessness.

** ** **

24-15-42

V RECOMMENDATIONS

A. MANAGEMENT

1. Recommendations:

(a) That subjects of possible attack be moved from work stations to a company or union office immediately upon any indication of trouble.

(b) That law enforcement officials be promptly advised of the situation and asked for assistance to maintain law and order.

(c) That management and labor confer to decide upon and carry out whatever action is necessary to maintain law and order.

(d) Whenever a situation develops too rapidly to follow the foregoing three steps, that shop foremen notify predesignated company officials who will then immediately contact law enforcement and union officials.

2. Recommendations:

(a) That complete first aid facilities within all industrial plants be provided as well as prompt emergency ambulance service.

3. Recommendations:

(a) That management and labor cooperate in the enforcement of plant regulations.

B. UNION

1. Recommendations:

(a) That the union cooperate with management in the removal of subjects of possible attack from work stations to a company or union office.

(b) That the union inform company management of any disturbing situation in order that law enforcement officials might be notified.

(c) That union and management officials confer to determine the course of action and cooperate in its execution.

(d) That in the event a situation develops spontaneously, shop stewards should advise pre-designated persons or person who will immediately contact law enforcement officials.

2. Recommendations:

(a) That the union membership be kept currently informed by all available means of action taken relative to members who have violated union regulations and policies, particularly in those instances where the membership evidences strong objection to the violation.

C. POLICE DEPARTMENT

1. Recommendations:

(a) That when it is known to law enforcement officials that a disturbance is at all possible in a specific area, an energetic policy of prevention be activated.

2. Recommendations:

(a) That in all instances of violations of law and order, law enforcement officials institute vigorous action of prevention and apprehension.

(b) The Committee believes the investigation should be pursued based upon added information supplied to the Committee and to the Police Department as to names of possible participants.

D. OTHER FACTORS

1. Recommendations:

(a) Any individual who is subject to or believes there might be a possibility of becoming subject to violent action on the part of co-workers or citizenry should not only endeavor to comply with government, union and company rules, regulations and policies, but should inform law enforcement officials and request advice from both the union and company officials.

2. Recommendations:

(a) As instruments of mass communication are great forces in forming public opinion, it is of vital importance that complete and adequate information be provided to and secured by such instruments in order that distortions or inaccuracies may be eliminated.

E. THE MAYOR'S COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Recommendations:

(a) That the Mayor's Commission on Human Rights be alert at all times to any indication of the encroachment on the human rights of any person or persons and to take such action as is necessary to assist in the coordination of all community forces in the prevention of such infringement.

(b) That a liaison be established between the Commission on Human Rights and the Police Department so that the Police Department may inform it of incidents that would ultimately involve human rights.

(c) If evidence of any organized lawlessness appears, then the Committee recommends that management, union, the Police Department and, if necessary, the Commission on Human Rights be advised.

(d) The Committee recommends the initiation of a city-wide program of education for the citizenry in cooperation with labor, management and the mass media of communication in which individual rights are given due consideration by all people regardless of race, color, creed or national origin.

** ** ** **

Denver
Chicago
Detroit

—

Baker Book
Welch + Hawkes
Haselden

July 31, 1950

Mr. Pierre Monteux
Hancock, Maine

Dear M. Monteux:

Well aware of your traditional and earnest support for peace, I am writing to ask you to endorse the World Peace Appeal.

The World Peace Appeal calls for the outlawing of atomic weapons, strict international control to enforce the banning of these weap ns and the branding as a war criminal of any nation that will first use these weapons. Opening the way to the outlawing of other instruments of destruction, the World Peace Appeal has been signed by approximately one-tenth humanity -- 250 million men and women in every continent.

If you sign the World Peace Appeal, you will be joining with other such distinguished international figures as George Bernard Shaw, Thomas Mann, Henri Matisse, Jacques Thibaut, Arnold Zweig, the Prime Minister of Finland, the Premier of Egypt, ex-President Cardenas of Mexico, eight Italian Bishops, the Cardinal Primate of Poland and the Rabbinical Council of France.

In this country many outstanding personalities have endorsed the Appeal, including Marc Chagall, Dr. Carlson and Dr. Morrison, atomic physicists, four bishops, Miss Emily Green Balch, Nobel Peace Prize winner and several hundred clergymen.

I know that your name would add increased dignity to the impressive list of American and international signers. Musicians in particular would be deeply moved by this gesture from you.

Would you please read the enclosed copy of the Appeal and, if in agreement with the pledge, write a statement of endorsement?

Sincerely yours,

W.E.B. DuBois, Chairman

DB/adk
uopwa

24-24.55

MONTHLY REVIEW

AN INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST MAGAZINE

66 BARROW STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WA 4-7497

June 22, 1950

Dear Dr Du Bois,

You will recall, perhaps, that on October 28, 1949 I wrote you inviting you to write an article in our series on "Why I Believe in Socialism", length about 3000 words. Albert Einstein had begun the series, and he was followed by Corliss Lamont, Henry Pratt Fairchild, and others.

Your answer then was "I should be glad sometime in the future to contribute to the Monthly Review, but just now I am very busy with a book on Russia, so that I am afraid I cannot set a particular date."

We are still eager to have that article from you and hope that now you will have the time to write it. We are a poor outfit and can only pay a token fee of $25 — but we have a circulation that covers every state in the U S and almost every country in the world, especially the countries behind the "Iron Curtain." Your article would, we feel, help in the struggle for socialism.

I enclose our most recent issue for your perusal.

May I hear from you soon?

Sincerely yours,
Leo Huberman

24-12-1

EDITORS • • LEO HUBERMAN • • PAUL M. SWEEZY

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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BRA262 PD=NEWYORK NY 27 201P=

JUN 27 PM 2 36

:DR W E B DUBOIS=

(DLR) 2417 NORTH PULASKI ST=

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL HAS ASKED ME TO EXTEND DEEPEST SYMPATHY UPON THE DEATH OF YOUR WIFE=

ELIZABETH MOOS=

MOOS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Oct. 31 '58

Dear Dr.Du Bois;

Well do I remember the evening when you decided to accept the nomination for senator and how you planned to limit your travel etc! Of course you aredoing nothing of the sort but carrying "Peace" every where.We follow your campaign with the keenest interest,your Rochester speech is being translated by the Prague press and will appear far and wide.IT is just terrific.Makes one proud to be a citizen of the real USA,your USA.

This decaration is not the real subject of my letter but I had to tell you with what deep respect and admiration the people everywhere are listening to your courageous and clear words.

I did have a talk with Mr Marek,via an interpreter,a friend of his who works in the same office and who has been long in the states himself.

Marek is an appealing young man who gives one a feeling of sincerity,deep feeling and considerable good sense.He is very sure indeed about the solidity of his love.I understand that this attachment is taken for granted by all his friends and he is never invited to affairs where "pairing off" is indicated.The young people do not seem to find it unusual that he looks forward to a long wait.He told me he thinks that DuBois should finish her course and does not expect to marry her for three years.

24-6-4

Perhaps you know that his father is an architect,now working for the government,he has an eighteen year old sister in the cinema.He graduated from a technicalschool which seems to have the rank of college and is holding a responsible position now.He is a member of the youth organisation-the CSM.I was glad to note that he seems to have no idea at all about leaving his country.Very emphatically not.He would only go to the states to "get Du Bois and bring her back."

He is now studying English vigorously.He seems rather worried now because he has had no letters for several weeks.He "is sure" it is the fault of the mail or the censor but one could see that he is really very troubled for his only worry in this whole matter seems to be the possibility-not expressed but perhaps implied-that he may lose the lady because of the long delay.

We talked a it about the differences in background and attitude toward work in our respective countries.He seems to understand and hopes that DuBois may come to visit next summer and work with the brigades and get more of a feeling of the country than was possible as a guest and delegate to the congress.I expect that if the feeling continues as it seems to be on both sides that such a visit may be possible for actually of course they know very little of each other although one could never make either of them believe that!

I am returning to Prague in a week for a few days and if you have other questions please let me know.Mail sent to me at the Alcron will reach me .

What a wonderful job you are all doing on the 2nd Congress.Its thrilling-

My love to Shirley and to you. E

ELIZABETH MOOS

Conn. M

4329 North Market Street
St. Louis 13, Missouri
September 11, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

This I know is unusual, but I am so interested and anxious. I wish to write a small novel entitled- Betrayal of The Cloth. In this book I want to trace Christianity from the days of the Catacombs to the present day. To show how in America, which is spoken of as a christian country the churches have practiced and upheld white supremacy.

Most of my book will be on the Catholic Church --which I am an active member, many Negroes have lost the faith- among such were my grandparents left because they could not see Christ in the Catholic Church, which rejected them from schools, hospitals, Homes for Aged and all their institutions and lastly the church's last pew was labeled Colored Only and ushers held back all Negroes until every white man, woman and child had left the Communion rail.

24-4-53

My college training was at Xavier Univ. New Orleans, Louisiana (One remains in grace with Sisters as long as their thinking is followed-never differ this goes double for instructors and there is white and colored salaries) My husband also a catholic has two degrees from Loyola of Chicago. This summer we did much research reading at St. Louis Univ. Library on Negro during slavery also after and the inactive part the church played in defending rights of Negro on christian principles. And even today she toys with white supremacy: look at these few cases:
St. Louis is a catholic city- the good white catholics choose to give a small hospital rather than to admit any in the many here in the city, of course, there are some rare cases where colored catholics knew some white protestants of good means who would ask the nuns to admit their Negro in their private rooms-this granted but to be kept a secret. Few years ago a small colored boy was injured on the school campus, priest in charge rushed him over to nearest hospital - the Sister in charge refused to treat him, the priest demanded to see the Sr Superior stating this is a catholic boy injured on catholic school campus calmly she looked at the bloody boy in pain and said she was indeed sorry but he was colored and we only treat white by this time the priest was justly angry and got pretty nasty she finally consented she would only for the sake of the priest, but the child would need farther treatments and please do not return him.

About couple of years ago the Registrar catholic weekly carried a picture of Negro nurse accepted in a white religious order (nuns in charge of largest catholic hospital-St. Louis Univ.) today they number some ten or twelve but

they are segregated given their own sleeping and eating quarters. Recently one almost about to take her perpetual vows announced she could not be in the order and suffer such humiliation it was accepted and the white nuns had the nerve to feel she was ungrateful. And this I believe to be the pattern followed.

Our present Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter is trying to eliminate many of his predecessor lily white rules- first he ordered all catholics go to the nearest church, then all catholic schools must accept all catholic students. This was met by a group secretly supported by many priests to an appeal to the Holy Father. They ordered him to change his plans or be transferred, this they were unable to do but the religious, priests and nuns have shown their resentment by humiliating the students on every occasion.

I am a step-mother of five and my children are in mixed schools, they get alone nicely with the students, the insults come from nuns and the priest in charge which leaves the children defendless. My eldest step-son was a alter boy in other parish so upon telling his schoolmates they told him to hurry and list his name so he could be in on the many parties and treats given by the pastor- before coming to this parish the boy had decided to be a priest, quite sincere since he would from his odd jobs donate to the Missionaries. A nun had charge of assigning boys so after checking him over placed his name on list, and for the week he was on time and had to serve alone when his white partner fail to show up twice. When the pastor learned of this the nun had to be transferred immediately and my son was told he could not serve again. I immediately went to see the pastor - he was rude and charged the Archbishop for all this mess. That was last October to this present day not another colored boy has served as alter boy. Today my son is a crushed and confused catholic boy, yet daily we are asked to pray to crush communism but if this was done what would become of all the colored races whose only hope depends on it since christianity (as lived) has failed.

Seeing the children so ill affected I have tried with literature to show how much they have to be proud of and to be a member of this great race. Your book- Souls Of The Black have indeed help them. This year they are prepared. We are now reading your book Black Reconstruction in America . That is why I know you and only you can master that which I wish to say so badly.

Dr. DuBois, would you have the time to make rough outlines into smooth reading, I know you are a busy man - but the nation and the world need this shocking bitter truth.

Very gratefully yours,

(Mrs) Monica Morrison

(Mrs) Monica Morrison

24-4-56

September 18, 1950

Mrs. Monica Morrison
4329 North Market Street
St. Louis 13, Missouri

My dear Mrs. Morrison:

I am very much interested in your letter of September 11, but of course no author could accept the cooperation of another author in a work which he wanted to be really his own.

Your story is interesting and the best thing to do is to write it out frankly and fearlessly. I recommend that you correspond with the editors of AMERICA, which is the liberal Catholic monthly. I am sending them a copy of your letter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

24-4-57

3728 Woodmont
Toledo 13, Ohio
March 17, 1950

EMA

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

In a recent issue of "Negro Digest" which I read at our Y.W.C.A., I saw the articles you and Mr. Walter White had written concerning Mr. Robeson's statement to the effect that, the American Negro would never fight against Russia, in the unfortunate event that such a war between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. might take place.

One could not help noticing that each of you was more or less defending the man rather than the statement. It is due to this fact that I am writing to you.

My friends and I admire Paul Robeson a great deal. Quite by accident one of us noted the biography by Shirley Graham, Paul Robeson: Citizen of the World, and now we can hardly wait for each person to finish it so that the next may read it. Some of us are fortunate to have the great Album "Ballad for Americans", and the minute the Student United World Federalists meeting is adjourned we head for the record player, so you see the way we feel about his politics is not influenced by any dislike of the man, quite the opposite.

You see, Sir, we believe the only way to peace is through a much stronger world government, that our allegiance is due first to Man in general and secondly to our country; however, if our country became involved in a war we would be most likely to follow Stephan Decatur. "Our country,

24-29-3

right or wrong, our country." If that war were unjust we could, of course, not condone it. We are students of history, we EMA know that our nation, as other nations, has done her share of unjust things, but we see no reason for not hoping for her. We know that we are also a good deal responsible for the present dissension in the United Nations.

We don't think, however, that one person has the right to speak for a large group of people. We are not qualified to speak for the Caucasoid, Mongoloid, or Negroid divisions of the human race, nor for other fifteen, sixteen and seventeen year olds. No group, whether minority or majority likes to be judged by the behavior of a few of its members, so should a group not accept one of its members speaking as an authority on its behavior. There are many people, American and French, Caucasian, Negro and Mongolian, young and old, that feel that, as far as they are concerned, such a statement is true. There are many others who feel it is not.

We admire and love Paul Robeson, his voice, his magnificent warm heart and his many other attributes, which is all the more reason we wish we could agree with him.

We only ask you how the son of a minister can reconcile himself to atheism, how such a human man can condone the treatment of political prisoners as was accorded Cardinal Mindzenty. It is not the people of Russia

24-29-4

nor yet the principles of Socialism as set forth by Karl Marx and upon which the Soviet Union is founded with which we and EMA others like us have our quarrel. Rather it is with their leaders and the methods which are used to obtain safety and comfort for them that we disagree.

We hope for peace and prosperity for the Russian people. They are our brothers; we were all created in the same image. I don't know much about Russia, only what I read and hear. Only through such mediums as "The Anatomy of Peace" by Emory Reeves, whose mother died in a concentration camp, or "Why they Believe Like Russians", written in 1945 by an NKRR representative to Russia. The newspaper and magazine articles, most radio reports one takes with a grain of salt, still some of these must be true. Please, Sir, you know Paul Robeson, can you help us?

Thank you very much for reading this.

Sincerely,
(Miss) Pat Morrow

24-29-5

July 21, 1950

Miss Pat Morrow
3729 Woodmont
Toledo 13, Ohio

My dear Miss Morrow:

I have not been able to answer your letter of March 17, until today. If, of course, you are going to follow Stephen Decatur, then there is nothing more to be said, and in the present situation nothing more to be done, but to go ahead and let the peoples of the world murder each other as long as they think that is a profitable occupation.

As I said concerning Mr. Robesons' speech in Paris which I heard, I believe he was absolutely right in saying that he could not understand how Negroes should fight Russia. I cannot either.

So far as conditions in Russia, are concerned I have been there three times and as I recently said to a meeting of my classmates at Harvard, I regard Russia as the most hopeful country on earth.

You of course, have a perfect right to have a different opinion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-29-6

March 17, 1950

Miss Ruzena Mrstikovia
Konecna Ulice 1974
Pardubice, Czechoslovakia

23-1-30

Dear Ruzena:

I received your very kind letter of December 24, and was overjoyed to know that you received both the picture and the parcel.

I hope you have had a lovely holiday and that the Spring is beginning with you as it is here.

I have been rather busy lecturing in various parts of the country, so that I have not had time to write before this.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Mrs. Kova]

April 25th, 1950.

24/b-27-2

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was so pleased to hear from you again and I apologise for taking so long to answer your very kind letter.

As a matter of fact, I have been meaning to write to you for some time past, but I have not been feeling at all well and I kept postponing writing to you hoping to be able to give you better news of myself. And so your own letter arrived before I could write mine, and I still have not any particularly good news to give.

In my last letter, I said I would let you know how I enjoyed all those good things and the lovely stockings you sent me. I can certainly say that the stockings are my greatest pride and are greatly admired and also envied by my friends. As for coffee, chocolate and tea, I am sure your care must have meant

our awful lot as I was always thinking of you while enjoying my delicious after-lunch cups of coffee or my afternoon tea. I only wished that I might have had your delightful company and listen to some of your interesting and bright experiences like on that day we had tea together in Prague.

I don't like telling you this, but it might be rather a long time before I have better news to give and as I don't wish to delay writing to you any longer, I had better come out with it. I caught a bad cold some time ago and had a relapse again. As a result I had to go to bed almost two months ago and may have to go to a sanatorium for a while.

I did not feel very well all winter, I was always tired and getting colds but it was not so unusual considering we have had such awful winter, very damp instead of a good day frosts that help to kill germs.

I was to go for a ten-days holiday in the Tatra mountains at the beginning of march. I went to go for my pneumothorax before leaving and it was then that my doctor has found "something new" in my left lung. It was an awful shock to me and I was terribly disappointed I couldn't go to the Tatras as I have been looking forward to going so very much. I had hoped that the mountain air and sunshine would have put me right on my feet in no time again.

Instead, I had to go to bed at home and watch the Spring coming so lovely and fresh only from my room. I am glad that I live in the country and can watch the fields and orchards turning into their Spring outfits and the hills in the distance. It would be very depressing to have to look at houses instead all the time

The rest in bed has done me good already, I am glad to say, and I manage to go down into my garden for a very short while every day at lunch time. It is no heavy job as the cherry tree in bloom and other trees are beginning to blossom now, too. I don't like the idea of going away to the sanatorium, but the change of air will do me good, I hope, although to have to spend perhaps a long time there is not at all a very bright prospect. Forgive me for making a mess of this letter which is itself is rather a disjointed one already, but I am a bit tired now and so I shall have to stop. I am so glad to know that you are so well and I am very happy to know that you still manage to find time for a letter to me. I am so very pleased.

Corr. M

June 13, 1950

Miss Ruzena Mrstikovia
Konecna Ulice 1974
Pardubice, Czechoslovakia

My dear Ruzena:

I was so glad to hear from you. I hope you are better and if you are in the sanitarium that you are resting nicely.

I am writing because I have a bit of news for you. My granddaughter, Du Bois Williams, expects to attend the Students' Congress in Prague. I want her to be sure to meet you. I shall give her a letter of introduction. Perhaps you had better write and tell me where she can find you. At any rate, you can find her by her name, she will be registered with the students.

The Congress is somewhere in the middle of August, I think the 14th or 15th. She will start from here the 14th of July, on a slow boat and go by way of Paris and perhaps London and then come to Prague. I know you will enjoy her.

I hope you are feeling better. I am in good health, and have just finished the book and am taking it to the publisher this afternoon to let him read it.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-7-41

July 19, 1950

Miss Ruzena Mrstikovia
Konecna Ulice 1974
Pardubice
Czechoslovakia

Dear Ruzena:

DuBois Williams, my granddaughter, leaves the United States by boat, July 24, and expects to arrive in Prague for the Students Youth Congress about August 14, and will stay two weeks.

I am giving her your address and I hope she will be able to get in touch with you. I trust this will find you recuperating or back to work.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-9-45

July 31, 1950

Miss Ruzena Mrstikova
Plicni Sanatorium I.p.
Jablunkov
Czechoslovakia

Dear Ruzena:

Your letter came today. I was afraid that you would be away at the time DuBois got there, but thought I would write anyway. Of course, I presume it will be impossible for her to get to your sanitorium but I am sure that if I can get a letter to her that she will write you and she will be disappointed at not seeing you.

It must be a long boreing thing for you to be sick at this time but nevertheless you are improving and with rest and patience, all will yet be well.

I am always pleased to have a word from you.

With best love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-9-49

PLICNÍ SANATORIUM, I.p.
JABLUNKOV.

26th July 1950.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have just received your kind letter of July 19th, which my mother sent on to me here, and I hasten to tell you how very disappointed I am that I shall not be in Prague when your granddaughter will be there.

I wonder how I could let her know that I shall not be at home, either, so that I might save her a wasted journey and time. From your letter I can see that she has already left the United States on July 24, so the only thing I can do is to write to you. I expect that you will keep in touch with her and hope that you will be able to let her know where I am. I shall

24-7-46

also boy to convey a message to your granddaughter through a friend in my office whom I shall ask to try and find her at the Congress.

I cannot tell you how very sorry I am to miss this opportunity of meeting your granddaughter and hearing from her first-hand news of you. I should also love to be there to show her round and be of some use to her if necessary.

It is unfortunate that I was just called up to start my treatment at this sanatorium a few days ago. It would have been quite easy for your granddaughter to come and visit me at home; it is only a fairly short journey, from Prague by an express train. As it is now, this sanatorium is some eight hours journey by an express train from Prague, on the main line to Slovakia, in Silesia, and almost bordering Slovakia and Poland; to give you an idea, it is past Ostrava, Bohumin and Tesin, places that you may have visited yourself.

I am afraid my health is not at all what it should be now, after all the time I spent at home resting, and I may have to stay at this sanatorium for quite some time. For treatment I have to be in bed all the time and I am taking a Swiss drug called Pas. Lilay: It contains para-amino-Salicylic ~~salicylic~~-acid and seems to be doing wonders. Unfortunately, the daily dose is 40 tablets and it does not improve my appetite the slightest bit. I only pray that it may get better in time and that I get stronger again! It is awful to have to lie in bed all the time, especially when summer is out in all its glory!

How I wish to be really "alive" again! This is such a strange feeling, as if all this were not life, although time goes on just the same. The time passes by and life seems to go on missing us. How I still long for life so much!

I am glad your letter arrived for I was just going to write to you to tell you where I was. Perhaps you will you able to contact your granddaughter before she reaches Prague. Do you think she would send me a word here when she gets to Prague? I should be very pleased to hear from her and if there is anything I might be able to do for her from here, I should be glad to do so.

Anna if you write to her, please tell her how very disappointed I am that I shan't be able to make her acquaintance - unless she would like to make a trip to Slovakia and would stop here to pay me a visit. I would love it, of course, but she will quite certainly be far too busy during her stay in Prague for that. I shall be quite contented to hear from her, if she finds time for writing, how she is enjoying her visit to this country.

I shall stop just now, as I am anxious to post this letter as soon as possible to give you a better chance of contacting your granddaughter.

Hoping to hear from you again,

With my kindest regards,

Yours,

[Mrstikova]

Plicní sanatorium I-/105,
JABLUNKOV.
14th September 1950.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Forgive me, please, for taking so long to answer your nice letter from - Prague! But I have been very tired lately and had to postpone my correspondence.

I cannot tell you how very surprised I was to learn that you were in Prague in person! And how very sorry and disappointed that I was not there to meet you again!

What a pity your time was limited so that you could not pay me a visit here, it would have given me much pleasure and I would have felt honoured by your visit. But I fully understand the difficulties - time, distance and language. It would have been far too tiring with your time-table already full as it was. Had you gone by train to Slovakia, you would have got a glimpse of this sanatorium.

24-7-42

I am so glad you enjoyed this visit to Prague and Slovakia, and that your granddaughter had such a good time in Prague, too. She has sent me a picture postcard from Paris; will you, please, tell her how pleased I was to receive it?

It was very nice of you to find time during that visit to write to me and to say you missed me while re-visiting the places we saw together. I expect you had a better and a more expert guide this time.

I meant to write this letter in time so that you would find it on your return to New York, but I was running a temperature and had to lie flat.

Now at last, it is coming down as a result of the treatment with the Streptomycin the doctors have just started with me, and I hope that from now, my temperature will behave better. In spite of the Streptomycin, I am still doing the rest-rest cure, and it is with somewhat sad feelings that I am watching the countryside slowly changing with the coming of Autumn. I have not been out once for more than four months.

Before I stop, I wish to tell you how sad I was to read the news of your very great loss. I received the announcement only very shortly before I received your letter from Prague. It was sent by the ordinary mail, not Air mail, and it took so long to come; that is why I was unable to express to you my sincere sympathy before this. I hope that you will understand this and will forgive me my long silence that might otherwise have appeared as the lack of feeling and tact.

I do feel deeply with you; the parting with someone dear to us is always sad; how much sadder, when the departed one has been a life-partner!

And now, I have to finish this letter. I hope that you enjoyed your visit to Paris and that you are safely back in New York again.

I do wish that you were right and that I might get quite well again, so that I might be in Prague once more when you come to Czechoslovakia next year!

With my best wishes and hoping to hear from you again,

Yours Růžena.

December 7, 1950

Miss Ruzena Mrstikova
Plicni Sanatorium I 1705
Jablunkov
Czechoslovakia

My dear Ruzena:

This is just a little note to wish you a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I hope you will write and tell me about yourself.

I have been engaged in a political campaign for the Senatorship. Of course there was no chance for election, in competition with two great rich and reactionary parties; but I did get a vote of nearly 200,000, which was encouraging.

My granddaughter is in college, at Fisk University, and has just passed her 18th birthday.

I am well and my work goes along finely and of course there is plenty of it. I shall hope to hear from you at your convenience.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD;lm

25-15-1

cover M.

[Mrstikovia]

Přijemné
svátky vánoční
a mnoho zdaru
v Novém Roce

Hope you like the roofs of old Prague with St. Nicholas Church in the background.

Did you get my card after all night? It was addressed to Empress Bronx.

With my very best wishes for a happy Christmas and the New Year!

With much love, Rubies.

Sanatorium, Jablunkov.

10th December, 1950.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am writing early so that my Christmas wishes arrive in good time.

I hope that you are keeping well after all your journeying in Europe. Did you have a good desie in Paris? I wonder what New York must look like at this time of the year, just before Christmas? It is surely very bright and full of busy people. Here, it is very quiet and rather melancholy with the fog obscuring from the hills right into our very bones. I had been hoping to go home "on leave" for Christmas, but I am still in bed and I shall have to spend my Christmas here, I am afraid.

135 Liberty Street, Room 409
New York 6, N.Y.
October 18, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Dr. Fletcher asked me to write you to thank you for agreeing to join the American Sponsoring Committee for representation at the Second World Congress. You will be glad to know that to date, we have had a fair response and replies continue to come in.

Because time is so short, (there are less than 26 days to the Congress), an announcement was made to the press, with a statement from Dr. Fletcher, copy of which is enclosed.

As other names come in, further releases will be made, (although, of course, we cannot guarantee that the releases will receive adequate or correct publicity).

We deeply appreciate your cooperation and look forward to your continued support.

Sincerely yours,

Robert M. Muir

(Rev.) Robert M. Muir

Enc.

P.S. Good luck in your campaign. I'm looking forward to meeting you!

R. M.

September 25, 1950

Rev. J. Pius Barbour
Editor-Manager
National Baptist Voice
1614 W. Second St.
Chester, Pa.

Dear Rev. Barbour:

24-14-25

After reading and discussing with you your illuminating editorial on Paul Robeson, Ben Davis and William Patterson in the National Baptist Voice dated July 15, 1950, I am persuaded that the enclosed statement read by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to a crowded press conference on Sunday, merits extended editorial comment from your trenchant pen.

I believe that thousands of Negro Baptists, not only in New York state, but throughout the nation, will come to understand the true significance of Dr. DuBois, who after fifty years of playing a leading role in the struggle for the freedom of our people, now enters the political fray at 82 with all the buoyance of a man many years his junior, after they have heard what you have to say about this event.

After carefully reading your thoughtful pamphlet in "Defense of the Negro Preacher," I am also persuaded that now is an excellent opportunity to challenge in a practical way those who still believe the Negro preacher has little or no influence.

Suiting action to my belief, I enclose my check for a year's subscription to the National Baptist Voice, and further offer to come down to talk to you before your next issue comes off the press, about how Negro Baptists in America, through their press, and through the voice of the Negro preacher, can prove in the case of Dr. DuBois, the power of the Negro church as a forceful social-action agency in the fight for the freedom of our people.

I rest my case here and await word from you.

Cordially yours,

GeorgeB. Murphy, Jr.
Assistant to National Secretary

October 2, 1950

Mr. Joseph J. Needleman
American Labor Party
23-03 45th Rd.
Long Island City 1, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Needleman:

Please find enclosed copy of the most recent report of the National Committee on the Negro Vote.

At the last meeting of this committee held in Chicago on September 17 the committee agreed that a special project which all sub-committees on the Negro would undertake during the next weeks would be special attention to the campaign to elect Dr. W. E. B. DuBois to the United States Senate. Your committee can do these things immediately:

(1) See that congratulatory wires from various civic, religious, labor and fraternal groups are sent to Dr. DuBois on Thursday evening, October 5, when he opens his campaign at the mass meeting to be held at Golden Gate Auditorium, 142nd Street and Lenox Avenue.

(2) See that a large group from Queens attends this meeting.

(3) Establish a group which will aid in raising funds to support his campaign.

I would like to talk with officials of your committee sometime during the next few days about Dr. DuBois' campaign.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Murphy, Jr.
Asst. to National Secretary

The National Baptist Voice

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J. PIUS BARBOUR, A.B., B.D., TH.M., Editor

1614 WEST SECOND STREET

CHESTER, PA.

Write Dr. DuBois & ask him

October 3, 1950

Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr.

56 W. 45th St.

New York 19, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Thanks very much for the subscription. I shall print some of Dr. DuBois' statement and from time to time, be glad to get releases from you.

Of course, you understand that the liberal movement has not made much headway among Negro Church people because it has been headed so much in the past by people who were distinctly anti-Church because they knew nothing about the history of Organized Religion and were fools enough to swallow down the European interpretation of Religion and take that interpretation as a norm for all religion. As you know, the Negro Church is about 85% Social and about 15% Religious. I think they are beginning to see this now and the future bids fair to see more cooperation between the leaders of the Progressive Movements and the leaders of the Church.

Sincerely yours,

J. Pius Barbour

J. Pius Barbour, Editor

THE NATIONAL BAPTIST VOICE

JPB/mpb

[Nance, Ethel Ray]

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1950

Dear Andre:

I have had NOTHING at all to do with the letter you are getting from Dr. Lanier. He asked me today if I thought you would be interested in coming as Visiting Professor this summer and I told him I didn't know. I also called his attention to the fact I had read you were to be Chairman of the Executive Committee for the Progressive Convention in Chicago and asked if he thought that would make a difference. He didn't commit himself. Of course it will have to come before the Board. Right now the Board probably would O.K. anything for him.

I have wanted to write you, but things have been very, very tense. Banks has played both sides against the middle and a decided mess was the result. I shall talk with you about it when we get together.

Spent about 10 days at home early this month - attended my younger son's graduation from Junior High School. This is strictly confidential: I plan to return to San Francisco as soon as I can land a job there. The sister-in-law plan to care for the boys has not worked out very well, but at least it has given me six months away from house-work and I don't mind returning. Also, and the most important thing is I wouldn't care to remain here when Lanier leaves. I don't believe he intends to remain - and is considering about 3 offers. Living is very high, and I have decided not to bring the boys to Texas. The schools - well, you know Southern schools, and they are doing well in San Francisco, taking part in athletics, etc. so I shan't disturb them. The air of California smelled mighty sweet after riding Jim Crow buses daily in Texas. You know what I mean. Primarily, of course, has been the impossibility of keeping up expenses here and there too. It's a long story, but my decision is a right one I believe, at this time. The older son has one year more in high school, and the younger has 3. I can take it that long. These years are mighty important in their lives and I feel it is my duty to be close to them. They were surely glad to see me.

The "Battle of Houston" which you must have read about in the papers was something to remember. I am glad I had the chance to be in on it. We worked day and night, but finally won a transitory victory. The new board members, Will Clayton, former Undersecretary of State and Tom Miller, former Mayor of Austin, seem to be on our side, but they are Southern "gentlemen." I doubt that Lanier will be here too long. Of course I could be wrong.

All for now. I do hope you are well. I read enough of you to know how busy you are.

I shall keep you informed as to my whereabouts. If it can be arranged as far as a job in San Francisco is concerned I may be back there the middle of March. Filed for a couple of Civil Service jobs while I was there. I haven't notified the boss yet. Love,

Marielle

24-11-6

February 18, 1950

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
2710 Staples Street
Houston, Texas

Dear Marielle:

How are you and what are your doing ? I write to say that I have already spent so much time in lecturing, the demand being much greater than I had supposed--that I do not see how I could possibly leave here in April. I have just been before the Medical School of the University of Illinois, Chicago University and the Packinghouse Workers of Chicago; and at the Community Church and at forums at Boston. So I must now get down to my literary work. My book on Russia is over half through and it is bound to be finished in the next couple of months.

I do not suppose that you have found any extraordinary demand for me in Texas. At any rate, unless you have committed yourself very far, do not try to arrange any lectures.

Then too, from what I have read, there is a rather peculiar situation at your institution which would make the hospitality of my friends a little embarassing. At any rate, give the the low down upon it. And come to New York next Summer; as you know this is the best Summer resort in the United States if not in the world.

My family is as well as usual and I hope that you and your family are all right.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-11-7

March 17, 1950

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
2710 Staples Street
Houston, 10, Texas

Dear Marielle:

I don't know where this will find you, but I am sending it to Texas to be forwarded.

I left a letter for Lanier here. When he was in New York, I was West, lecturing; but my office could not get in touch with him. Therefore we forwarded it to Houston and I have heard from him since.

I offered to come during the Summer if he could arrange a sort of research job on the history of the Negro in Texas; but he writes me that he cannot do this; but that if he can make such a plan in the future he will let me know.

I am very eager to hear of your experiences in Houston. I imagine that my good friend Banks did not quite live up to your expectations and mine. It is a curious situation. Tell me about it and also about things in San Francisco. I wish you could have come home by way of New York.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-11-5

[Nance, Ethel Ray]

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Please direct reply to:
WEST COAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
N. W. Griffin, *Regional Secretary*
Sentinel Building
916 Kearny Street, Rooms 703-704
San Francisco 11, California
Telephone Douglas 8505

Friday, April 14, 1950

Dear Andre:

Your letter was forwarded to me from Houston but I have just been too busy to write earlier. I was awfully tired on my arrival here. I worked hard with Lanier, and it was the kind of job without any end to it, and it was hard to see what had been accomlished.

I am glad I have come home. San Francisco looks good to me, and I do mean GOOD! (smile). Griffin was in need of a secretary so for the present at least I am back here. It will give me a chance to get my bearings and look around.

I am taking a course in Real Estate Law in the evening, and may decide to take some work in Insurance. I am trying to get a semblance of some security. It is hard to find a "boss" who really appreciates my worth! Aside from you, of course! Seriously I must be worth more than I have been getting, and working for someone else won't get it forever. I believe the weather here agrees with me better than Texas also.

There is much to say about Banks - and I shall write you as soon as I can. Shall you be heading this way at all this year? I am glad you are so active and enjoying life.

Lanier didn't want me to leave; I finally took an indefinite leave of absence, but I don't plan to return. He wanted me to ask for more money, but even with that I won't go back. I feel I did all I could during my stay. I don't really know what he plans, but think he will stay for the present at least.

Much love, Marielle

24-11-3

May 31, 1950

Mrs. Ethel Ray Nance
West Coast Regional Office, NAACP
916 Kearny Street, Rms. 703-704
San Francisco 11, California

Dear Marielle:

I have your letter of April 14, since that I have been working like the very devil to finish my book. It is now done and I am taking it to the publisher. I am afraid I will have a hard time getting it into print, but I hope it will come through .

Meantime I suppose you are reveling in the freedom of San Francisco and the cares of the family. Let me know how things are coming on.

I am so sorry that I couldn't have had a heart to heart talk with you about Houston, I know that there must have been lots of things to learn.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-11-4

[1950]

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Marie

Please direct reply to:
WEST COAST REGIONAL OFFICE NAACP
Sentinel Building
916 Kearny Street, Rooms 603-604
San Francisco 11, California
Telephone Douglas 2-1403

N. A. A. C. P. Regional Office
Suite 604 - 101 Post St.
San Francisco 8, Calif.

Thursday, October 26th

31-1-7

My dear André:

I didn't thank you for the lovely card from France. You do get around. Or, are you back yet? I am sure life is far from dull for you. When you get to Washington I shall make a special trip to visit you!

It is nice to be back down town again - I think I wrote you we had moved our office since Franklin Williams came, to 101 Post Street, Rooms 604-605 - it is at the corner of Kearny and Post Street, just one black from our original office when United Nations met here.

Today my husband took his physical examination and he is to report for duty in the Navy on November 17th - he was in the reserves. Soon I shall have more time.....

Did the novel get printed as yet? What are you writing now? How are you?

Very sincerely,

Marielle

Marielle

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Kansas City, Kan.	Dr. A. Porter Davis		Dr. Louis T. Wright
Los Angeles, Calif.	Dr. Emory I. Robinson	Opelousas, La.	Dr. A. C. Terrance
Louisville, Ky.	Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore	San Antonio, Texas	Dr. C. Austin Whittier
New Haven, Conn.	Dr. John P. Peters	Tulsa, Okla.	Dr. R. C. Bryant
New York, N. Y.	Dr. Ernest R. Alexander	Washington, D. C.	Dr. Joseph G. Gathings
	Dr. Viola W. Bernard		Dr. C. Herbert Marshall

Corres. 41.

Returned

Apartment E-208
429 S. 20th Street
Philadelphia 46, Pa.
March 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am applying for admission to Bryn Mawr College to study for the Master of Social Work Degree & following, that, work toward a Ph D. in social research. As part of my application it is necessary for me to have two professors, whom I majored under, write letters of recommendation. I am requesting such a letter from you. It should be directed to Lucy Shaw Turner - Secretary, Department of Social Economy.

Perhaps it will help you to remember me if I give the following information: I matriculated at A.U. 1942 to 1944. Majored in Sociology and wrote a thesis on "Homicides In Atlanta Ga for 1941 & 1942". You were kind enough to give me an autographed photograph just before you left A.U. I received the M.A. degree in May 1944.

I hope that you are in good health and enjoying your work.

Sincerely yours,
Grace R. Nash

24-2-19

The Brittany 55 East 10th Street, New York 3, N.Y.
A KNOTT HOTEL OPPOSITE WANAMAKERS

May 6, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N. Y.

24-2-17

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for inviting me to the meeting of the Peace Information Center on Thursday, May 11, 1950. Since I shall be in Washington, I shall, to my regret, not be able to attend.

If I were present I should like to raise a question which I feel is very important for the Peace Center and those of us who are interested in the peace movement. According to The Daily Compass of May 5, 1950, Mr. O. John Rogge stated in an interview that he had been retained last January

as counsel for all the Yugoslav agencies in New York? If this is correct he should be asked why he did not inform before his departure those of the peace movement who considered him as their representative at the Moscow and Stockholm meetings. Would they have sent him if they had known that he is a paid agent of one of the two parties involved? This is not only a political, but also a moral and ethical question.

I have no objection to your reading this letter to the forthcoming meeting if you consider it advisable.

Cordially yours,

Otto Nathan.

Books

February 21, 1950

Crisis Bookshop
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Att: Mrs. Thelma Robinson:

Will you please order the following books for me.

ROOSEVELT AND THE RUSSIANS, By Edward R. Stettinius Jr. (Doubleday. $4.00)

AMERICAN FREEDOM AND CATHOLIC POWER. By Paul Blanshard. (Beacon. $3.50)

STALINGRAD, By Theodor Plievier (Appleton-Century-Crofts, $3.00)

HUMAN KNOWLEDGE: ITS SCOPE AND LIMITS, by Bertrand Russell (Simon and Schuster, $5.00)

THE UNIVERSE AND DR. EINSTEIN, by Lincoln Barnett (Sloane $2.50)

THE LAST DAYS OF HITLER, By H. R. Trevor-Roper (Macmillan Company $3.00)

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-1-27

Roads to

THE GOD THAT FAILED. A Confession. By Arthur Koestler, Ignazio Silone, Richard Wright, Andre Gide, Louis Fischer and Stephen Spender. Edited by Richard Crossman. 273 pp. New York: Harper & Bros. $3.50.

Books

April 13, 1950

Mrs. Thelma Robinson
CRISIS BOOK SHOP
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Mr. Robinson:

Will you please order for

Dr. Du Bois, "The God That Failed", Edited by

Richard Crossman. See enclosed clipping.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

FOUNDED 1909 LONGACRE 3-6890

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40TH STREET NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

September 26, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

24-6-38

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In accordance with the new Surgical Contract which we sent you, the rates of your Hospitilization has increased as of October 1, 1950. Therefore, your new rate is now $4.00.

Will you please use the new rate in making future payments to us.

Very truly yours,

Lillian H. Waring

Lillian H. Waring
Chief Accountant

LHW:gd

April 12, 1950

[NAACP - Brooklyn College]

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
Council on African Affairs
New York City

Dear Sir.

A coalition committee has been formed of the Brooklyn College National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Brooklyn College B'nai Brith Foundation (Hillel) to investigate the question of discrimination in Higher Education. The committee's first project was an inquiry into the nature of the quota system, the results of which were presented to the college at a panel discussion in February.

We have now undertaken an investigation of biased textbooks with the view towards correcting historical distortions and omissions appearing in much of the material we use in our studies. However, there are many people who feel the need for further clarification on specifically what determines such distortions and omissions.

Knowing of your specialized study in the field of history, we would like you to participate in a forum to be held at Brooklyn College on Monday, April 24 at 12:30 P.M.

We recognize our short notification, but we have discovered that this very vital topic concerning which the campus is presently aroused, can only be effectively presented at this time. We would appreciate it if you would attend and contact us as soon as possible for further information.

24-25-6

Sincerely yours,
Nat Yalowitz
Secretary

Nat Yalowitz
2140 Clinton Ave.
Bx. N.Y.C.
Tel. LU 4-5824

Regret engagement
cannot accept further
engagement this Spring

April 17, 1950

Mr. Nat Yalowitz
2140 Clinton Avenue
Bronx, New York

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 12, to Dr. Du Bois, I regret to inform you that he will be unable to accept your kind invitation, due to a previous commitment.

He wishes you to know that he is in sympathy with your undertaking, and regrets his inability to be of service to you at this time.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

24A-25-17

feb. 1950

[NAACP- Columbia U.]

Columbia University Chapter
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People
Box 50, Low Library, Columbia
New York 27, New York

November 8, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 West 26 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On Friday, November 17, from 4 to 6 p.m. the Columbia University Chapter of NAACP is holding a meeting jointly with the International Student Club of Columbia. The foreign students, who have approached us to hold this joint meeting, are desirous that we bring to them information on the status of the Negro in America. Mr. Clark Forman has been helping us to plan this meeting, and he suggested that we get in touch with you and with Mr. Elmer Carter. Mr. Forman has agreed to introduce the speakers.

Would you please let us know whether you could speak at this meeting? The topic that we suggest would be the Negro in America, with special emphasis on the historical viewpoint.

Respectfully yours,

Douglas Pugh

Douglas Pugh
Vice-President, C.U. NAACP

DP/bas

24-7-30

[NAACP-Hunter Coll.]

Ltd.

126 Ryerson Street
Brooklyn 5, New York
February 17, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
2[illegible] West 26 Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

The Hunter College Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is holding an exhibit the week of March 6, 1950 in commemoration of Negro History Week.

It was decided by the Chapter that if you would speak to us at the close of the exhibit it would be an effective climax. Would it be possible for you to address the Hunter NAACP at a meeting Friday, March 10, 1950 at twelve o'clock noon?

It would be a great honor not only to our College Chapter but also to many Hunter students to have you as our guest speaker.

You are cordially invited to attend our exhibit also. Details of the time, place, and days, will be sent to you later.

248-25-32

We would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

Clara Ruth Reid

Corresponding Secretary
Hunter College NAACP

24-6-25-33

24A-25-34

March 17, 1950

Miss Clara Ruth Reed
126 Ryerson Street
Brooklyn 5, New York

Dear Miss Reed:

I regret to say, that I shall be unable to accept any further lectures this Spring. I have already more than I really can attend to.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[NAACP - Penn St.]

124 Windcrest
State College, Pa.
January 2, 1950

Dear Sir:

The Penn State Chapter of the NAACP is initiating a Negro History Week for the period of February 20-26. Plans which include lectures, panel discussions, and films have been fully approved by the All-College student governing body, and for the first time in the history of the College, Negro History Week has been made an official activity for campus participatiom.

It is our desire to procure the most enlightened authorities on Negro history available, and it is in this respect that we are contacting you. It would give us the utmost pleasure to be able to list you as one of our guest lecturers for the program. If this is possible, will you please contact us as soon as possible and practicable, giving us possible dates, fees, and a list of the periods and phases in Negro history which you prefer to deal with. If such a minimum amount of information could be forwarded to us, we could work out final details in the very near future. Please write to William R. Meek, 124 Windcrest, State College, Pa.

24-8-9

We sincerely hope that we may hear from you soon. Thank you very much for giving this letter your kind attention.

Very Truly Yours,
William R. Meek
William R. Meek, Pres.
Mary Jane Winston
Mary Jane Winston, Sec.

January 6, 1950

Mr. William R. Meek, Pres.
State College, Pennsylvania
124 Windorest

Dear Mr. Meek:

I could speak for you in February, preferably the 24, 25th or 26th. I could best treat one of the following subjects:

The American Negro in Reconstruction
The History of Negro Africa
The History of American Negroes, 1876 to 1950
The Question of Colonies

My charge for one lecture would be $125; this includes fee and travel but you would furnish board and lodging in addition.

May I add that I have at present no connection with the NAACP.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Leah Bustion
Feb-1950

124 Windcrest
State College, Pa.
January 29, 1950

Dear Sir;

I am writing somewhat belatedly to confirm your acceptance of our invitation to speak here for Negro History Week. The entire chapter joins me in extending heartfelt thanks for your willingness to participate.

We have decided that Feb. 24 is the best date, and that the most appropriate topic is The History of American Negroes - 1876 to 1950. We would like for you to send us a biographical sketch, and a mat for photographs so that we can broaden our present publicity drive. We would also like to arrange for the regular classes in Sociology, History and Political Seience to have an opportunity to seeyou on Saturday morning, if it meets with your approval. This seems especially important in view of our plans to work for the integration of Negro professors into the faculty. There are also many professors who have expressed a desire to talk with you at an informal luncheon on Saturday. Will you please inform us of your desires on the above proposals. Will you also please indicate your preference for hotel accommodations or the home of a faculty member, as either can be arranged.

24-8-4

As to your transportation to State College, there are train connections from New York to either Altoona or Lewistown. If you will inform us of your prospective arrival time in either of these places we will arrange to have an auto there to bring you to State College. There are also plane accommodations from New York.

As I am graduating on Feb. 7, I am extremely sorry to say that my wife and I will be unable to hear you on the program, but we both hope that in the not-too-distant future we will be able to see and hear you somewhere else. Whoever the new president of the NAACP may be, I am certain that he shares my sentiments when I say that we hope that your voice will be heard at many hundreds of such gatherings before your retirement from public life. The correspondence which you will receive after this letter will be in the name of the coordinating committee for Negro History Week. This committee includes representatives for Pan-Hellenic Assn., Inter-Fraternity Council, All-College Cabinet, Penn State Christian Assn., Young Progressives of America, Students for Democratic Action, Westminister Foundation, Newman Club, Lutheran Students, Assn. of Independent Men, Mens Dormitory Council, Daily Collegian, and the Hillel Foundation.

24-8-5

Please address the reply to this letter to me if answered before Feb. 4. If answered after this date, please address to Mr. Bennie Oliver, 210 W. College Ave., State College, Pa.

May I close with best wishes for a successful and fruitful stay here, and added regrets at our inability to hear you.

Yours very truly,

William R. Meek, Pres. NAACP
124 Windcrest
State College, Pa.

January 31, 1950

Mr. William R. Meek, Pres. NAACP
124 Windcrest
State College, Pennsylvania

My dear Sir:

I regret that I cannot speak February 24, because I am speaking in Chicago.

I could speak on February 17, providing you could pay the fee of $125.00 which I mentioned. The subject is satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

9-8-42

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

24-8-8

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1950 FEB 6 AM 11 21

DR W E DUBOIS, CARE COUNCIL OF AFRICIAN AFFAIRS
123 WEST 26 ST

RECEIVED YOUR LETTER FEBRUARY SECOND MARCH THIRD IS SUITABLE DATE FOR LECTURE HERE PLEASE SEND INFORMATION ON QUESTIONS RAISED IN MY LETTER

WILLIAM MEEK

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 6, 1950

Mr. William R. Meek
c/o Mr. Bennie Oliver
210 W. College Avenue
State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Meek:

Your telegram of February 6, has been forwarded to Dr. Du Bois who is at present on a lecture tour .

As soon as I have heard from him, I will be able to give you more details.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

February 15, 1950

Mr. William R. Meek
124 Windcrest
State College, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Meek:

I have your telegram of February 6, making the date of my lecture March 3.

I have already answered that.

With regard to your letter of January 9, may I say that my engagement is for the lecture and for nothing else. I cannot undertake to attend classes and on Saturday I must return to New York.

If I can catch a train after luncheon, I shall be glad to meet professors at that time, if not, I must leave anyway.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-8-7

Discrimination

NAT. COMMITTEE, 11

1155 East 107th street
Los Angeles 59, California
Dec 7, 1950

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
Dear sir:

We are sending you a copy of proposed plans for a "National Committee to Abolish Jim Crow." We have been discussing the starting such organization for several months. But didn't want to make any start until we had thoroughly discussed the matter also that we consult yourself, Charles Howard, Paul Robeson, and George Murphy Jr. whom we consider as our true leaders. and on the basis of your experience and knowledge of such work we are asking your opinion, your ideas and certainly your approval if you approve.

24-6-23

We are expecting to hear from you soon because we are already to start Moving

Respectfully yours
James Allen Sec. "National Committee to Abolish Jim Crow"

P R O S P E C T U S

NATIONAL COMMITTEE
TO ABOLISH JIM CROW

For some time a number of individuals from labor; small business men and fraternal groups have been meeting and discussing the feasability of starting an anti discrimination committee, the object of which will be to work for the passing of a federal law, abolishing our national system of jim crow. Our national jim crow system is a hold-over from the slave period and should be and can be abolished just as was slavery.

We have come to the conclusion that both national and world events demand that the Negro people together with anti-jim crow white people and all minorities, make a determined effort on a broad popular base to abolish the "NATIONAL POLICY OF JIM CROW".

Our jim crow policy is fostered, advocated, and protected by the national government. No other leading nation has a similar policy within the country itself, even though it may, as in the case of England, carry out such policy in its colonies. The United States alone has this backward, criminal policy.

Some examples of our government engaging in discrimination is its policy of jim crow and segregation in the city of Washington, D. C., its policy of jim crow in the Armed Srevices, its discrimination in the several government agencies, the Panama Canal Zone, its toleration of a complete system of jim crow and segregation in the south, etc.

The affects of jim crow goes far beyond the confines of the Negro community. For instance it is because of jim crow that millions of Negroes are deprived of a chance for decent education, but it is also because of jim crow that millions of white people get scarcely more than the Negroes mentioned, especially in the deep south. The last two wars showed that the I.Q. of northern Negroes was much higher than that of southern whites. Even tho white workers in the south receive better wages than Negroes, their wages are far below a decent standard of living. Labor unions cannot organize effectively in the south because of the system of jim crow and it is becoming increasingly difficult in other sections of the country.

In every nation there is a core, around which the forces of reaction rally. In Germany before World War II, anti semitism was used. In the United States, jim crow keeps the south a solid core of reaction, through which races are seperated, people are kept backward, and the senators and congressmen from this section of the country weild a balance of power which holds back social, political, and economic progress.

(more)

We feel certain that we do not have to sell you on the fact that jim crow is the curse of our nation and should be abolished. Therefore, we are presenting to you our conception of a committee which we believe will effectively defeat this monster.

In all history, movements which have changed society started around one point, or a few related points. For instance, the Revolutionary War was started around "TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION", and the pro-union forces in the Civil War, were rallied around "SAVE THE UNION".

It is our thinking that it is better to have one point around which can be rallied the greatest number of people. In other words, a narrow program, with a broad popular base with a broad program. Each time we add another item to our program, we isolate a portion of our forces. Thus as we add items, we end up with a big idealistic program but with few fordes to carry them out.

Since the Civil War, we have not had the combined energy of a majority of the people geared to a single struggle, and that we must attempt to do. It is our purpose to unite all the forces opposing jim crow around this objective.

We suggest that we get sponsors throughout the country for the " "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH JIM CROW". No organization should sponsor the committee but we should invite any person, regardless of race, creed or color, or political beliefs from such organizations as civil rights groups, fraternal, church, and civic groups, as well as the field of education, business, student and labor organizations to join us in our campaign against jim crow.

Thus we will form a "NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH JIM CROW", from the anti-jim crow forces of the entire nation to do a single job, "HAVE THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ABOLISH JIM CROW AS IT DID SLAVERY".

This is how we think the organization should work. Set up a temporary committee to organize the national committee, enlisting people from the organizations previously mentioned, and start a campaign to collect let us say, thirty million signatures on petiotions calling for the abolition of our national jim crow policy. Having collected those millions of signatures and talked to millions of Americans throughout the country, our next step is to present these signatures to Congress and the United Nations in order to bring as much pressure as possible on the pro-jim crow forces. It is our thinking that the leadreship of this organization should and must remain in the hands of the people who are most opressed and affected by this evil, in order that it accomplish its original purpose and not suffer the fate of many of its predecessors.

Will you carefully read this proposed plan and write us your impressions?

Respectfully yours,

Sidney Loore, Pres. James Allen, Secty.

24-6-42

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:DR W E B DUBOIS=

:2417 NORTH PULASKI ST BALTO=

:OUR THOUGHTS ARE WITH YOU IN YOUR HOUR OF GRIEF=

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO FREE THE INGRAM FAMILY:

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244-26-31

JOHN M. SWOMLEY, JR.
Director

P1C

National Council Against Conscription

1013 Eighteenth Street, N. W.

Washington 6, D. C.

October 4, 1950

15

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24-5-19

Dear Friend:

This is an urgent appeal for help.

As you know, Congress will this fall be confronted with a new demand for a permanent compulsory military training law. Only President Truman's statement that U.M.T. would interfere with the Army's effort in Korea prevented its hasty passage during the summer by a Congress that seemed ready to accept almost anything with a military label.

The opponents of U.M.T. must be organized and education against it expanded within the next few weeks if we are to prevent passage of such a law. Unfortunately we do not have any funds in hand for this campaign because of the money we invested in publishing the books and leaflets listed below.

Purchases of literature and contributions sent now will make it possible for us to wage a vigorous campaign.

Will you contribute as generously as you can, and also make a real effort on your local scene?

Sincerely,

JOHN M. SWOMLEY, JR.

JMS:mlc

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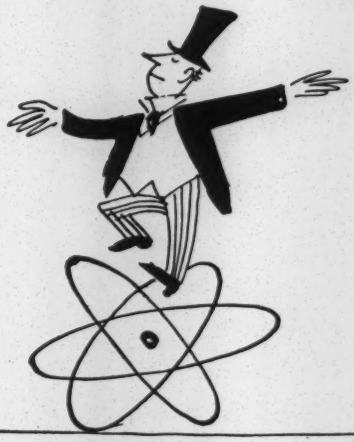
AMERICA  RUSSIA

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Schools Present Arms

The ominous story of the militarization of American schools and colleges, endorsed by 26 leading Americans including Pearl Buck and Albert Einstein. Read Militarism in Education, 80 pp. 25¢; 5 for $1.

NATIONAL COUNCIL AGAINST CONSCRIPTION
1013 18th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

I enclose $_____ Please send _____ copies *America, Russia and the Bomb* and _____ copies *Militarism in Education.*

☐ Send me information about the National Council Against Conscription and samples of its other leaflets.

(Check, money order, or stamps must accompany order)

Name_____

Address_____

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24-20-6

January 18, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
25 West 26 Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Our Chicago Council has never put you out of mind since first we made arrangements for you and for Dr. Ward to take a principal part in the Mid-West Congress for American-Soviet Relations, comparable to the one we had in New York.

Dr. Noyes, our Director there, is still struggling to get a sufficient base of forces and promise of cooperation from trade unions and the like to schedule a top-notch Congress for the region.

Meantime, he is carrying forward vigorously on a completely local scale with occasional public meetings. William Mandel is to conduct a one-day seminar for him on Wednesday, February first for selected leadership.

Now Dr. Noyes is proposing a public mass meeting for Friday, March 3rd, in the evening. He has selected for this occasion the Eighth Street Theatre seating 1,200 persons and figures that he can win a capacity audience if you and Dr. Ward were to constitute a speaking team for this event. Dr. Noyes appeals to us to appeal to you in the strongest possible way to accept the invitation of the Chicao Council to address this meeting. He says, "We feel that Dr. DuBois, with his vast information, and Dr. Ward, with his needle-like penetration, could do an important job in focussing attention on the key questions in present-day American-Soviet relations." He would expect that you would be a splendid match for all the struggles in the Far East as the people in the various countries move toward their own liberation. He knows of your ability to assess the developments in the Soviet Union over the span of years. And these matters would make significant contribution in a public meeting at this time.

In all probability Dr. Ward would deal directly with American- foreign policy, in its application to Far Eastern affairs and indicate the necessary re-orientation for the sake of keeping the peace. In any event, agreement could be reached between you and Dr. Ward concerning the subjects each would discuss. But I take it Dr. Noys thinks that the point of departure should be "Peace in the Pacific".

24-20-7

Of course, your full expenses for the journey and your accommodations in Chicago will be taken care of.

Chicago is such an important town that we are eager to have the very best speakers come before these people.

Will you call to say whether it will be possible for you to accept this invitation. I hope you can.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc
uopwa 19-81

Congressional Record
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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

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February 28, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have the honor on behalf of the Board of Directors to invite you to take a place on the National Council of our organization.

The "National Council" here referred to is the central body of the organization of limited membership established in our by-laws. It possesses the authority to determine broad policies and program through annual meetings and elect the Board of Directors to carry forward the work between meetings of the National Council.

The by-laws say that members of this central body (chosen by the Board of Directors) "shall be drawn from all sections of the country and all sections of the population, from persons who are able to assist in furthering the work of the National Council."

These persons are kept steadily and thoroughly informed of the activities of the organization, their advice is sought on proposed program, their criticism of the work is welcomed. In turn, in ways they feel appropriate, these persons act as "ambassadors" to interpret our work to others and to support and promote the cause of American-Soviet cooperation for world peace.

The Officers and Board desire to give greater breadth and strength to the organization. We have noted a number of persons like yourself here in New York City who have demonstrated a sympathetic interest in our work. Therefore we have chosen you and several other New Yorkers for addition to our "family".

We do not make public record of membership in this body. Our letterhead and our publications bear only the names of the Board of Directors (although all Directors are Council members also). The by-laws say that the annual dues of members of the National Council shall be five dollars. Please take my word, this financial item is not at all the motivation of this invitation. The dues can be taken care of at your convenience. It is your personal partnership in our great work that we covet.

I urge your affirmative response to the invitation of the Board to join the National Council. Its annual meeting will be held toward the end of March and we would be delighted to have you take your place with the other members at that occasion.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Kingsbury

Dr. John A. Kingsbury
Chairman

JAK:bc
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enc.

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

Estimated as of March 28, 1950

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts Payable			
Materials and Services to Feb. 28		7,659.81	
Salaries through March 25, 1950		3,579.68	11,239.49
Loans Payable			
Melish (old loan)		2,250.00	
Bank		1,500.00	
Special			
Pierson	1,000.		
Melish	500.		
Morford	1,650.		
Bayer	500.	3,650.00	
Neighborhood Committee members and other individuals		1,400.00	8,800.00
TOTAL ACCOUNTS PAYABLE as of March 28, 1950			$ 20,039.49

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts Receivable			
Neighborhood Comm. Pledges		2,975.00	
Individual Pledges		1,501.00	
Dinner Reservations, Feb. 27		36.00	
Madison Square Garden tickets (dep.)		250.00	
Literature Sales		150.00	4,912.00
Inventory Literature			400.00
Credits and Advances			
N. Y. Telephone Co.		350.00	
Women's Luncheon Apr. 22		300.00	650.00
Cash on Hand and in Bank			
Bank Balance, March 28, 1950			529.95
TOTAL ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE as of March 28, 1950			6,491.95
NET INDEBTEDNESS as of March 28, 1950			$ 13,547.54

DEFENSE ACCOUNT

Obligations to Attorneys			
Charles A. Horsky	on account	2,500.00	
A. J. Isserman	old account	1,750.00	
David A. Rein	balance	1,000.00	
(Contempt and Att'y. Gen'l. thru filing writ certiorari U. S. Supreme Court)			
Total Obligations to Attorneys			5,250.00
GROSS INDEBTEDNESS as of March 28, 1950			$ 18,797.54

RECONCILIATION

Balance on Hand and in Bank Feb. 15, 1950	$ 464.61	
Income Feb. 16 - March 28, 1950	9,217.50	$ 9,682.11
Disbursements Feb. 16 - March 28, 1950		9,152.16
Balance in Bank March 28, 1950		$ 529.95

COMPARATIVE FINANCIAL CONDITION

Indebtedness - December 31, 1949	$ 21,821.44	
Indebtedness - March 28, 1950	18,797.54	
Reduction in Indebtedness three months 1950		$ 3,023.90

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ANNUAL REPORT BY THE DIRECTOR TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN -SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
ANNUAL MEETING, MARCH 30, 1950

I.

During the past twelve months our Government continued relentlessly to prosecute the cold war against the Soviet Union from Atlantic Pact to H-bomb. In some respects the cold war has been waged more openly as the months have passed and its all-out nature has been ill-concealed by the protestations of peaceful intentions on the part of Government spokesmen. Underneath smooth words the sharp reader has detected a restrained fury begotten of the serious and fundamental frustration of cold war objectives in major areas of the world.

Hardly ever has any Government been so willingly and thoroughly supported in its policies by the propaganda of platform, press, radio, screen. With coverage so complete and continuous, it was to be expected that the majority of the people would be taken in and carried along by misrepresentation, distortion and lies about the Soviet Union - its domestic activities and its foreign policy. Fortunately the majority of people, however, have not responded to the blandishments of a holy war against the Soviet Union however much their ill-will toward communism in general and the Soviet Union in particular. There is little support for turning the cold war into a hot war because the good sense of the American people has comprehended the suicidal nature of modern scientific warfare carried on with A-bombs and H-bombs. Given the choice, short of extreme duress, they would choose to live and let live. Yes, and leave to peaceful competition the arbitrament between the two dominant systems and societies of our time.

In this cold war setting the National Council and other organizations concerned for peace have been compelled to carry on their labors during the past year. Notwithstanding, it is possible on realistic appraisal to come to the Annual Meeting with a story of accomplishment and encouragement. These twelve months have witnessed a gradual arousement in various sections of the American people and the first demonstrations of a peace movement. This has come about circumstantially because the cold war has been carried to such an extreme length as the decision to manufacture the H-bomb. Thus the people have come to realize in some measure the desperation of our policy-makers. Since that super and supposedly exclusive American weapon, the A-bomb, (the threat of which was sooner or later to cause the surrender of that nation and those forces we oppose) blew up in our faces, millions of people are no longer going to be fooled. The super-super weapon we make others can and will make also. Then how is the cold war to be won when both sides possess equal powers of mass destruction? And where is our security if an H-bomb let loose can exterminate whole populations?

Yet these circumstances in themselves do not automatically produce a peace movement. This requires a positive drive to counter the continuing cold war propaganda and to turn the growing disillusionement and fear to constructive account. One of the stubborn facts with which we have to contend is the mistaken notion of many people that foreign policy is not the proper business of ordinary people, that foreign policy is so serious a matter that it must be trusted completely to the hands of our diplomats. That while the people's organized strength may influence Congress on domestic issues, Congress will follow the advice and dictation of the State Department and the Pentagon on the issues of war and peace, irrespective of contrary pressures from home.

Your officers venture to assert that, on the record, the National Council has taken a significant and a worthy part during the past year not alone in the attack on the cold war but in stimulating peace sentiment throughout the nation and in the organization of the peace movement. At the same time, we have borne down with good effect on our peculiar and specific task of helping to increase understanding of the life and activities of the Soviet Union and of American-Soviet relations. Some of the record follows.

II.

At Annual Meeting time one year ago we were in the midst of exposing the North Atlantic Pact as a war alliance of the Western nations against the Soviet Union. We began the exposé in January, 1949. Using our publication Report-on-the-News we passed on periodically to some 1,500 key leaders across the country, and to another 4,500 persons actively interested in our program, the full analysis of the Pact and its evil implications. We passed on facts and a viewpoint not found in local papers nor heard on the radio.

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To make a start toward organizing opposition to the Pact, in mid-March two of our Officers, Professor Fairchild and Dr. Kingsbury, acting as individuals in cooperation with five other distinguished citizens, summoned national leaders to a Washington Conference conducted on a non-organizational basis. The subsequent record shows that this Conference was a major, direct spur to a wide campaign against the ratification of the Pact.

The Council undertook its own national action campaign through a series of action directives supported by the Report-on-the-News and other educational material, leaflets for mass distribution, etc. The flow was steady and peace leaders in the various cities relied upon our recommendations for strategic action calculated to influence a Senate decision against ratification. We gave special attention to practicable suggestions for reaching the largest number of groups and people in the local community, for the formation of local peace committees, for gaining publicity in local newspapers of statements and resolutions endorsed by organizations and prominent individuals. We sent an officer to Washington to testify in opposition to the Pact before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. A corresponding action job was done in metropolitan New York including the holding of a number of open air meetings. The coming of summer did not deter our action program and the Council was in there pitching up to the day of the vote.

The tide was against peace; the Pact was approved. But ratification only catapulted us into the fight against the armaments appropriation, off again to Washington to testify before the House Foreign Affairs Committee produced more directives and brought down upon the leadership in scores of cities the urgent requests of our Field Department for more and more action.

There is no rest in the Council's business. We were compelled to move from the unsuccessful effort to stop the arms appropriation to the atomic energy controversy in September, 1949. President Truman's announcement on September 23rd of the atomic explosion in the Soviet Union gave us new challenge and a basis for waging the fight against more cold war and for stepping up the demand for negotiations in the United Nations and directly with the Soviet Union for an agreement to ban the bomb and establish international control to guarantee that atomic energy will be used only for peaceful purposes. Since September our action program thus has been laid out for us - outlaw the bomb. However, we have encountered grave practical difficulties in developing the fight, first, against the A-bomb and now the H-bomb, because the issue is not pending at this time as a legislative matter in our Congress or in the United Nations and protests have to be centered on the President and the State Department. Since the cold war is in a bad way in many respects and since the President and Secretary of State have to spend much time defending it and in attempting to recover the people's waning support for it, the opportunities for effective action were never greater. We in the Council shall have to do a better job of showing the people that the Administration is vulnerable and that the influence of ordinary people up and down the land could be decisive at this time in compelling a change in the direction of our foreign policy.

For this reason the National Council has put increasing emphasis upon the production and distribution of simple, inexpensive leaflets to be distributed on the streets, in the shops, at factory gates, before churches and meeting halls and from door to door, if necessary, to reach the greatest number of people. We are stumped, however, for while there is manpower ready to distribute in many cities, local peace forces cannot pay even the relatively small printing costs for leaflets to be produced locally or ordered from the National Council. We have just moved 100,000 leaflets entitled "The Hell-Bomb and You" but in the process we shall not recover more than half our costs. How can we afford to produce the second 100,000? Yet the job should be done in the millions.

The positive concomitant toward which we deliberately set our efforts throughout this intensive action program was the building up of local peace forces and organizations. The efforts of the National Council and other organizations in the months beginning in March, 1949 were effective in the evolution of an organized movement for peace. Credit is due the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions which spearheaded the effort by the World Cultural Conference for Peace in late March; the Progressive Party and the Communist Party; the rank-and-file trade union movement which organized the National Labor Conference for Peace; the Committee on Peaceful Alternatives.

The Protestant Churches and the major synagogue bodies officially could not bring themselves to campaign against the Pact or even the arms appropriation, although some limited groups within the church and synagogue and many individual clergymen expressed opposition. Only in the closing months of 1949, when the full truth about the A-bomb was finally laid bare, and the moral conscience finally

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began to break the bonds of anti-communist hysteria, did the religious bodies begin to assume a positive role in the development of the peace movement. The H-bomb decision stabbed them further awake. While officially they lag even now, the courageous individual and collective action of many ministers and rabbis constitutes a great hope and inspiration to all other peace forces at this time. (Peace advocates are particularly indebted to one religious group, the American Friends Service Committee for its admirable and concrete recommendations for improving American-Soviet relations and safeguarding the peace. The Council has aided in the distribution of the Quaker proposals.)

Many organizations not named, of scientists, educators, farmers, women, fraternal groups, are to be commended for their contribution to the development of the peace movement in this country. The point being made here is that the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is one peace organization among many but its contribution to the cause in the past year can be the occasion of justifiable pride.

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III.

In reporting to the Annual Meeting a strenuous program of peace action during the past year, we must not side-step the grim truth that we have not been equally effective in the development of our own organization in the several cities to guarantee a continuing and comprehensive local program on behalf of increased understanding of the Soviet Union and the restoration of American-Soviet cooperation for world peace. Local peace committees are increasing, yes, but these cannot be expected to concentrate on the specialized program of the National Council.

There remain two continuously active and well-organized Local Councils of those affiliated with the National Council from the beginning - the Massachusetts Council and the Chicago Council. In Boston the recent annual meeting strengthened the Executive Board which has put forward publicly an attractive program for the spring months including exhibits, moving pictures and a series of lectures among other activities. The faithfulness of Dirk Struik and other friends in Boston, coupled with the energetic organizing and day-by-day prodding of Elizabeth Moos has produced the results here. Dr. Henry Noyes has been the spark-plug of the Chicago Council since November, 1948 and an able Director he is, commanding an increasing influence in the Chicago area. He has rallied old and new friends to the Chicago Council and while they edge along from week to week financially, Noyes has so far been able to devote his full time to Council activities and maintain a small budget for operating expenses. Fearlessly they tackle meetings, big and small. They held a dinner for 300 in November in observance of the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State honoring Ambassador Panyushkin. William Mandel spent a week of his recent tour in Chicago and goes back again in May for a week of meetings in cultivation of the trade unions.

The Denver Council, among our old affiliates, it must be said, has never given up although they have been more fiercely attacked than any other. Mrs. Marion Ulmer, its volunteer secretary and her associates are equal to a meeting whenever anybody is "coming through".

Believe it or not, a new Council or two has been set up. The Los Angeles Council of American-Soviet Friendship was organized on February 5. The American Russian Institute of Los Angeles has cooperated in our program in the past but the Los Angeles people themselves felt the need for an organization to do the full scale educational and political action job of a Council. An Ohio Council on American-Soviet Relations has been organized, succeeding the Cleveland Council, has held one public meeting and promises to open an active program for us in Cleveland and other Ohio cities this spring.

What might be called one-man committees have given an assist to meetings prompted by our National Council on occasion during the past year in San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Kansas City, St. Louis, Madison and Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Detroit and Ann Arbor, Cleveland, Springfield, Mass. Three or four of these cities did have "Councils" sometime in the past but organization and regular activities have lapsed.

True, we have plenty of active contacts in about forty cities. One or two key people in these cities have accepted responsibility to put part-time volunteer effort into our work. They work without organization, without a permanent corps of assistants, recruiting help on an ad hoc basis to run a meeting, to distribute leaflets or to start up some peace action in line with our requests. Many of

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these people are active workers in local branches of other national organizations or important local bodies not primarily devoted to the peace issues or American-Soviet relations. Yet they have a sympathetic concern for and an understanding of our program; they find our educational material helpful and they often reproduce it for local distribution. They willingly divide their efforts. Sometimes when they do our job, so to speak, it is done under the auspices of the branch of one or more of the other national organizations or a convenient local group, not a council or a committee on American-Soviet Friendship.

The limitations are obvious. Present political circumstances and climate do not make practicable the organization of full-scale Local Councils. Nevertheless the formation in each city of a small, informal committee (whose members will agree to devote their volunteer time to the prosecution of the several phases of the American-Soviet Friendship program) is possible. The requirement is that we send an organizer. These committees cannot be satisfactorily organized by mail, nor can they be maintained by mail servicing alone. The organizer must return to each city regularly to give help. What resources do we have? We have one man, Abbott Simon, who at the home base is director of our National Field work and who must double as our sole field organizer. The minimum requirement should be two men on the road all the time. Inasmuch as this unsatisfactory situation has existed for several years, the Executive Director may be blamed for failure to make drastic budget adjustments to meet the requirements of a decent field operation.

In the present season which began in September, 1949 the inadequacy of our field work has been distressingly apparent. Our Field organizer is a capable, indefatigable worker, who will accept only "yes" for an answer when he visits people to ask their cooperation. He made a ten-day trip into the Middle West in October. But a combination of unavoidable circumstances has compelled him to work out of the New York office most of the time since, with the exception of one further week spent in the Middle West. Mail and telephone have accomplished some things, some of our city leaders have come to New York to confer, but there is no substitute for work "on location", as the movie people say. Now that the season is three-quarters gone he takes to the road again - a trip that will carry him to the West Coast for a concentrated attack in that area. Meantime, the Middle West, the East, the South? Extensive trips are being scheduled for the Director during April and May in the East and Middle West to do a combined job of speaking and organizing, trips which up to now have been impossible because of the critical political, financial and administrative problems confronting the national organization. This added field leadership will help, but it is not enough.

It will be well at this point to make specific the earlier references to the touring of speakers. Although cities away from the Eastern Seaboard report a dearth of outside speakers and the need to provide forums on the issues of war and peace is recognized, the progressive forces count it a precarious venture to arrange city-wide public mass meetings for anyone but nationally known and already highly publicized figures. An alternative scheme has often appeared more practicable and has succeeded in many places, namely, the arrangement of a number of smaller meetings for one outside speaker before various groups and in different sections of the city over a period of two or three days.

It is good to report that the following National Council members who speak with authority on the Soviet Union and American-Soviet relations have accepted individual out-of-town engagements or have made extended speaking tours for the Council in the past year:

Mary van Kleeck — Harry F. Ward
Corliss Lamont — William Mandel
Wm. Howard Melish — Jessica Smith
Muriel Draper

William Mandel's recent trip to the West Coast was of five weeks' duration with 60 speaking engagements in 14 cities. He is undertaking another trip during the month of May. While several of those named have appeared in cities stretching from Coast to Coast, some cities have been visited by more than one speaker so the total number of different cities is only 20.

Your attention is drawn now to the home field - New York City. Here we have held our own in the past year. This is a major accomplishment. The diversity and concentration of political problems, both local and national, in this area including Washington, puts a severe strain on the manpower. Progressive people are pulled hither and yon. Committees may fall apart because your leaders may try to serve too many causes at the same time. We have 8 active Neighborhood Committees;

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two or three not so active. They have permitted themselves to operate with limited workers. The load falls on a few and, therefore, not enough gets done. The executive leadership of our New York Division is firm as ever, doing an intensive educational and fund-raising job through the medium of the Neighborhood Committees. Two months ago they undertook an extension program, to rebuild neighborhood organizations in areas where our original committee faded out and to enter into new areas not before cultivated. As a result the Borough Park (Brooklyn) Committee has been revived. A new Harlem-Yorkville Committee has been formed. The Negro leadership and community is responding enthusiastically as we try to organize more fighters for peace. This effort is coupled with a membership campaign. With the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon Bill, now pending in Congress, which would require the public listing of the membership of so-called communist front organizations, one can judge how difficult is the recruiting, even the securing of renewals among friends. But we will not be stopped. We are determined to keep on building our forces among courageous men and women.

In addition to numerous public meetings under the auspices of the Neighborhood Committees, the New York Division constantly services a number of other organizations and meetings in all parts of the city with speakers on the Soviet Union and peace. Another member recently elected to our National Council body does yeoman service as a speaker throughout the New York area. She is Berenice Noar. She has spoken for the Council on a volunteer basis steadily for several years. Our hard-hitting New York Director, Bert Jahr, can reach his field handily and he spends every night in it, (we mean every night!) speaking to public audiences, meeting with local committees to help organize the work, while during the day-time he makes contacts with leaders in the trade unions, the American Labor Party and other organizations to secure their cooperation in our educational program.

IV.

What about the educational job we are doing? It is varied and there is a lot of it in the course of a year. It is encouraging to look back over the file of the Report-on-the-News --- we averaged about one every three weeks in 1949. Here are presented substantial facts omitted or submerged by the regular press; here is careful analysis and broad perspective; here are constructive conclusions and practicable recommendations for getting back on the road of American-Soviet cooperation. Mr. Bayer's experienced hand has guided this editorial work so we have been assured of an essential soundness in our political judgments at all times. It is solid stuff, best-suited to leadership, and our files contain abundant evidence that leadership values this material and has constantly used it. Normally we have distributed about 6,000 copies each issue.

Major pamphlets require a heavy investment from which the return is slow. So in our straitened financial position we have delayed. In November, 1949 we published The U.S.S.R.-Basic Facts which is an invaluable up-to-date compilation of what any man wants to know about the Soviet Union. We should promote it more strenuously than we have. A splendid new pamphlet by Elizabeth Moos on Soviet Education is on the presses now. The story of children's out-of-school activities in the Soviet Union has been written by the director of Exhibits and Educational Services, May Marcus, in consultation with Margaret Lamont, department chairman, and others. We hope to find a way of publishing this material. An educational tool par excellence is the monthly magazine Soviet Russia Today. This is an independent publication but it has afforded the Council unlimited cooperation throughout our history. We provide free subscriptions for all who take out membership in the Council as $5 associates or in higher brackets. We have promoted its use to some extent in New York and the national field but not in the intensive fashion it deserves. So many articles provide factual data on Soviet life that for this assist to our work alone, we should really do a job with the magazine.

Yet there is a serious gap in our educational program which we ourselves should fill. We are not getting out compact factual presentations in attractive format of the life and activities of the Soviet Union as we should. For instance, nothing is so misunderstood and, therefore, subject to misrepresentation as the Soviet election system. The American press goes to town on the idea that no opposing candidates appear on the ballot at election time and that all the Soviet citizen can say is "ja". We muffed an admirable opportunity on the occasion of the recent election of members to the Supreme Soviet. Nor do we publish sufficient of the truth about American-Soviet relations to counter the misrepresentations in the press. To illustrate, the atomic energy control controversy should be reduced to a simple tabulation showing the points of the

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Baruch Plan, the points of objection on the part of the Soviet Union, the definite controls to which the Soviet Union has time and again expressed willingness to agree. Such a tabulation would prove that there is a basis for negotiating a compromise which all nations of goodwill ought to find satisfactory.

These are but two subjects among a dozen which should receive factual treatment, answering questions which our leaders in the field tell us they are up against every day. But we have failed to set a workman to the task. Our failure is the more inexcusable since such presentations aimed at increasing knowledge and understanding of the Soviet Union go to the heart of the National Council's principal raison d'être.

Let it be known we have given an intensive promotion to our exhibits and educational services for students and teachers in line with the above stated purpose. But the results are not encouraging. Educational institutions have been scared off. The American Legion has sent out a warning to schools and colleges which has further added to the fears of administrators. In their fear they shut the students off from knowledge about Soviet life and activities. They not only keep the Soviet Information Bulletin out of their libraries, they call for its burning. They ban the magazine Soviet Russia Today. An honest teacher or department head orders an exhibit - the superintendent or president cancels it.

For several years we were a cooperating agency in the Children's Book Council sponsoring Children's Book Week each November on a tremendous national scale. The Book Council has always stated as one of its purposes the fostering of international understanding and friendship among children by encouraging attention to the children's books of many lands. That is where we always came in. Until the fall of 1949 when the publishers who really control the Children's Book Council decreed that we be thrown out because we are on the so-called subversive list. Nevertheless, we went right along with our usual promotion of Children's Book Week, offering our exhibits of Soviet children's books and book illustrations, water colors, and pictorial stories of the life of Soviet children. We did a thriving business for two months in this line. But our bookings for exhibits of all kinds have slipped badly in the past three months.

We must put our emphasis on smaller exhibits than we have manufactured in the past, panels smaller in size and smaller in number, so they are more easily transportable, easier to set up in meeting halls where they can be made part of a forum discussing American-Soviet relations and peace. We confess to a serious tardiness in adapting ourselves to the changed circumstances in the exhibit business and in exploiting exhibits fully in our regular field program apart from educational institutions which used to be our best customers. You will be pleased to know that aside from exhibits, we receive a steady flow of inquiries on the part of students and teachers which we are able to answer by sending our various other educational materials - classroom kits, study outlines and such.

The Committee of Women continues to fill a vital role in the National Council's total program. One cultural exchange that has been maintained through these difficult times is the correspondence project - the establishment of mail contact between the American and Soviet women which has resulted in the exchange of hundreds of letters. Some of these were reproduced in a pamphlet under the title, "Dear Unknown Friend", the wide circulation of which has brought new appreciation to those who believed the newspaper propaganda about the impenetrable iron curtain.

The Committee of Women has kept after its radio monitors across the country. Many a radio station and sponsor has been confronted with commendation or criticism, principally the latter, because of the treatment accorded the Soviet Union and the issues of war and peace on radio programs. In the most trying times of the National Council, the New York members of the Committee of Women have given themselves without stint to help save the day; when tables had to be filled at a dinner, or tickets for a meeting had to be sold, or an additional fund-raising event had to be put on to raise a few dollars to keep our heads above water. Mrs. Ruth Russ as director of the Committee of Women also doubles as director of activities and events. So it is she who, in cooperation with other staff leaders, puts her hand to the successful arrangement of our public affairs in New York by which a considerable amount of our funds are raised.

Certain New York events of national significance should be recorded. One is the dinner in observance of the November anniversaries of the founding of the Soviet State and the establishment of diplomatic relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. This dinner on November 10, 1949 honored the Foreign Minister of

the Soviet Union, His Excellency Andrei Vyshinsky. American speakers included Paul Robeson, Dr. Harry F. Ward, and Professor Colston E. Warne, Corliss Lamont, Rev. Wm. Howard Melish and our chairman, Dr. Kingsbury. Mr. Vyshinsky testified to the goodwill and friendly attitude of both leaders and people of the Soviet Union toward the American people. He expressed confidence that the American people would finally over-rule the cold war policy and do their part in bringing about the reconciliation of the two nations.

On December 5 the Council staged its annual Peace Rally in Madison Square Garden, attended by 12,000 people. There were no great headline names on the program but the people's own progressive leaders were on hand. The Rally served as a substantial demonstration of the peace movement in New York and was a source of encouragement to the peace forces throughout the country and abroad.

The rally came as the climax of a three-day Eastern Seaboard Congress on American-Soviet Relations attended by some 300 delegates. The attendance was disappointing. We tried for many more. But those who came were good people already in peace work in their organizations and communities or willing to undertake responsibility. The quality of the presentations by some 19 persons of extraordinary competence and authority in the field of the Soviet Union and world affairs was uniformly high. The addresses were so valuable, in fact, that they should have been promptly reproduced in pamphlet form, for wide distribution. Finances did not permit. One by one the addresses are being mimeographed and sent to a few hundred key leaders, in addition to the delegates, which is all we can afford. We are sorry to report our failure to secure a sufficient local force to conduct a similar regional congress in Chicago, Denver and San Francisco as we first planned. Such leadership training we recognize as indispensable to the movement.

V.

A few words are due the defensive legal battle we have waged for the right to speak and work for peace. The past year gained us adverse decisions in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals in both the Morford contempt case and the complaint against the Attorney General et al for a listing of our organization as subversive. In both cases we appealed to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari. Eight months have passed without a word on the contempt case. Recently the United States Supreme Court agreed to hear arguments on the subversive listing in response to an appeal by the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. We hope we may soon be accorded the same privilege. We covet the opportunity long denied us to speak out in defense of our constitutional right to criticize American foreign policy, when we think it inimical to our own nation's interests and security as well as the peace of the world, without being labeled as subversive. Our case comes as close to the heart of the free speech issue as any pending case and we want to be heard. We have to say that these cases have cost several thousand dollars in the past year which we could ill afford to withdraw from our educational and political work.

We do not blink the truth that the subversive listing has hurt us. Because of it there are difficulties in organizing meetings under Council auspices, not alone in New York but everywhere. Men and women are fearful to speak. Men and women, for the sake of their jobs and livelihood, especially those in public service, cannot associate or cooperate with us. We understand and respect the withdrawal of some members. Because of the listing our tax exemption was lost. Business men not at all wishing to stop their giving even though tax exemption is gone, still dare not make open contributions to us for fear of reprisals. It is a sad state of affairs and surely the highest court for the sake of preserving the nation's democratic integrity should vote a redress of grievances to all organizations who have received an unwarranted listing as subversive. The National Council is well persuaded that it is engaged in a patriotic business in working for American-Soviet cooperation and we do not intend to be stopped.

VI.

We are led finally to a report on the financial condition of the Council.

The statements of the fiscal year 1949 tell very little of sizeable accomplishments with precious little money, of the hardships endured and the day-by-day battle throughout the year. Like most organizations you know, we carry a burden of debt. We have "permitted" our friends to lend the Council money in considerable amount. This is not healthy. New Yorkers are providing more than 90% of the Council's income (it is probable that New Yorkers are providing nearly as great a percentage of the budget of other progressive national organizations). The combination of direct appeals and of dinners, meetings, and other events they

-more-

attend at which collections are made, have drained the dollars of both big and little givers. The local communities outside New York, organized and unorganized, finance their own program of American-Soviet friendship activities with extreme difficulty so they have not been able to make contributions to the national organization much as they appreciate what we are able to do for them.

Our problem is one of creating supplementary means of producing income. The Neighborhood Committees in New York by their own fund-raising events continue as the earners of considerable of our income. In recent months the Council has put its energies into the promotion of merchandising operations to be conducted principally by the Neighborhood Committees. These have been slow in building up, however, and the realization of any sizeable profit in the new ventures cannot be expected soon. Mr. Bayer and the Director leave no friend of the Council in peace. Maximum individual contributions to keep our doors open have already been forced, so early in 1950 that our prospects for the balance of the year are sharply reduced.

We cut our budget by 20% at the beginning of 1950. We may have to institute further cuts on April 1. But your officers certainly intend to place the matter squarely before the members of the National Council at this Annual Meeting. We have hopes that the members will get under the load and help the Officers to do a thoroughgoing fund-raising job that will permit the gradual retirement of our debt load and maintain the Council's operations at a maximum through the balance of 1950.

VII.

It was highly fortunate for the organization that Dr. John A. Kingsbury stepped into the breach left when Rev. Wm. Howard Melish felt he could not stand for re-election as Chairman in the spring of 1949. First as Acting Chairman, later made Chairman in full fact, Dr. Kingsbury dug into the job in noble fashion and has supported the administration actively every step of the way. Known for years as a fearless man ready to stand up and be counted, he has proved that he has plenty of fight left in him for the cause of American-Soviet cooperation and world peace. It is proper here to record appreciation of another officer of the Council, its Vice-Chairman, William Morris, Jr. Mr. Morris is a prominent businessman, yet has remained faithful to his affiliation with the Council. Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild is another officer of long-standing who is not a sideliner. Asked repeatedly to preside at Council functions and to perform other tasks, he always responds affirmatively and does a good job. As a day-by-day working colleague the Director has the greatest respect for his fellow-officer, Mr. Bayer, who shares completely in anxiety for Council affairs and whose judgment steers us safely through deep waters. All of us depend upon the workers of the Staff. Lines hardly divide professional and secretarial workers who enter into real teamwork to get the job done. A token of their devotion was the pledge of a total of $65 a week as contributions beginning January 1, 1950, so that our manpower should not be depleted by further lay-offs at a time when we needed all possible help to meet the demands imposed upon the Council by the increasing battle to win the peace. The present members of our Staff not before mentioned you should know: Belle Checkanover, Bertha Korenman, Helen Newberg, Mary Stein, Herbert Weiss and Hilda Zacharia.

We shall reserve for introduction into the agenda of the Annual Meeting all recommendations concerning the future policy and program of the organization. We call upon you to peruse this report in order that, to the greatest degree, the members of the National Council rather than the Officers and Staff may offer the recommendations and make the decisions concerning the future. You move among many people, you sense their attitude toward the issue of American-Soviet relations. You are in position to make an objective appraisal of the Council and to guide it into channels of greatest usefulness.

These are times freighted with danger and impending catastrophe, yet pregnant with possibilities for agreement permitting peaceful co-existence and mutually advantageous cooperation among the nations of the world. The Council's opportunities are greater than ever before. Together we must meet the challenge!

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REPORT TO THE MEMBERSHIP BY THE BOARD
AND OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP
AT THE ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP MEETING, MARCH 30, 1950

In accordance with the provisions of Article V, Section 4 of the By-Laws, the Board and Officers of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship respectfully submit the following report.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Council now consists of the following named individuals:

Louis Adamic
Milford, N. J.

**Mildred Adler
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Benjamin Algase
New York, N. Y.

Harland H. Allen
Chicago, Ill.

Sholem Asch
New York, N. Y.

*Theodore Bayer
New York, N. Y.

**Theodor S. Behre
New Orleans, La.

Mary McLeod Bethune
Washington, D. C.

Nick Bez
Seattle, Wash.

Dr. Henry L. Bibby
Kingston, N. Y.

**A. H. Billstein
Toledo, O.

Simon Breines
Long Island City, N. Y.

**Richard Burlingame
Woodstock, N. Y.

**Louis Carl
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Abraham Chapman,
New York, N. Y.

**Dorothy Bushnell Cole
Chicago, Ill.

Aaron Copland
Palisades, N. Y.

Norman Corwin
New York, N. Y.

*John O. Crane
Woods Hole, Mass.

**Sylvia E. Crane
Woods Hole, Mass.

*John W. Darr, Jr.
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Leo M. Davidoff
New York, N. Y.

Jo Davidson
Paris, France

Hugh DeLacy
Cleveland, O.

**Freda Diamond
New York, N. Y.

Dorothy Douglas
Northampton, Mass.

*Muriel Draper
New York, N. Y.

Dr. Robert H. Ellis
Portland, Ore.

**Virginia W. Epstein
Flushing, L. I.

**Tillman Erb
Denver, Colo.

*Henry Pratt Fairchild
New York, N. Y.

Robert D. Feild
New Orleans, La.

Frederick V. Field
New York, N. Y.

**Sara Frank
New York, N. Y.

Elizabeth Frazier
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. W. Horsley Gantt
Baltimore, Md.

Mabel F. Gifford
San Francisco, Calif.

*B. Z. Goldberg
New York, N. Y.

**Benjamin Goltsholl
Bronx, N. Y.

**William Gordon
Denver, Colo.

*Shirley Graham
St. Albans, N. Y.

*Harry Grundfest
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn
Hartford, Conn.

**Charles A. Hill
Detroit, Mich.

**Elsa Hoppenfeld
New York, N. Y.

**Kenneth de P. Hughes
Cambridge, Mass.

Langston Hughes
New York, N. Y.

*W. A. Hunton
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Minneola P. Ingersoll
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Raymond C. Ingersoll
New York, N. Y.

**Anna Bushwick Jacquier
New York, N. Y.

Robert W. Kenny
Los Angeles, Calif.

*John A. Kingsbury
Shady, N. Y.

*Leo Krzycki
Milwaukee, Wisc.

*Corliss Lamont
New York, N. Y.

* Member of the Board of Directors

** New Member of the National Council, elected since last Annual Meeting.

- more -

**Margaret I. Lamont
New York, N. Y.

William W. Lancaster
New York, N. Y.

**John Howard Lawson
San Fernando, Calif.

*Samuel B. Leavin
New York, N. Y.

Ada Nicola Leffingwell
Cleveland, O.

Dr. Robert L. Leslie
New York, N. Y.

**Ray Lev
New York, N. Y.

**Max Levin
New York, N. Y.

**Dr. Frances Levitt
Bronx, N. Y.

Mrs. Karl Paul Link
Madison, Wisc.

**Oliver S. Loud
Yellow Springs, O.

**William M. Mandel
New York, N. Y.

**Helen Mangold
New York, N. Y.

**John Marsalka
New Haven, Conn.

**Ella Marshak
Bronx, N. Y.

*George Marshall
New York, N. Y.

*Howard McKenzie
New York, N. Y.

**Mary Jane Melish
Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Wm. Howard Melish
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Minnie Meltzer
Springfield, Mass.

*John E. Middleton
New York, N. Y.

Saul Mills
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Judge Stanley Moffatt
Huntington Park, Cal.

**Elizabeth Moos
Boston, Mass.

*Richard Morford
New York, N. Y.

*William Morris, Jr.
New York, N. Y.

*Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton
Salt Lake City, Utah

**Reva Mucha
Los Angeles, Calif.

**George Murphy, Jr.
New York, N. Y.

Frederick N. Myers
New York, N. Y.

**Berenice Noar
New York, N. Y.

**Stanley Nowak
Detroit, Mich.

*Henry N. Noyes
Chicago, Ill.

**Gertrude Noyes
Chicago, Ill.

Frederick D. Patterson
Tuskegee Inst., Ala.

**Wm. L. Patterson
New York, N. Y.

*Dr. Emily Pierson
Cromwell, Conn

Dr. F. M. Pottenger
Monrovia, Calif.

Adam C. Powell
New York, N. Y.

Carl Randau
Madison, Conn.

Anton Refregier
Woodstock, N. Y.

*R. A. Resika
New York, N. Y.

*Curtis Ritter
New York, N. Y.

*Holland Roberts
Palo Alto, Calif.

**Eslanda Robeson
Enfield, Conn.

Col. Raymond Robins
Brooksville, Fla.

Edward G. Robinson
Beverly Hills, Calif.

Sidney Roger
San Francisco, Calif.

Harold J. Rome
New York, N. Y.

**Helen Rosenman
Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Annette Rubinstein
New York, N. Y.

**Maud Russell
New York, N. Y.

**Mrs. Bela Schick
New York, N. Y.

Frederick L. Schuman
Williamstown, Mass.

**Arthur Schutzer
New York, N. Y.

**John Anthony Scott
Amherst, Mass.

*Joseph P. Selly
New York, N. Y.

M. B. Sherman
Chicago, Ill.

Herman Shumlin
New York, N. Y.

**Max Siegel
Bronx, N. Y.

*Edwin S. Smith
Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Jessica Smith
New York, N. Y.

*William B. Spofford
Tunkhannock, Pa.

*Vilhjalmur Stefansson
New York, N. Y.

**Leon Straus
New York, N. Y.

**Henry Supak
Minneapolis, Minn.

**Judge Edward P. Totten
Minneapolis, Minn.

**Elsie H. Tyndale
New York, N. Y.

**Marion Ulmer
Denver, Colo.

* Member of the Board of Directors.

** New Member of the National Council, elected since last Annual Meeting.

*Mary van Kleeck
Woodstock, N. Y.

Alma Vessells
New York, N. Y.

**Clara M. Vincent
Chattanooga, Tenn.

*Craig S. Vincent
Denver, Colo

*Max Weber
Great Neck, N. Y.

Robert B. Whyte
Cleveland, O.

Dr. Gregory Zilboorg
New York, N. Y.

* Member of the Board of Directors.

** New Member of the National Council, elected since last Annual Meeting.

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OFFICERS

The Officers of the organization are as follows:

Chairman - - - - - - - - - - -Dr. John A. Kingsbury

Vice-Chairman - - - - - - - -William Morris, Jr.

Secretary - - - - - - - - - -Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild

Acting Treasurer - - - - - - -Dr. John A. Kingsbury

Executive Director - - - - - -Richard Morford

Administrative Secretary - - -Theodore Bayer

Resigned as Vice-Chairman since last Annual Meeting - Prof. Arthur Upham Pope

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Members Added:

Shirley Graham
Harry Grundfest
W. A. Hunton
Arthur W. Moulton
Henry N. Noyes
Curtis Ritter
Holland Roberts
Max Weber

Members Resigned:

Zlatko Balokovic
Albert C. Dieffenbach
Philip J. Jaffe
Arthur Upham Pope
Alma Vessells

NATIONAL COUNCIL

Members Resigned:

Zlatko Balokovic
Cyril Bath
Howard Bay
Mrs. Louis Bloch
William Card
Herbert Davis
Albert C. Dieffenbach
Leslie C. Dunn
Marion Hathway
Lillian Hellman
Philip J. Jaffe
Mrs. Lionel C. Perera
Arthur Upham Pope
Reid Robinson
Thomas L. Harris

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

SEVEN YEARS

of the

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

by

MISS JESSICA SMITH

Editor, Soviet Russia Today

24-19-1

Foreword

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship was organized in 1943 to bring about better relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. We hold that understanding and cooperation between these two greatest countries of the earth constitute today the foundation-stone of enduring world peace and the chief safeguard against atomic destruction.

In the cultivation of friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union, the National Council has been working with single-minded determination for seven long, hard years, notwithstanding our unwarranted listing in the recent years by the Attorney General of the United States as subversive. Since becoming National Chairman of the Council I have had ample opportunity to verify my previous impression that there never has been the slightest ground for including the National Council on such a list. I have never been associated with a more patriotic group of men and women than I have met on the Board of Directors. Never in my fifty years' experience in social welfare and public service have I known more steadfast and courageous leadership, professional and voluntary, than I have found in the National Council, nor greater devotion to American ideals than I have found both on the Board and in the Staff.

I commend Miss Smith's admirable summary of "Seven Years of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship", prepared at my request for presentation to members of the National Council in anticipation of our Annual Meeting on March 30, 1950. I commend it to those who have long been loyal members of the Council, and especially to its new members, and to friends of peace everywhere who surely must be awakening to the realization that, in the words of Albert Einstein: "The idea of achieving security through national armament is, at the present state of military technique, a disastrous illusion";

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and that without friendship between the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. we cannot hope to build peace in the world. We shall remain steadfast in opposition to an armaments race and more of the cold war. Our patriotic business is friendship and peace.

— Dr. John A. Kingsbury
National Chairman

* * * * * * * * *

The wartime alliance of the United States and the Soviet Union, and the great wave of admiration and gratitude that spread over this country as a result of the heroic exploits of the Red Army and the whole Soviet people against our common enemy, created conditions for a more broadly based organization designed to promote friendship between the two countries than had ever existed before. For it became increasingly clear to the American people that friendly relations were essential to the highest national interests of our country, both to insure victory over fascism and a peaceful and democratic postwar world.

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Out of this situation grew the first Congress of American-Soviet Friendship, held in New York City November 7-8, 1942. The initiative for this Congress was taken by members of the American Council on Soviet Relations, who were joined in calling for it by a much wider group. With the active help of Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to Moscow, an extensive list of sponsors was obtained, headed by Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, and including numerous leading Government officials, members of the Diplomatic Corps, Senators and Congressmen, State and City officials and a roster of the country's most distinguished figures in the field of business and law, labor, religion, the arts and sciences and public affairs.

Panel sessions on science, culture, labor and other topics, with the participation of people of the highest professional standing, stressed the need for American-Soviet cooperation in the fields discussed. The Congress culminated in a great "Salute to our Russian Ally" at Madison Square Garden, at which Henry A. Wallace, then Vice-President of the United States, and Maxim Litvinov, Soviet Ambassador in Washington, were the principal speakers. Similar rallies were held in fifty American cities during the same period.

This Congress created the precedent for annual Madison Square Garden meetings on the anniversary of the founding of the Soviet State and of the establishment of American-Soviet diplomatic relations, as well as on other occasions, which during the war years and for the period immediately thereafter, provided a platform where Soviet representatives in this country and high American officials, as well as leading spokesmen of labor, culture and other fields could appear together and so strengthen the ties of friendship between the two nations.

The formal establishment of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship took place on March 6, 1943, when its predecessor organization went out of existence. While it was not to be expected that all the sponsors of the Congress would associate themselves with a permanent organization, 175 distinguished Americans agreed to become sponsors of the Council.

The general objects of the organization were to strengthen friendly relations between the United States and the Soviet Union through the promotion of better understanding between them as essential to victory in the war against the Axis powers and to the establishment of world-wide democracy and enduring peace.

To this end the work of the organization during the war years was carried on with Dr. Corliss Lamont as its first Chairman and under the able executive direction, first, of Alice P. Barrows and, later, Edwin S. Smith, along the following main lines: - - - - Over-all political and educational work to clarify the main issues in the relations between the two countries and provide

the factual basis to promote understanding and further the war effort; organization of groups throughout the country to carry on the work in local communities and servicing of these groups by the national organization; establishment of cultural committees with the object of promoting fruitful exchange between groups of similar interest in the two countries, thus widening the base of friendly relations between the two peoples.

The national political and educational work was developed through the medium of meetings, conferences throughout the country, the issuance of statements on special issues and the publication of pamphlets on various aspects of the relations between the two countries and different phases of Soviet life. Through such media the mutuality of the interests of the two countries both in the aims of the war and in the organization of the postwar world was always stressed. Strong support was continually given to the Roosevelt policies of maintaining and strengthening cordial relations both during and following the war. Slanderous statements about the U.S.S.R. and its aims, tending to divide the allies, were answered. Tendencies of reactionary groups in this country and abroad to weaken the wartime alliance were opposed. An example of the latter was the constant stress on the need of opening a second front, opposed by such groups here and in Great Britain, although the representatives of the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain had mutually agreed upon the need of such a course in order to hasten victory.

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During the war years and immediately thereafter the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship greatly extended its influence through the country, and had some forty local councils or committees directly affiliated or working with it. These groups it serviced with a speakers' bureau, with its publications and with its very active exhibits section. Such services were extended to many other groups, and exhibits of various phases of Soviet life received through the courtesy of Voks (The U.S.S.R. Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries) were circulated to many museums, educational institutions, libraries and so on, as well as exhibits of Soviet children's books, Soviet graphic art and others.

The various cultural and special interest groups established at that time included an Artists' Committee, an Architects' Committee, a Dance Committee, a Music Committee, a Theatre Committee, a Science Committee and an Education Committee. The Science Committee which was at first affiliated with the Council, subsequently set up an independent organization, and the Music Committee later established an independent American-Soviet Music Society. The American-Soviet Medical Society was from the beginning an entirely independent entity, but had its origin in the panel on medicine at the first Congress of American-Soviet Friendship.

The Committees engaged the interest and active participation of some of the most outstanding Americans in their respective fields. They functioned actively in sending to the Soviet Union examples of American work and in making Soviet cultural and scientific achievements known to the American people.

The end of the war, which had been anticipated as a period of continuing and strengthening the Council's work on a basis leading to a mutually advantageous consolidation of the friendly ties between the two countries on all levels, brought a very different situation. After the death of Roosevelt, his policy of friendship and cooperation was replaced by a policy of "containment" and cold war and was accompanied by an intensification of anti-Soviet propaganda. A worsening of the relations between the two countries was bound to result. The work of the Council, now more important than ever to the welfare of our country and peace, encountered the gravest obstacles.

The official hostility of the Administration to the Soviet Union, and hence to any group in this country advocating friendship, meant that no longer was it possible to secure the cooperation of important government spokesmen and leaders of national organizations in the work of the Council. The poisonous propaganda of press and radio infected many people who had previously cooperated with the Council. Despite the lack of official American participation, Soviet representatives in this country continued to demonstrate their concern for friendship, and responded graciously to gestures of friendship by representatives of the American people. The Council has been honored by the presence at dinners and meetings in the last few years of Andrei Vyshinsky, Andrei Gromyko, V. A. Zorin, Alexander A. Panyushkin and other Soviet officials. At a Madison Square Garden

meeting it welcomed to this country the Soviet writers Ilya Ehrenburg, Konstantin Simonov and the late Major General Mikhail Galaktianov, and greeted Soviet visitors on other occasions.

The efforts of the Un-American Committee to brand as disloyal all work for the promotion of friendly relations between the two countries led to the citation, trial and conviction for contempt of Congress of the Council's Executive Director, Richard Morford, for refusing to turn over to the Committee the records of the Council, including names of contributors, on the ground that its work is in no way un-American or subversive, but motivated by the highest patriotic considerations, and therefore not subject to investigation by the Committee. This case is now being appealed to the United States Supreme Court. The time and money required for defense against this unwarranted attack naturally created difficulties in the work of the Council, but did not result, as its instigators hoped, in any slackening of the Council's effort in pursuing its program. Nor was the inclusion of the Council on the Attorney General's list of "subversive organizations", while likewise creating new obstacles and frightening away a certain amount of support, permitted to have the intended result of driving the Council out of business. The Council is making a legal fight against this listing before the United States Supreme Court also.

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All these things have necessitated a change in emphasis and a reorganization of the Council's work. Several of the committees listed above have become inactive, although many of the individuals connected with them remain Council supporters. The cold war created a climate in which many of the professional people found themselves prevented from carrying on their own professional work if they remained active in promotion of American-Soviet understanding. Others fell prey to the anti-Soviet propaganda, and no longer understood the need for friendly relations. Opportunities for exchange of materials between the two countries diminished. Representatives of Soviet culture found they could not visit this country without registering as "foreign agents" or were refused visas altogether. Quite naturally, under such circumstances, the Soviet Union could not have been expected to open its doors wide to representatives of this country. Work in the cultural field has consequently been greatly reduced, although not abandoned, and the search continues for ways to revive it.

The National Council has thus had to concentrate its work in the postwar years more and more on the political issues involved in the relations between the countries. Instead of lending all possible support to government policies directed toward strengthened relations and helping to provide the widest possible support for these policies among the people, as was the situation during the wartime alliance, it has been necessary to pursue a course of opposing government policies which have caused a progressive deterioration in relations, and to mobilize popular support for such opposition and for a return to a policy of friendship.

This active political work began with a campaign of protest following the Fulton, Missouri, speech of Winston Churchill, calling for an Anglo-American alliance against the Soviet Union. A public protest meeting was held in New York followed by meetings in a number of other cities, and the publication of leaflets and statements.

As the Churchill policy became the policy of the United States Government, the Council spoke out vigorously against a course that could not but endanger both American interests and world peace. In its statements and publications the Council exposed, by factual presentation of the realities of Soviet domestic and foreign policies, the falsity of the claim that our country or any other was threatened by Soviet aggression, direct or indirect. The Council has consistently taken the position that there are no issues between the two countries that could not be settled to mutual advantage, and offered constructive proposals for improvement of American-Soviet relations, always including appeals that our government take steps for high level negotiations to resolve outstanding differences between the two countries, and make sincere efforts to reach agreement through the United Nations instead of using the world body to sharpen East-West differences.

The Council opposed the Truman Doctrine when it was initiated and at every step in its implementation, as representing armed intervention in the affairs of other nations, and giving support to reactionary groups.

During the summer and fall of 1948, the Council carried on a nationwide "Roll Call for Peace" enrolling thousands of signatures under a demand for an end to the cold war and negotiations for peace.

The Council played a most active part in warning of the dangers of the North Atlantic Pact and the corollary foreign arms aid program, stimulating and mobilizing popular sentiment against these measures. Officers of the Council presented arguments against the Truman Doctrine, the North Atlantic Pact and the Foreign Arms Aid appropriation in personal testimony before the Senate and House Foreign Affairs Committees and were instrumental in getting hearings for representatives of other groups before these Committees.

The Council has constantly called for the upholding of the Potsdam Agreement, and opposed the steps leading to the splitting of Germany and the rebirth of Nazism, militarism and the Ruhr cartels, presenting at each point detailed analyses of where American policies were leading.

In its constructive proposals, the Council has constantly stressed the need for developing trade relations, pointing out the mutual advantages to be derived by both countries from expanded trade, and the special benefit such a course would have in solving America's unemployment problem. It has pointed out the failures of the Marshall Plan to achieve its announced purpose of bringing recovery to Europe, and the disastrous effects of present trade restrictions against the U.S.S.R. and the Eastern European Democracies on both American and world economy.

In December, 1949, the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship called an Eastern Seaboard Conference on American-Soviet Relations to map out minimum constructive proposals for a reorientation of U.S. foreign policy, on which wide agreement could be secured. In panel and general sessions the main issues in the relations between the two countries were set forth, as well as factual information on internal Soviet policies to increase understanding of the basic concern of the U.S.S.R. for peace, and to strengthen the case for the possibility and necessity of co-existence of the Socialist and Capitalist systems. The main conclusions of the Conference were embodied in a resolution calling for agreement and action on this minimum program:

> Strengthening the United Nations through the scrapping of aggressive blocs and pacts. Patient and endless search for agreed-upon solutions, serving the interests of all member nations and the maintenance of peace.
>
> Renewed effort for agreement through direct American-Soviet negotiations on all issues that divide us.
>
> Constructive economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union, the Eastern European democracies and China, with early recognition of the new Chinese People's Republic.
>
> General reduction of armaments and an end to war preparations and propaganda and all policies heightening the danger of war.
>
> An international convention for destruction of all atom bombs, the outlawing of atomic warfare, and the beginning of peaceful atomic competition.

To this program has been added a demand for banning the H-bomb and renewed calls for negotiations, following President Truman's decision on the hydrogen bomb and statements by the President and Secretary of State opposing any new efforts to reach agreement with the U.S.S.R. and insisting that our country must pursue a course based on superior force alone. These recent Administration moves have begun to meet sharp opposition in official circles and have brought forth unprecedented public protest. Leading scientists and churchmen, the rank and file of labor organized in the National Labor Peace Conference, and wide sections of the public both in organized groups and individually, are joining the nationwide protest against the present course of our government, and calling

for renewed efforts for peace. From many quarters are heard proposals similar to those initiated by the National Council. This affords new opportunities for the Council to increase its efforts toward American-Soviet understanding.

It should be noted that the influence of the Council's work for American-Soviet understanding and peace has had an impact far beyond its own organizational work. The two visits which Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, has made to this country on the initiative and through the active efforts of the Council, were especially notable in bringing the message of American-Soviet friendship and peace to very large groups in many cities and made an important contribution in the development of a real peace movement in this country.

In addition to its efforts in relation to official administration policies, the Council has been constantly on the alert to answer the various types of anti-Soviet propaganda designed to whip up hatred of the U.S.S.R. and fan the war hysteria in our country. Thus, for example, basing itself on the United Nations' resolution against war propaganda, it carried on an extensive campaign against the warmongering film "The Iron Curtain" through public protests, leaflets, statements, organization of picket lines around theatres showing it. This campaign was undoubtedly effective in creating public awareness of the real implications of the film and curtailing its distribution.

There are at present active local groups of the Council outside of New York functioning in Boston and other Massachusetts cities; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Los Angeles, California; and several others. The extent of the Council's field activities cannot be gauged by the number of affiliated groups alone. The Council is in steady contact with some 1,700 key leaders throughout the country who receive the action proposals sent out at frequent intervals. These peace leaders and workers in many communities have come to rely on the Council's recommendations as providing practical avenues for peace action, and they depend on the supporting factual and interpretive data as vital ammunition in their work, helping to fill the gaps in popular understanding due to meager coverage of foreign news in the local press and the distorted nature of what does reach them.

There is also a wide coverage of meetings held by other organizations, educational institutions and ad hoc groups in many cities by speakers sent out on national tours under Council auspices.

New York City itself has ten groups functioning actively in the different boroughs. These groups perform exceptionally valuable services both in lending strength to national work and in carrying on community functions of their own. They are extremely helpful in raising finances.

The publications division of the Council lays the basis for all its political and educational work. The bi-weekly printed "Reporter on American-Soviet Relations" was frequently quoted by commentators and the press. For financial reasons, and in order to respond more quickly to immediate issues, this has been replaced by mimeographed Fact Sheets and Reports-on-the-News which go to some 5,000 persons regularly, and to considerably larger numbers in special cases, providing basic factual and interpretive material for Council leadership as well as numerous other groups and individuals.

The Council also has distributed a sizeable collection of basic pamphlets on American-Soviet relations and various phases of Soviet life published over the years, as well as useful publications of other organizations on related subjects. These include such subjects as "Soviet Children and Their Care", "Organized Labor in the U.S.S.R.", "Religion Today in the U.S.S.R.", "The Soviet Constitution", "The U.S.S.R. in the Postwar World", "The Soviet Union - A Family of Nations", "The U.S.S.R. - Basic Facts" and numerous others. A new pamphlet on Soviet Education is now in process of publication. It issues mass distribution leaflets on currently vital subjects. (The latest is on the H-bomb). The Council also makes extensive use of the magazine Soviet Russia Today as an educational medium, promoting its circulation through its local groups, meetings, etc.

The Exhibits Department of the Council has been functioning continuously, utilizing mainly pictorial material from VOKS, adapted to American needs, adding

pictorial and textual material prepared by the Department itself. These exhibits include material on Soviet progress in various fields, on the nationalities of the U.S.S.R., on education, mother and child care, women, trade unions, industries, elections, religion, science and various cultural subjects. While the cold war has diminished the demand for these, they are still widely circulated. Exhibits are frequently used in meeting halls, telling the story of Soviet life in pictures in conjunction with speakers discussing the issues of American-Soviet relations and peace. This department has also facilitated the use of Soviet films at meetings and has employed film strips on the U.S.S.R. prepared here in the United States.

The educational services formerly carried on by the Education Committee have now been added to the work of the Exhibit Department, which answers questions and provides study outlines and educational material for schools and colleges. A special packet of basic teaching material has had considerable success among teachers. The department has also prepared and published bibliographies on the Soviet Union in pamphlet form which are widely used.

The Committee of Women has since the war been one of the most active Council groups. This Committee has served a dual purpose - that of stimulating the interest of women in American-Soviet relations in terms of their own special interests and particularly engaging the attention of women through their basic concern for peace. At the same time this Committee has provided a permanent corps of devoted women workers ready at all times to give volunteer service in promoting the general activities of the Council.

Among the most important activities of the Women's Committee has been the establishment of radio listening posts throughout the country. Women in many states have undertaken to listen to the radio and help to organize protests against falsehoods and slanders broadcast against the U.S.S.R. and war-inciting programs. The Committee of Women has also carried on a correspondence project with the assistance of the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee, through which numerous letters have been exchanged between American and Soviet women, some of which have been published in a popular pamphlet "Dear Unknown Friend". A similar correspondence project is being carried on between students of the two countries facilitated by the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee.

While the cold war has inevitably resulted in many casualties among the original sponsors of the Council, a considerable number of them have continued to support the Council's work. The basic corps of devoted workers making up the Board of Directors has remained practically intact, with few resignations. The membership of the National Council is in process of being enlarged and strengthened. The officers and the staff of the Council give themselves unreservedly to the Council's work, refusing to be stampeded by the unjust persecutions of those who try to undermine the work. Corliss Lamont, first Chairman of the National Council, remains an active member of its Board of Directors, as does the Reverend William Howard Melish who succeeded Mr. Lamont as Chairman. Both are constantly on call for speaking tours and other services.

Presently the Council enjoys the distinguished leadership of Dr. John A. Kingsbury as Chairman, Mr. William Morris, Jr., as Vice-Chairman, Professor Henry Pratt Fairchild, as Secretary. Supported by the Board members and with the day by day guidance of the Council's work by Executive Director, Richard Morford, and Administrative Secretary, Theodore Bayer, the able department heads and their technical helpers, the Council plans to continue and intensify its efforts for better American-Soviet relations as the key both to the security and well-being of our own country and to world-wide peace.

* - * - *- * -

uopwa 19-91

[1950]

NOT MY *Liberty* BUT *Ours*

21-18

Dear Friend:

On Tuesday, August 29, I entered the District Prison in Washington to serve a three month sentence for contempt of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

I have no fear, my friend, of the discomforts of the three months of my prison term. That is not my prime concern, though certainly I long to be out in the air, walking among the

crowds of my city, to hear the friendly voices of my friends and associates and to enjoy the love and warmth of my home and my family, to be active and useful.

But it is not just the Rev. Richard Morford, a Presbyterian minister, that has been jailed.

I am here as the Executive Director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an organization that has consistently spoken, petitioned and fought for cooperation between the two greatest powers on earth. We have been convicted now for the crime of having supported President Roosevelt's policy of amity with the Soviet Union, and continuing to support that policy since his death. We are war prisoners of the Cold War.

What specifically was the cause of my contempt citation?

On November 12, 1945 the Committee on Un-American Activities first asked for "a list of the names of those who have donated to your organization, and the amount of each donation, together with a list of the organization's expenditures by name and amount for the past twelve months."

Four months later, in March, 1946, I refused to comply with this request and was subsequently cited for contempt.

At that time the House Committee was a premature advocate of the Cold War.

On November 14, 1945, three days after the first demand for names by the House Committee, the National Council's Madison Square Garden rally was addressed by Dean Acheson, then Under-Secretary of State, and received warm messages from President Truman, General Eisenhower, Admiral King and Secretary of War Patterson.

Since that time, however, the Cold War policy then urged by the House Un-American Activities Committee has become official U.S. Government policy.

My arrest has new significance today.

The danger to democracy is always grave when the right of citizens to band together in organizations and petition is endangered by a Congressional committee with the power to conduct inquisitions, to slander, to defame and intimidate; when, in the words of Chief Justice Vinson, "the way is open to force disclosure of attitudes on all manner of social, economic, moral and political issues."

In time of war hysteria, this danger is increased many fold.

Today, in the light of my case, we must ask—
Is the right to speak and petition for peace, to avoid atomic war and the destruction of our country and of the world to be curbed and suppressed as subversive and Un-American?

No, we answer!

Fostering American-Soviet friendship, far from being subversive, is akin to fostering the right to live, to existence itself.

I am alarmed, friends, at the implications of my arrest. I intend to fight, to carry my case to the United States Supreme Court — if necessary — even after my prison sentence is finished.

I am confident in our battle against this attempt of governmental authority to outlaw voices for peace. The peace movement of the world embraces hundreds of millions, including millions in our own country. These voices will not, cannot, be stifled.

I, along with other victims of the Un-American Activities Committee, am in the crucial center of the struggle for peace. My case is a case for peace, for the right to differ with those who preach the inevitability of war and of atomic destruction.

I ask you to take action.

We have petitioned the U. S. Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari, that is to grant us a hearing on the merits of the case. Write to the U. S. Supreme Court, Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C. to urge that the writ of certiorari be granted so that all the constitutional implications of this case can be reviewed.

While I am in prison, I cannot speak to you directly. Let it not be necessary for me to approach you face to face. Let us join together in confidence. I need more than your silent sympathy and agreement.

An immediate vicious result of these attacks is the wasting of important and limited funds. Please send whatever you can to our National Chairman, Dr. John A. Kingsbury, Room 803, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City so that our organization may continue and strengthen its work for peaceful co-existence of the United States and the Soviet Union.

Richard Morford

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

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Dr. John A. Kingsbury

VICE-CHAIRMAN
William Morris, Jr.

SECRETARY
Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
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24-201

April 7, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Leaving New York today on a Southern trip, Dr. Kingsbury has asked me to write you on his behalf.

Dr. Kingsbury is hopeful that you will accept the invitation extended recently by the Board of Directors to become a member of our National Council.

As explained in our invitation this is an extraordinary membership. The "National Council" when used in this sense refers to the official central body of this organization established under our by-laws. The authority for policy and the broad direction of our program rests with this group.

As a body it meets infrequently - three times in a year. The Board of Directors carries the Council's policies into action between meetings.

But by keeping Council members in steady contact with the activities of the organization, by presenting the questions concerning prospective programs and campaigns, the Council members are able to give invaluable advice and greatly assist the work. In turn they are asked to be "ambassadors" who make sympathetic interpretation of the Council activities to their friends.

We would be gratified to report to the next meeting of the Board on April 20th that you accept invitation to membership in this important body.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc
uopwa 19-91

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Max Weber

24-20-3

April 18, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of Dr. Kingsbury and the Board of Directors, let me express our gratitude that you have accepted our invitation to take a place on the National Council.

New strength has come to our organization by the addition of a number of persons recently to the official family. You will take note of the acceptances which came in up to the time of our Annual Meeting on March 30th, in a list which I am sending you under separate cover.

We cannot afford to bury new National Council members under a load of printed matter. Nonetheless, I believe you would want to see the documents connected with the Annual Meeting on March 30th -- a historical report in the form of an article by Jessica Smith, the Director's annual report, and the financial statements submitted at that time. May I speak quite sharply to say that the Director's report and particularly the financial statements are for your private information and are not in any way to be reproduced or circulated.

Additional material which I am sending bears on the U. S. Supreme Court action in the contempt cases and includes Action Directives sent to our selected field contacts which number about 1,700 outside of New York City at this time.

At every point we covet your questions and your suggestions concerning the conduct of our work.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc
uopwa 19-91

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

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24-20-2

May 15, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We shall not longer postpone the collection of dues from the members of our official central body -- The National Council.

The amount is $5.00 payable each year at annual meeting time in late March, according to by-laws. Dues paid now will carry you to March, 1951.

That our treasury is low, we would not deny. The receipt of dues from our 135 official members, of whom you are one, would be a substantial help at this time.

Will you send your check in the enclosed envelope - and soon?

If you have some suggestions to make concerning the Council's program and will put these in with your check, your officers will be doubly grateful.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Morford

Richard Morford
Executive Director

RM:bc
uopwa 19-91
enc.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP, INC.

114 east 32nd street • new york 16, n. y. • murray hill 3-2080

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Max Weber

Monday - July 3, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois,

You recall that our Executive Director, Richard Morford, was convicted in Federal Court two years ago for contempt of Congress for his failure to produce the list of our contributors and other records upon demand of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Mr. Morford's resistance rested upon the conviction that there was no activity of the National Council which was in any way un-American or subversive or which was not fully protected by the Constitution and that the Committee, therefore, had no justifiable basis for bringing our organization within its purview.

On April 10, 1950, the U. S. Supreme Court to which we finally brought our appeal reversed the decision of the lower courts because of error in procedure in the original trial. This decision, in effect, sent the case back for re-trial.

On the past Friday, June 30, the District Court in Washington again found Mr. Morford guilty. To keep faith with the fundamental principle of the right to speak and work for peace, free from the charge of disloyalty and un-Americanism, Mr. Morford and the National Council are determined again to appeal the case on constitutional grounds.

Sentence will be pronounced on Friday, July 7. The Court is bound to impose both jail sentence and fine. The serious problem is that of securing bail so Mr. Morford may be free during the time required to make the appeal to higher courts. Otherwise he may serve months of time before the appeal can be heard since the higher courts are in recess in the summer time. The request for bail seems reasonable and fair.

Yet the Government contends there is not substantial basis for appeal and, therefore, bail should be refused and the serving of sentence should begin immediately. We contend that the Supreme Court has so far failed to pass on the fundamental issues in our case and in the other cases of contempt of the Un-American Activities Committee.

I call upon you to take an action that is entirely appropriate - an action, I am certain, that will secure the respectful consideration of the Court.

I urge you to write the Honorable James W. Morris, Justice of the Federal District Court in Washington, D.C. He tried the case and in his hands is the power to grant or refuse bail.

Express your own concern which, you will say, you know he shares, for safeguarding the proud heritage of the American people in its Bill of Rights. Advise him that these issues raised in

the case of Mr. Morford are of such fundamental nature as to be worthy of determination by the highest courts of the country. That to further the appeal without imposing extreme burden meantime upon the defendant, you feel that the cause of justice will be served by granting bail to Mr. Morford while the appeal pends. Say that you want to add your strength and support to his favorable consideration of the request for bail.

The matter will be decided on Friday morning, July 7, at 10 A.M. in Washington. If you are willing to add your voice to that of other distinguished men and women, your communication to Judge Morris should move quickly to reach him safely by Thursday, July 6; sooner would be better.

We shall all be grateful for your action. It would seem to us to be in support of our best traditions of justice and to aid the re-determination of fundamental rights and individual freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution.

Sincerely yours,

John A. Kingsbury

Dr. John A. Kingsbury
Chairman

JAK:BK
ucpwa/19-91

P.S. I am at my home in the country as this crisis arises. To avoid delay, I am compelled to ask the secretary in the office to affix my signature to this letter.

24-20-9

October 27, 1950

The Committee of Women of
The National Council of American
Soviet Friendship
114 E. 32nd Street, Suite 803
New York, New York

Madames:

I am very sorry not to be able to be present Tuesday evening October 31, at the reception to honor Mrs. Richard Morford. Unfortunately I am broadcasting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:LM

21-20-7

24-20-6 [Natl Council ...]

THE COMMITTEE OF WOMEN OF
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

INVITES YOU TO A RECEPTION

IN HONOR OF

MRS. RICHARD MORFORD

AT THE HOME OF
MR. AND MRS. CORLISS LAMONT
450 RIVERSIDE DRIVE

ON TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31ST, 8 O'CLOCK

R.S.V.P. 114 E. 32ND STREET SUITE 803 MU 3-2080

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

68 WEST WASHINGTON STREET ☆ CHICAGO 2, ILLINOIS ☆ ANDOVER 3-1878

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Executive Director

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SIMON WEXLER
(Partial List)

October 30, 1950

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Peace Information Center
799 Broadway
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We follow your campaign with great interest and hope when the work and strain of it are over, we may have the opportunity of hearing you speak early in December at a mass rally sponsored by our Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

I have just had the privilege of reading your statement "I Speak for Peace." We need to hear your voice in Chicago on this subject. We need to hear what the people of Africa and the Pacific think of the foreign policy of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R.

Your participation at our meeting would be of tremendous importance in clarifying the minds of active workers for peace and for stimulating others to action.

We are in a position to arrange a substantial meeting on Friday, Saturday or Sunday, December 8th, 9th or 10th to suit your convenience. We shall be glad to pay a speaker's fee and all travel expenses.

May we hope for an early and affirmative answer?

Yours sincerely,

Henry H. Noyes

Henry H. Noyes
Executive Director.

uopwa/24

24-7-21

November 22, 1950

Mr. Henry H. Noyes
Executive Director
Chicago Council of
American-Soviet Friendship
68 West Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on vacation and is not expected back in his office until December 1.

I will place your letter and request for him to speak for you before him when he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

34-7-6

November 27, 1950

Mr. Henry H. Noyes
Executive Director
Council of American-Soviet Friendship
68 West Washington Street
Chicago 2, Illinois

Dear Mr. Noyes:

I find your letter of October 30, here as I return to my desk for the first time since November 7.

I regret to say that I cannot undertake any lecture engagements during the month of December, but if you wish to arrange for a lecture after January 1, I would be glad to accept.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

64-7-23

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

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GRANT W. OAKES
THOMAS L. SLATER
SIMON WEXLER
(Partial List)

360

December 20, 1950

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

24-7-10

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of November 27 in which you write that you would be glad to accept an invitation to give a lecture for our Council some time after January 1.

Our next public meeting will be som time late in February or early in March. I will write again in a couple of weeks when we have had an opportunity to make appropriate advance arrangements.

We shall look forward to hearing you in Chicago soon.

Yours very Sincerely,

Henry H. Noyes

Henry H. Noyes.

Sent. Oct. 13, 1950

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Kew Gardens Section

October 10, 1950.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
409 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

On October 17, 1950, the Kew Gardens section of the National Council of Jewish Women is meeting to discuss the qualifications of the candidates who are running for office.

We are most anxious to acquaint our members with your position on the various issues mentioned on the enclosed questionnaire. Will you kindly fill out the forms and return them to me as quickly as possible.

My address is below.

Yours truly,

Mrs Ralph Levitts

Mrs. Ralph Levitts
Chairman of Social Legislation

Mrs. R. B. Levitts
118-80 Metropolitan Ave.
Kew Gardens 15, N. Y.

24-17-12

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions inc.

49 WEST 44 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 7-2161

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FREDERICK L. SCHUMAN
STUDS TERKEL

24-11-28

February 22, 1950

Dear Friend:

Last night I chaired a large public meeting where citizens gathered to listen and participate in a discussion on the H-bomb. Among those participating in the meeting were Dr. Linus Pauling, world famous Chemist, Dr. Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory, and Dr. Philip Morrison, Nuclear Physicist.

This meeting, all of us hope, will be the beginning of a great wave of American public discussion of whether peace will be secured by force of the world's most destructive weapon, or whether the possession of this bomb does not make it mandatory for us to seek any and all other methods for a peaceful settlement of our differences with the Soviet Union.

It is also evident that the H-bomb has caused a ferment throughout the country and it would be my hope that the doubts and fears which at this point many Americans have publicly expressed can be further articulated by the large mass of the American people, so that we may perhaps create a groundswell of American opinion clamoring for a new foreign policy based on survival rather than destruction.

The enclosed statement was endorsed by more than 2500 people at Carnegie Hall last night. Will you join Dr. Pauling, Dr. Shapley and Dr. Philip Morrison, myself and many others - adding your name to the growing list of Americans for a policy that will truly assure peace?

Sincerely,

Colston E. Warne

Colston E. Warne
National Council of the
Arts, Sciences and Professions

uopwa/16
173

129

[Enc.]

RESOLUTION AND PROGRAM OF ACTION

RESOLUTION ON THE HYDROGEN BOMB

Adopted by the National Executive Committee
National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions - February 13, 1950

All the world cries peace — and there is no peace.

In the name of peace our President has ordered the production of the Hydrogen bomb.

In the name of peace our Secretary of State has made it clear that no agreement is possible with the Soviet Union, unless it is dictated by superior American force.

In the name of peace our country is preparing for war.

24-11-29

We of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council declare that we do not want the Hydrogen Bomb. We do not want any bomb - Atomic, Bacteriological, nor even simple TNT. We want an international agreement through the United Nations to outlaw all weapons of mass destruction.

We want peace.

We of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council declare again that an agreement with the Soviet Union is not only possible but absolutely necessary for the world. The need for survival is itself an area for agreement.

We are not alone. Twelve distinguished Atomic scientists as well as the Federation of American Scientists, the Council for the Prevention of War, newspapermen, labor leaders, church leaders, political leaders of every party are recognizing in the current crisis an opportunity to re-examine the entire direction of our foreign policy.

We want peace - not the pretense of peace, but peace itself. We call therefore, for the following three-point program:

1. AN IMMEDIATE OPEN CONGRESSIONAL HEARING ON THE QUESTION OF THE HYDROGEN BOMB.

2. THE IMMEDIATE APPOINTMENT OF A NEW NON-PARTISAN COMMISSION TO RE-EXAMINE THE OUTDATED BARUCH PROPOSALS FOR INTERNATIONAL CONTROL OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

3. AN IMMEDIATE CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION TO DISCUSS UNIVERSAL DISARMAMENT AND AN END TO THE COLD WAR.

WE WANT PEACE!

* * * * *

(This Resolution was endorsed by over 2500 people at a meeting at Carnegie Hall, N.Y., N.Y. on February 13, 1950.)

boro hall mimeo
uopwa
16.173

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions inc.

49 WEST 44 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
MUrray Hill 7-2161

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24-11-30

March 9, 1950

Dear Dr.DuBois;

We are calling a meeting of the National Board for Sunday, March 19th at 1:30 P.M. at headquarters.

For discussion:

I. The National Convention - tentatively planned for April 29th and 30th. Dinner in honor of Dr. Shapley April 28th.

A. National Constitution - Constitution Committee will forward proposed Constitution for your suggestions.

B. Organization and Content of Convention.

II. A.S.P.'s participation in the campaign to defeat the Mundt-Nixon Bill.

III. International Arts Festival - tentative date, early June.

Cordially,

Henry Pratt Fairchild

Henry Pratt Fairchild

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions inc.

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March 31, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Advertising Division of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions would consider it an honor if you would lend your name and approval, and become a sponsor of our Committee to End Discrimination in Advertising ... a committee dedicated to making it possible for Negroes to obtain employment in the advertising field.

Frankly, your name and what it stands for, will be of inestimable value in helping us obtain our goal ... and this goal is, we know, of great importance to you, too.

For two years now the Advertising Division has been conducting an advertising school, and this year scholarships are awarded to Negroes. In addition to this we intend to contact firms and ascertain their position on this question and then we will make available to them the names and backgrounds of qualified Negroes.

The first event of this Committee, and one in which we invite you to participate is a reception to be held Sunday, April 23rd from 3 until 7 p.m. at the home of Horace Titus, 322 East 50th Street in Manhattan. The event will signalize the opening of our campaign and your sponsorship as well as your presence will be an invaluable aid.

Your earliest affirmative response will be greatly appreciated.

Cordially,

Reba Sochis

RS:RS

Reba Sochis, Chairman
Advertising Division

I shall be glad to have my name used as one of the Sponsors for yr com. but cannot commit to be present at your

120

74-11-12

[National Council . . .]

April 4, 1950

Miss Reba Sochis, Chairman
Advertising Division
National Council of the
Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Inc.
49 West 44th Street
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss Sochis:

I shall be glad to be one of the Sponsors for your Committee, but cannot promist to be present April 23.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-11-13

[National Council of the Arts ...]

April 12, 1950

Miss Hannah Dorner
Arts, Sciences and Professions
49 West 44th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Dorner:

You remember that after the Waldorf-Astoria Conference somebody made an analysis of the way in which the Conference had been treated by the Press.

Was that analysis ever published? If so, where can I get it? ~~If it~~ has not been published, would it be possible for me to see the manuscript. I am writing a book on Russia and would like very much to read it over.

I trust you can help me.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions inc.

49 WEST 44 STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
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A.S.P.

April 14, 1950

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STUDS TERKEL

44-11-27

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is a copy of the ANALYSIS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS TREATMENT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA by Henry A. Singer which you requested.

Coincidentally they arrived just last week at our office and we are more than happy to send you a copy. I hope it will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,
Elaine Silverman
Elaine Silverman,
Secretary

120

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions inc.

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STUDS TERKEL

April 22,1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Will you join me and other leaders in the Arts, Sciences and Professions in a Program Committee meeting of the National Convention, to discuss some of the critical problems facing us as citizens and as workers in our own fields.

From this discussion should come a statement on policy and program for the National Council, which, in effect would become a call to the intellectuals of this country and would be presented to the delegates on Saturday for their approval.

The courageous leadership of such prominent scholars and thinkers would give heart to those who are engulfed by fear and hopelessness and would be invaluable in revitalizing the will and courage to fight for what we hold dear.

The meeting will be held in my suite in the Hotel Capitol, Friday, April 28th, at 3:30PM. Please let me know whether or not you can be there.

Sincerely yours,

Harlow Shapley

Harlow Shapley

HS:mr

24-11-9

April 25, 1950

Dr. Harlow Shapley
Chairman
National Council of the
Arts, Sciences, and Professions
49 West 44th Street
New York 18, New York

My dear Dr. Shapley:

I shall try to be present at the meeting Friday, April 28, at 3:30 p.m.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-11-10

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions inc.

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May 4, 1950.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for accepting nomination for the NCASP. We are now pleased to inform you that you were elected as: Vice Chairman of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, Inc.

8-11-50

Sincerely,

Henry Pratt Fairchild
Secretary NCASP

[Nat'l Council of Arts—.]

Req to do article

May 8, 1950

Dear Mrs. Murphy:

Joan tells me she spoke to you about the article which I should like to ask Dr. DuBois to write. Let me give you some details about it.

The Writing and Publishing Division of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions is starting publication of a four-page bulletin, called In Progress, to be sent to its members and friends.

For the leading article of the second issue, we should like very much to have a piece by Dr. DuBois on the general subject of The Negro Writer and Peace, or with a title of his own choice. Because it's a small paper, the length would have to be limited to 750 to 800 words.

As to subject matter, the editorial staff wondered if a generalization could be made (judging by such a paper as The Courier) that the Negro intellectual is especially aware of the colonial struggles going on today and of their importance, and if so whether this would make good material for an article. We also wonder where some of the leading Negro writers are in the world situation today, and why they are not making a contribution to the cause of peace.

If any of this interests Dr. DuBois, fine. If he feels that some other subject is more pertinent to the general topic, we shall be very happy to leave it up to him.

I appreciate very much your bringing this to Dr. DuBois' attention, and I'd be very happy to talk with him about this further if he feels it necessary.

Sincerely,

Jessie Bella

24-E-32-7

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STUDS TERKEL

24-11-26

May 25, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Out of the recent Convention was born a deeper determination to build the national organization; to encourage the growth of new ASP Chapters throughout the country and to supply increased help and guidance to existing chapters.

The Executive Committee, after full discussion last night, decided that it is imperative to fill the post of National Executive Secretary at the earliest possible moment. There is an excellent man available but it would be necessary to set aside a fund to cover his salary for the first few months of his tenure. Those present felt that the National Board should undertake the responsibility for raising the needed funds.

It was the sense of the meeting that each Board Member be asked his opinion of the plan to raise or contribute $60 over a period of months. Consideration was given to the fact that several of our Board Members would find it difficult to raise the $60, but that others might be able to raise a higher sum.

Will you kindly indicate your preference on the enclosed ballot and return it immediately?

Sincerely yours,

Henry Pratt Fairchild

HENRY PRATT FAIRCHILD

A.S.P.

Enc.

[Nat'l Council of Arts, Sciences + Professions]

File ASP

VIRGINIA STEVENS
134 WEST FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK 12, NEW YORK

June 27, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We were very proud to be able to send out the enclosed letter signed by you as honorary chairman of the Writers Division of ASP.

Now I write to ask you if you would chair the rally for Howard on July 13th at the Cornish Arms. The letter was sent out to a hundred leading writers and we hope to have at least a dozen speakers from among them on July 13.

I do hope you will be able to be with us that evening and to be chairman of this most important meeting.

I will telephone your secretary within the next day or two to know your answer.

Sincerely,

Virginia Stevens
for Exec. C
Writers Div. A.S.P.

24-11-17

N.Y.D

National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions inc.

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STUDS TERKEL

Tuesday, June 27th, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois,

All of us here at A. S. P. felt we must express our deepest sympathy with you in your loss. If there is any way in which we can help, please call upon us. Out of the admiration and affection we all bear you, please believe we are heart and soul with you at this difficult time.

Sincerely,

The Board, the Staff and all of us.

120

[NAT. COUNCIL, N.Y. STATE]

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY of NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

NEW YORK CITY BRANCH

NEGRO HISTORICAL RESEARCH FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

GLADYS MacDONALD, Director
459 WEST 144th STREET, NEW YORK CITY
Telephone AUdubon 3-2580

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MRS. PORTIA NICKENS
MRS. ZELMA MIRSKY

2446 - 25-1

Sunday April 16,1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This morning I called my friend, Alpheus Hunton asking his aid in a matter which is causing me much concern. He told me that he would talk to you, but for me to outline this matter for you and perhaps you would be kind enough to see and talk with me.

I shall come to the point Dr. DuBois-with all of my cards on the table.

As my contribution to the librarians of the N.Y. State Council of the Arts and Sciences and professions I volunteered to arrange an informal meeting for Sunday April 23rd. Now, frankly, I do not know whether I have a meeting at all! There have been so many "if's" and's and But's that I see the thing I so wanted to do going right out of the window. I dislike losing faith and face, but that seems to be the case at this time.

Because we had so little money I simply did not have the courage to ask you to talk with us, but now

ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY of NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY

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NEGRO HISTORICAL RESEARCH FINANCIAL CAMPAIGN

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MRS. PORTIA NICKENS
MRS. ZELMA MIRSKY

248-25-2

I have gotten courage and will get the money somehow. This is both a plea and deep appreciation for anything you can do for me.

May I call you on Tuesday, after you have thought this over, to let me know what your thinking has been?

Many, many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

G Gladys MacDonald

Librarian

N.Y. State Council of A.S.P. Librarians' Section

Y O U ARE INVITED

TO MEET AND HEAR

FATHER SHELTON BISHOP

and PEARL PRIMUS

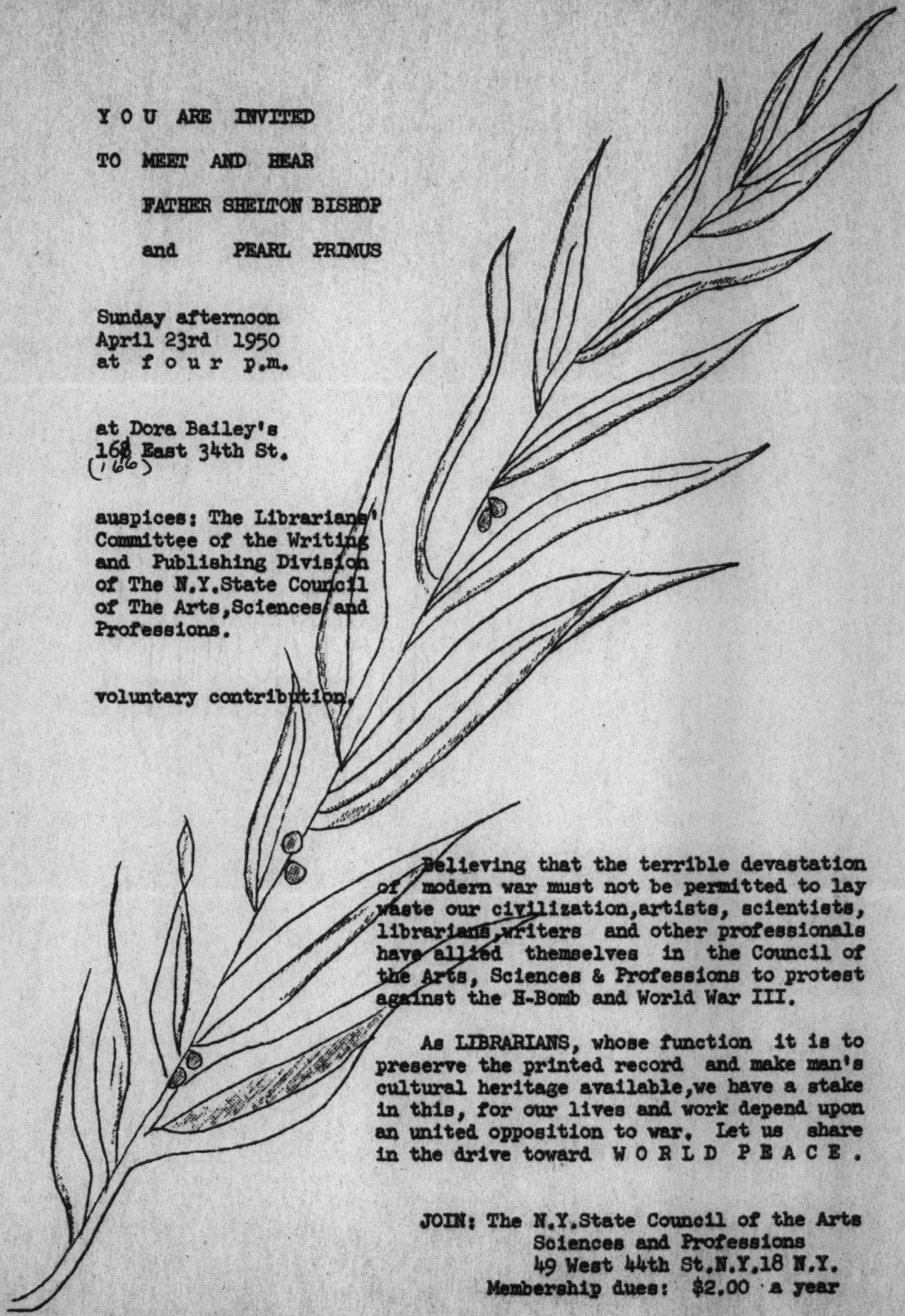
Sunday afternoon
April 23rd 1950
at f o u r p.m.

at Dora Bailey's
168 East 34th St.
(166)

auspices: The Librarians' Committee of the Writing and Publishing Division of The N.Y.State Council of The Arts, Sciences and Professions.

voluntary contribution.

24-b-25-3



Believing that the terrible devastation of modern war must not be permitted to lay waste our civilization, artists, scientists, librarians, writers and other professionals have allied themselves in the Council of the Arts, Sciences & Professions to protest against the H-Bomb and World War III.

As LIBRARIANS, whose function it is to preserve the printed record and make man's cultural heritage available, we have a stake in this, for our lives and work depend upon an united opposition to war. Let us share in the drive toward W O R L D P E A C E .

JOIN: The N.Y.State Council of the Arts
Sciences and Professions
49 West 44th St.N.Y.18 N.Y.
Membership dues: $2.00 a year

A
C
T
I
O
N FLASH!

DEFEND THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR PEACE!

Last week the Department of Justice indicted five members of the disbanded Peace Information Center for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The group is headed by the 83 year old Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, a leader of the Negro people in America and one of the nation's outstanding scholars and educators. The others indicted are Kyrle Elkin, Elizabeth Moos, Abbott Simon and Sylvia Soloff.

This action by the government is an attempt to intimidate all advocates of peace. They have also singled out the leading peace spokesman of the Negro people, for whom another war would only aggravate the already disgraceful conditions of discrimination and unequal justice.

The National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions has said:

> "If this action is not defeated by an aroused public opinion no person or organization whose views on the crucial issue of war and peace differ even in the slightest from the policies of the administration will be safe from imprisonment.
> We oppose this indictment and will make every effort to secure its dismissal. We insist that the Department of Justice stop the prosecution. We call upon all artists, scientists and professionals to join with us in protesting against the action taken by the Federal Government in order to safeguard the right to speak for peace."

21-6-5

PEACE IS NOT ALIEN!

Write or wire your protest to ATTORNEY GENERAL HOWARD MCGRATH, WASHINGTON, D.C.

Send funds for the campaign to:

New York Council of the Arts, Sciences & Professions
49 West 44th St. NYC MU 7 2161

Reg for article

THE PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL OF THE
ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS

1415 LOCUST STREET • PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

November 17, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 W. 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are presently publishing a monthly journal in the city of Philadelphia which has as its aims to define and evaluate the cultural scene and to give the young writers of our community the opportunity to have their works printed.

We have been coming out regularly since September of this year with a circulation of one thousand readers. We are now preparing our December issue and it is about this issue that I write to you.

The December issue will have as its theme, Peace and Christmas. We have planned a symposium viewing the varied sentiments and ideas on Peace from the representative viewpoints of persons in different fields. We would be honored in having your contribution to this symposium, in the form of an article from 500 to 1,000 words. Similar requests have been sent to Mrs. Margaret Maltz; Millard Lampell, author; Reverend Kenneth R. Forbes, Episcopalian minister; Dr. Frank Kai-ming Su, educator; and Clarence E. Pickett, prominent Quaker.

Our publishing date is Monday, December 11, 1950 and an article as outlined above would be greatly appreciated. We realize that this short notice offers you a handicap, but because of the seriousness of this theme for our times we feel that you will do your best in meeting our request.

Sincerely yours,

Sidney Miller

Sidney Miller,
Editor, ASP Journal

SM;sf

Honorary Chairman Robert Morss Lovett; *Chairman* John J. DeBoer; *Chairman of Art* Stefan Heym; *Chairman of Science* Linus Pauling; *Chairman of Professions* Colston E. Warne; *Secretary* Henry Pratt Fairchild; *Treasurer* Stanley Faulkner; *Vice Chairmen* Allan M. Butler, A. J. Carlson, Olin Downes, W. E. B. DuBois, E. Franklin Frazier, Lillian Hellman, Robert W. Kenny, Howard Koch, John Howard Lawson, O. John Rogge, Frederick L. Schuman, Harlow Shapley. *Philadelphia Chapter-Chairman* John Condax; *Vice Chairmen* Barrows Dunham, Philip R. White; *Secretary* Rose Bloom; *Treasurer* Benedict B. Kimmelman; *Executive Director* William R. Meek.

November 22, 1950

Mr. Sidney Miller, Editor, ASP Journal
1415 Locust Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Miller:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on vacation and is not expected to return until December 1.

I shall place your request before him as soon as he returns.

Sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

24-A-32-4

November 27, 1950

Mr. Sidney Miller
Editor, ASP Journal
1415 Locust Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Miller:

Dr. Du Bois has just returned to his desk and regrets that he will be unable to prepare an article by December 11.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

24-32-5

April 24, 1950

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
THE NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 Murray Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

I am writing a book on Russia, in mentioning the Marshall Plan I should like to get hold of the best short exposition of just what the Plan is doing in Europe.

I have come across several instances, for example at the Paris Peace Conference, Frenchmen drove tractors in the Amphitheater with signs saying: "We are not allowed to make these, we [redacted] to buy them in America." And then there is the story of Coco Cola in France and American spagetti in Italy.

Has there been published a good factual statement on the Marshall Plan? I shall thank you for any suggestions.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-20

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

May 5 1950

Dr W E B DuBois
23 West 26th St
New York 10, N Y

Dear Dr DuBois:

Please forgive me for not answering your letter sooner. We have been digging around for useful material for you but have come up with little other than the excellent analysis that appeared a few months ago in Science and Society. This is enclosed with one or two clippings which may be valuable.

Sincerely,

Cedric Belfrage

24A-31-39

June 1, 1950

National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, New York

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check for $1.75 for renewing my subscription and for Kahn's book.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

October 9, 1950

Mr. Cedric Belfridge
NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 Murray Street
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Belfridge:

I want to say how much I appreciate the coverage which the GUARDIAN has given my election efforts. I am sure that it will carry my message a long way.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24k-31-38

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

Nov. 9 1950

Dr W E B DuBois
23 W 26th St
New York, N Y

Dear Dr DuBois:

I tried to reach you on the phone but understand you are out of town, resting and incommunicado. This seems eminently sensible and I don't want to interfere with your rest; but when this comes to your eye, we'd like to know if you would be willing to write for us a short piece on the campaign and its implications - and the future for peace and progress as it looks to you now.

We have all been most deeply impressed and moved by your speeches and statements during the campaign, whichttruly brought a new spirit into this struggle. Pleaseaccept from all at the Guardian our congratulations on your splendid fight.

If you should be able to write a statement for us, and should feel like referring in it to the progressive movement's need for its own press if it is to see a resurgence, there would be no objection here.

Yours sincerely,

Cedric Belfrage

24-8-38

December 4, 1950

Mr. Cedric Belfrage
The National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

This is too late, too long and not in newspaper style. Return it or cut it as you will.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

1-9-8-39

December 6, 1950

Mr. Cedric Belfrage, Editor
National Guardian
17 Murray Street
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Belfrage:

Enclosed please find my check for $2.00, for which will you please send your paper the National Guardian to my granddaughter:

Miss Du Bois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Check

24-3-45

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

17 MURRAY STREET • NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK • WOrth 4-1750

December 12, 1950

24h-31-37

Dear friends

We here at the Guardian are all very grateful to you for your support. We welcome every new subscription at this time and every contribution is stretched to the utmost limit.

We would like to thank you, too, if you are one of the constantly increasing number of Guardian supporters who is ordering five extra copies of the Guardian every week. We know that these extra copies will help you keep your friends and neighbors informed for peace and progress and may induce them to become regular subscribers themselves. If we are not now counting you among these "extra fivers" may we suggest that you join their number? The cost is $5 for a year.

We thank you for your support to "the Peace paper." The best possible subsidy the Guardian could have is thousands more solid supporters like yourself.

Sincerely,

Leona Saron

Leona Saron

Received

$..... contribution

$2.00... subscriptions

$..... renewals

$..... bundle weekly

We're sending your granddaughter a copy of this week's issue at once, even before her regular sub is entered.

357

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

February 21, 1950

To the Members of the Institute:

The next Dinner Meeting of the Institute will be held on Tuesday evening, March 21st at 7:00 o'clock at the

Knickerbocker Club,
2 East 62nd Street, New York City

at which it is hoped that many of the newly elected members listed herewith may also be present and welcomed.

24-11-35

Department of Art

Donal Hord
William F. Lamb
Oronzio Maldarelli
Andrew Wyeth

Department of Music

Percy Grainger

Department of Literature

John Mason Brown
Oscar Hammerstein, II
John Hersey
Thomas Mann
Ogden Nash
Robert Penn Warren
William Carlos Williams

In response to a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction with the method of selection of new members, the Council has made a study of the election procedure. There seems to be general agreement that the liberalizing of the vote by the general membership has been effective and should be continued. However, there is no existing means by which members voting in their own departments can express a negative reaction on candidates offered, and since the preference of the individual departments is of utmost importance in the election of new members, the Council now proposes an amendment to the procedure which might be more fairly representative of both the affirmative and negative opinion within the departments. This amendment will be voted upon at the meeting.

Please make every effort to attend and reply on the enclosed postal card.

Very sincerely yours,

William Rose Benét

William Rose Benét
Secretary

Dress optional

[Enc.]

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

ARTICLE VI, Sections 4 and 5.

Section 4. "Each member of a department shall number the names proposed in the order of his preference, and return the ballot to the Secretary not later than December 19th. Ballots received later than this date shall not be counted. All voting shall be by secret ballot.

Section 5. "The names of those candidates receiving the highest preferential vote (not to exceed the number of vacancies) shall be submitted to the entire membership for approval or rejection by secret written ballot. This ballot must be returned to the Secretary before the Annual Meeting. For election, a candidate must receive affirmative votes to the number of 2/3rds of those voting."

24-11-36

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

March 9, 1950

To the Members of the Institute:

24-11-37

On January 20th Mr. Lloyd Goodrich of the American Federation of Arts asked Mr. Leon Kroll to submit an invitation to the National Institute of Arts and Letters to be represented on a Committee on Government and Art whose purpose is to study the present relations of Government and Art in the U. S. On this Committee the following other art organizations are represented:

American Federation of Arts
American Association of Museums
Artists Equity Association
Association of Art Museum Directors
College Art Association
National Academy of Design
American Institute of Architects

The President, acting on behalf of the Council, requested Messrs. Kroll, Sterne and Howard to represent the Institute and to report back to the Council. They have just reported that at a meeting of the Committee on Government and Art held on February 14th, the enclosed resolution was passed, and asked that it be submitted to the Institute for consideration.

In conformity with the recently approved procedure on questions of public interest, an Ad Hoc Committee of five, consisting of Mr. Kroll, the member who presented the question, and Messrs. John Taylor Arms, Erio Gugler, Armin Landeck and Eugene Speicher, chosen from the panel for 1950, was appointed by the Council to study the resolution. This Ad Hoc Committee has met and has approved the resolution by a vote of four to one, and it is hereby submitted to the members of the Institute for approval or disapproval. If 75% of the members voting approve, the President of the Institute is thereby authorized to sign the resolution jointly with the American Federation of Arts, The American Association of Museums, the Artists Equity Association, the College Art Association, and the National Academy of Design which have already officially done so.

Action by the other organizations of standing is still pending. Please state your approval or disapproval on the enclosed postal card.

Very sincerely yours,

Douglas Moore
President

Ctte of Letters

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

March 30, 1950

To the Members of the Institute:

Last year a proposal was made by Mr. Austin Strong that in order to add dignity and conformity to the annual ceremonial, an academic gown be worn by all members of the American Academy and the National Institute of Arts and Letters. After making inquiries we have ascertained that such gowns could be purchased by the Institute at a cost of $35.00 apiece.

24-11-34

The enclosed photograph of the proposed gown, specially designed for the Institute and Academy, is sent for your consideration. It is made of black cloth, with a cape to distinguish it from university academicals. The hood is of silk in purple and old gold, the colors of the Institute. If the proposal is adopted, the gowns would be held by the Institute for the use of the membership on ceremonial occasions, but any member could buy a gown for his personal use if he wished to do so.

When the gown was shown at a meeting of the Institute held on February 18, 1949, there were twenty-five votes in favor of adopting it as the official uniform and eighteen votes against. It is now being submitted to the entire membership for approval or disapproval.

Very sincerely yours,

William Rose Benét

William Rose Benét
Secretary

[Enc.]

24-11-33

Arts + Letters

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS
633 WEST 155TH STREET, NEW YORK 32, N.Y.

April 20, 1950

To the Members of the Institute:

24-2-22

The results of the voting by members in response to letters sent out March 8th and 30th are as follows:

1. Over 75% of those voting approved of the President of the Institute signing (together with other art organizations) the proposed Resolution to be sent to the President of the United States.

2. The majority of those voting disapproved of a gown for Ceremonial purposes and the gown, therefore, will not be adopted.

Very sincerely yours,

William Rose Benét

William Rose Benét
Secretary

NEW YORK, N. Y.
APR 25
2 - AM
1950

POST CARD

GRAN S RAL

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th St.
N. Y. City

32-21-62 A [1950]

PLATFORM TICKET

Please assemble in Dodd Room at 2:45 p. m., promptly

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

and

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL AND EXHIBITION

Thursday afternoon, May 25th, 1950, at 3:00 o'clock

Academy Auditorium

632 West 156th Street, New York City

THOMAS MANN

will speak along with:

30-3-54

Olin Downes
Barrows Dunham
Lillian Hellman
Robert Morss Lovett
Kirtley F. Mather

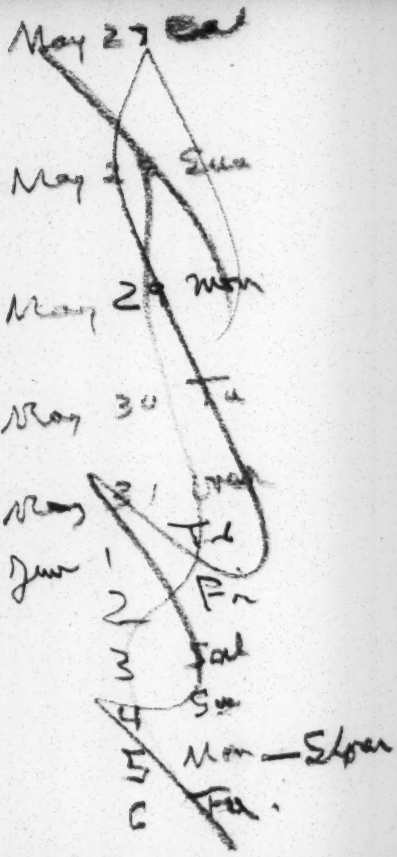
at the

DINNER IN TRIBUTE TO DR. HARLOW SHAPLEY

Friday, April 28th, 7 P.M.
Hotel Capitol
51st St. at 8th Ave.
$7.50 per person

Send Reservations to:

National Council of Arts, Sciences & Professions
49 West 44 St. or call MU 7-2161


May 27
Sat
May
Sun
May
Mon
May 30
Tu
May
Wed
Th
Jun 1
Fri
2
3
Sat
4
Sun
5
Mon — Slower
6
Tue.

32-21-60

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

and

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

request the honor of your presence

at their

Annual Ceremonial

in the Academy Auditorium

632 West 156th Street, New York City

on Thursday afternoon, May 25, 1950

at three o'clock

and

Exhibition of

Works by newly elected members

Recipients of Academy and Institute Honors

and Pictures purchased from the Childe Hassam Fund

in the Art Gallery

at five o'clock

Please reply to
the Assistant to the President
633 West 155th Street, New York City

Refreshments
will be served on the
Terrace at five o'clock

(Program on page three inside)

Directors of The American Academy of Arts and Letters

President
Paul Manship

Chancellor
Chauncey Brewster Tinker

Secretary
Mark Van Doren

Treasurer
Deems Taylor

Gifford Beal
William Adams Delano
Barry Faulkner
Douglas Southall Freeman
Archibald MacLeish

Council of The National Institute of Arts and Letters

President
Douglas Moore

Vice-Presidents
John Taylor Arms
Isabel Bishop
Cecil Howard
Katherine Anne Porter
Virgil Thomson
Glenway Wescott

Secretary
William Rose Benét

Treasurer
Philip James

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

Chairman of the Day - the Chancellor of the Academy — Chauncey Brewster Tinker

Address by the President of the Institute — Douglas Moore

Induction of new Institute Members by the Secretary of the Institute — William Rose Benét

Induction of new Academy Member by the Secretary of the Academy — Mark Van Doren

Presentation by the Institute of "Arts and Letters Grants" to fifteen non-members, by the President of the Institute, — Douglas Moore

Presentation by the Academy to HENRY L. MENCKEN of The Gold Medal for Essays and Criticism, by — Mark Van Doren

Presentation by the Academy to JOHN SLOAN of The Gold Medal for Painting, by — Barry Faulkner

Presentation to ST. JOHN PERSE of the Award of Merit Medal of the Academy for Poetry, by — Archibald MacLeish

Presentation to WILLIAM FAULKNER of the Howells Medal of the Academy for Fiction, by — Archibald MacLeish

Presentation to GRACE GEORGE of the Academy's Medal for Good Speech on the Stage, by — Deems Taylor

Address by — Robert Frost

Hugh Porter - Organist — Master of Ceremonies - Austin Strong

32-21-58

The American Academy of Arts and Letters

&

The National Institute of Arts and Letters

CEREMONIAL

Thursday Afternoon, May 25, 1950, at 3:00 o'clock

ACADEMY AUDITORIUM

632 West 156th Street

New York City

DIRECTORS OF THE ACADEMY

PRESIDENT

Paul Manship

CHANCELLOR

Chauncey Brewster Tinker

SECRETARY

Mark Van Doren

TREASURER

Deems Taylor

Gifford Beal
William Adams Delano
Barry Faulkner
Douglas Southall Freeman
Archibald Mac Leish

COUNCIL OF THE INSTITUTE

PRESIDENT

Douglas Moore

VICE PRESIDENTS

John Taylor Arms
Isabel Bishop
Cecil Howard
Katherine Anne Porter
Virgil Thomson

ACTING SECRETARY

Glenway Wescott

TREASURER

Philip James

32-21-59

CEREMONIAL PROGRAM

CHAIRMAN OF THE DAY — CHAUNCEY BREWSTER TINKER

ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE INSTITUTE — DOUGLAS MOORE

INDUCTION OF NEW INSTITUTE MEMBERS BY THE ACTING SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTE — GLENWAY WESCOTT

ART

DONAL HORD, *sculptor*, born in Prentice, Wisconsin. His work though definitely personal is in the classical tradition. He is a superb craftsman as exemplified by his masterly control of rare and of hard materials. Well-deserved recognition of his distinguished accomplishment has been accorded wherever his work is shown. Among his awards are an Arts and Letters Grant from the National Institute in 1942 and the Academy Award of Merit Medal, 1948.

WILLIAM F. LAMB, *architect*, born in Brooklyn, New York, in 1883. He has had a long and distinguished career in the profession of architecture as a member of the firm now known as Shreve, Lamb & Harmon Associates, designers of the Empire State Building, among others. Lamb and his associates are now directing the restoration of the New York City Hall. From 1932 to 1936 he served on the Art Commission of the City of New York, and from 1936 to 1945 on the (National) Commission of Fine Arts. His firm has received the Gold Medal of the Architectural League, and the Medal of Honor of the New York Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

ORONZIO MALDARELLI, *sculptor*, born in Naples, Italy. He is an artist of distinction and a master of his craft. His work has grand simplicity and is imbued with a warm love of life. A number of his works adorn public buildings; he is also represented in important art museums. He is head of the School of Sculpture at Columbia University. Among his awards is an Arts and Letters Grant from the National Institute in 1948.

ANDREW WYETH, *painter*, born at Chadds Ford, Pennsylvania, 1917. He is an unusually talented artist of rare vision. He creates original designs with breadth and impeccable craftsmanship. Recognition has deservedly come to him early in life. Among his numerous honors is the Academy Award of Merit Medal, 1947. He is represented in most of the major museums and in many private collections.

LITERATURE

JOHN MASON BROWN, born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1900, is more than a distinguished dramatic critic, although his contribution in that field is undeniable. He is one of the most entertaining of modern essayists, as is witnessed by his recent book, *Morning Faces*, concerning children and parents.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2nd, born in New York City, in 1895, is America's great lyricist of the theatre, as the words of such songs as *Ol' Man River*, *Oh, What a Beautiful Mornin'*, and many others would indicate. The books and lyrics for the musical plays, *Show Boat*, *Oklahoma*, *South Pacific*, and many more are universally famous, and the notes that Mr. Hammerstein has written for the recent collection of his best lyrics are a classic discussion of the song writer's art.

JOHN RICHARD HERSEY, born in Tientsin, China, in 1914, has recently produced one of the outstanding books of our time in *The Wall*, a recreation of the Warsaw Ghetto. His novel and play *A Bell for Adano* and that remarkable feat of contemporary journalism, *Hiroshima*, earlier revealed his supreme reportorial talent.

THOMAS MANN, born in Lübeck, Germany, in 1875, is one of the world's greatest living writers. He was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1929. A resident of the United States since 1937, he became a citizen in 1944.

OGDEN NASH, born in Rye, New York, in 1902, has invented an entirely original mode in poetry, expressing a full, ironic, witty, and mature understanding of life.

ROBERT PENN WARREN, born in Kentucky in 1905, is a novelist best known to date for *All the King's Men*, founded on the life-story of the late Huey Long. He is also a powerful poet, a richly endowed short story writer, an editor, a critic, a teacher and one of the founders of "The Southern Review."

WILLIAM CARLOS WILLIAMS, born in Rutherford, New Jersey, in 1883, has long combined the life of a physician with the career of a poet. He is today one of the best known and respected of modern poets. In 1926 he received the Dial Prize for service to American literature, and in 1950 the National Book Award for his *Paterson III* and his *Selected Poems*.

MUSIC

PERCY GRAINGER, born in Melbourne, Australia, in 1882. This popularizer of *Shepherd's Hey*, *Molly on the Shore*, and many other tunes universally loved, has laid Anglo-Saxon music under a great debt. Edvard Grieg once wrote to him: "In your folk-song settings you have thrown a clear light upon how the English folk-song (so different to the Scotch and Irish) is worthy of being lifted up into the 'niveau' of Art; thereby to create an independent English Music."

INDUCTION OF NEW ACADEMY MEMBER BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ACADEMY

MARK VAN DOREN

ROBERT EMMET SHERWOOD

During the year one member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters was elected to the Academy to fill a vacancy in its membership of fifty:

To the 45th chair, to fill the vacancy created by the death of James Truslow Adams, Robert Emmet Sherwood of New York, who has the unique distinction in his time of being not only one of its outstanding playwrights but also one of its most valuable public servants. In 1941 the National Institute of Arts and Letters bestowed upon him its Gold Medal for drama; in 1949 he was awarded the Bancroft prize for distinguished writings in American history. His plays are among the most entertaining and edifying of this century; and his public service since 1940 has been such as only his unimpeachable intelligence and his magnificent loyalty could explain.

PRESENTATION BY THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS GRANTS

DOUGLAS MOORE

FOR ART

To LAMAR DODD, born in Fairburn, Georgia, in recognition of a distinguished artist with a masterful control of simple forms and colors. His work is vital and is imbued with a warm personal vision.

To SUE FULLER, born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in recognition of her breadth of vision, scholarship, sensitivity, imaginative power, expressiveness, and technical mastery in the graphic field.

To PETER HOPKINS, born in New York City, in recognition of an unusually talented young artist of impressive accomplishment and even greater promise. His vision is alive with human understanding.

To BRUNO MANKOWSKI, born in Germany, in recognition of a fine sculptor of stone and marble. His figure compositions are distinguished by robust modeling and sensitive interpretation of the forms of nature.

To JEAN DE MARCO, born in Paris, France, in recognition of a distinguished sculptor and master technician in bronze and marble. His sculpture is imaginative in conception, rhythmical in form and of classical simplicity in execution.

To SOL WILSON, born in Poland, in recognition of a fine artist endowed with a powerful sense of design in both form and color. He achieves an emotional expression of a high order.

FOR LITERATURE

To JOHN BERRYMAN, born in Oklahoma, in recognition of the intelligent and rigorous discipline to which he has submitted himself as a lyric poet; of his labors on the text of *King Lear;* and of his creative researches into the life and works of Stephen Crane.

To PAUL BOWLES, born in New York City, in recognition of fundamental talents for novel-writing shown in his sad account of Americans travelling in North Africa, and in various short stories: intensive, truthful perceptions of humanity both morbid and wicked, with neither jargon of psychology nor insincerity of ethics, and with vivid portrayal of exotic towns and scenery and primitive persons, in good perspective, in the background.

To MAXWELL GEISMAR, born in New York, author of *Writers in Crisis* and *The Last of the Provincials*, in recognition of the rare talent with which he is carrying out an original and generously planned history of the American novel.

To CAROLINE GORDON, born in Todd County, Kentucky, in recognition of her true artistry in the forms of fiction, expressing aspects of the historic sense of Southern families and not falling into mere romanticism, not lacking a modern seriousness; also of her critical essays on predecessive fiction-writers, without either antiquarian or modernistic prejudices, showing the narrative art as it should be, in lively transition from the past through the present into the future.

To SHIRLEY GRAHAM, born in Indiana, in recognition of her admirable and original work especially as a biographer of distinguished Negroes—Frederick Douglass, George Washington Carver, Paul Robeson and Phyllis Wheatley among them—who have contributed to the culture and growth of this country.

To HYAM PLUTZIK, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in recognition of the rich poetic vein which he has explored with scrupulous art in a narrative work, and subsequently in lyrics notable for their philosophical and emotional depth.

FOR MUSIC

To ELLIOTT CARTER, born in New York, in recognition of the subtlety and originality of his workmanship, particularly in the field of chamber music.

FOR MUSIC – Continued

To ANDREW IMBRIE, born in New York, in recognition of the vigor and scope of his creative gifts which he has demonstrated in a number of highly effective compositions.

To BEN WEBER, born in St. Louis, Missouri, in recognition of the development of a highly individual musical style characterized by lyricism and delicate craftsmanship.

PRESENTATION by the Academy to HENRY L. MENCKEN of
The Gold Medal for Essays and Criticism, by — MARK VAN DOREN

PRESENTATION by the Academy to JOHN SLOAN of
The Gold Medal for Painting, by — BARRY FAULKNER

Acceptance by Mr. Sloan

PRESENTATION to WILLIAM FAULKNER of the *Howells Medal of the Academy for Fiction*, by — ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH

PRESENTATION to ST. JOHN PERSE, of the *Award of Merit Medal of the Academy for Poetry*, by — ARCHIBALD MAC LEISH

Acceptance by Mr. Perse

PRESENTATION to GRACE GEORGE, of the *Academy's Medal for Good Speech on the Stage*, by — DEEMS TAYLOR

Acceptance by Miss George

ADDRESS by — ROBERT FROST
This is the 29th address on the Evangeline Wilbour Blashfield Foundation

HUGH PORTER, *Organist* — AUSTIN STRONG, *Master of Ceremonies*

Note: At the close of the Ceremonial the ushers will direct you to the Terrace where refreshments will be served.

MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

JOHN TAYLOR ARMS
GIFFORD BEAL
BERNARD BERENSON
ERNEST BLOCH
VAN WYCK BROOKS
JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER
GILMORE D. CLARKE
WALTER DAMROSCH
WILLIAM ADAMS DELANO
JOHN DOS PASSOS
BARRY FAULKNER
WILLIAM FAULKNER
JAMES EARLE FRASER
DOUGLAS SOUTHALL FREEMAN
ROBERT FROST
CHARLES HOPKINSON
M. A. DE WOLFE HOWE
ANNA HYATT HUNTINGTON
ARCHER MILTON HUNTINGTON
ROBINSON JEFFERS
LEON KROLL
LEE LAWRIE
SINCLAIR LEWIS
WALTER LIPPMANN
ARCHIBALD MACLEISH
PAUL MANSHIP
JOHN MARIN
FRANK JEWETT MATHER, JR.
EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY
FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED
EUGENE GLADSTONE O'NEILL
BLISS PERRY
HERBERT PUTNAM
EDWARD W. REDFIELD
AGNES REPPLIER
CARL SANDBURG
HENRY DWIGHT SEDGWICK
HENRY R. SHEPLEY
ROBERT E. SHERWOOD
JOHN SLOAN
ALBERT SPALDING
EUGENE SPEICHER
JOHN E. STEINBECK
DEEMS TAYLOR
CHAUNCEY BREWSTER TINKER
MARK VAN DOREN
CHARLES WARREN
ADOLPH ALEXANDER WEINMAN
THORNTON WILDER
MAHONRI M. YOUNG

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

DEPARTMENT OF ART

WAYMAN ADAMS
JOHN TAYLOR ARMS
HUGO BALLIN
FREDERIC CLAY BARTLETT
CHESTER BEACH
GIFFORD BEAL
FRANK W. BENSON
THOMAS H. BENTON
LOUIS BETTS
ISABEL BISHOP
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December 24, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation of Saturday, December 23, I am writing to acquaint you with all of the details of the meeting being planned by our Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild on "The Impact of the Sweatt, Henderson and McLaurin Decisions".

The meeting is presented by our Chapter for the student body of the Law School and the Yale University community at large. Although our chapter membership is small, we generally have audiences of 50-100 at our open meetings, and we expect to have twice that number for this meeting, because of the widespread interest in the subject.

Mr. Belford V. Lawson, Jr., of the District of Columbia Bar, who argued the Henderson case before the Supreme Court has consented to participate in the meeting, and for Chairman, we have secured Professor John P. Frank, from our own school, who authored the brief amicus curiae presented by the Committee of Law Teachers Against Segregation in Legal Education.

It is our feeling that the legal issues alone, as presented by lawyers notwithstanding their ability and perspicacity are insufficient to a clear understanding of what was involved in these three cases, the meaning of the partial victory, their impact on segregation and discrimination in general. It is for these reasons that we feel it essential to the success of the meeting that an outstanding scholar in the fields of American Negro History and Sociology be one of the speakers. We can think of no one more eminently suited for this than yourself, and we would be honored to have you participate.

The date has been set tentatively for Wednesday or Thursday evening January 10 or 11, preferably January 10, but please feel free to suggest an alternative, if either of these are inconvenient for you. We would also like to invite you to have dinner with us at 6pm--the meeting is set for 8--in the Law School Dining Room.

The administration of the Law School would be glad to provide you with a guest suite should you desire to stay over-night. If it would be more convenient than a train ride, we would be able to provide automobile transportation both ways.

24-7-26

20-30 minutes

Although my address at Yale is indicated above, I am currently on Winter Vacation at my home in New York, 1864 -58th Street, Brooklyn 4, New York, and I will be here until January 7, 1951, and could you please direct all correspondence to that address during the period indicated? I would be very glad to drop up to your office to discuss the entire situation with you, at your convenience.

May I hear from you as soon as possible?

Sincerely yours,

Marvin M. Karpatkin

Marvin M. Karpatkin
Secretary

24-7-27

Ltd Copy

NATIONAL NEGRO MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

4859 South Wabash Avenue

LIvingston 8-7365

John Gray, Director

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

HAm-8-2700

385

LA-2-0100

January 28, 1950

Dr W E B DuBois
Council of Afriman Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10 New York

Dear Doctor DuBois:

This will confirm the engagement arranged by telephone for your appearance under our auspices in Chicago on February 10th at the Packinghouse Workers Center, 4859 South Wabash Avenue, at around 9 p.m. as part of our program in celebration of National Negro History Week.

It is our understanding that your fee for this appearance is one hundred dollars.

Our program is scheduleed to start at 8 p.m. it is our feeling that the prelimentary proceedings will be concluded by 9:15 or 9:30 p.m. We mention these facts so that you will be able to plan your schedule accordingly.

We are very happy to have you as guest speaker. It is our understanding that your will, in your address, take into account the fact that this program begins so to speak Negro History week and will speak more or less on the question of the progress that has been made by the American Negro since 1900.

Very truly yours,

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK COMMITTEE

Rachel Carter Ellis, Chrm

WE regret the delay in sending this letter. Illness kept us from our office.

Tech-Comm

[Ntnl Negro ...]

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

W. E. B. Du Bois
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

January 31, 1950

Mrs. Rachel Carter Ellis, Chairman
Negro History Week Committee
National Negro Museum and
Historical Foundation
4859 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Ellis:

I shall speak at the Packinghouse workers Center for you on 2-10 according to you letter of January 28.

My subject will be "The American Negro: 1900 to 1950."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

248-28-29

Rec'd answer

February 3, 1950

Mrs. Rachel Carter Ellis
4859 S. Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Mrs. Ellis:

I must leave Chicago on the New York Central Train, No. 90 at 11 p.m., February 10. The exercises, therefore, will have to be over in time for me to reach the train either downtown or Englewood.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

42-18-27

National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation, Inc.

For courage and devotion to the ideal upon which American Democracy was founded...the Brotherhood and Equality of Man . . . this citation is awarded to

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Given under my hand and seal on February 10, 1950

John Gray
Executive Director

Ethel Ellis
Chairman, Negro History Week Committee

©0025 524

National Non-partisan Committee

TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF THE 12 COMMUNIST LEADERS

SUITE A • 23 WEST 26 STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • MURRAY HILL 6-9251

New Phone No.: MU. 9-8795

May 18, 1950

Dear Friend:

On Friday, May 12th, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party, was jailed by Judge Pine of the District Court in Washington, D.C. He is now behind bars at the Federal House of Detention, 427 West Street, New York 14, N.Y.

The jailing of Eugene Dennis, one of the 12 Communist leaders who participated in the Foley Square trial as his own counsel, is an event of historic meaning and is a further blow against the rights of all Americans.

As co-chairmen of your committee, Paul Robeson and Judge Norval K. Harris issued a statement, copy of which is enclosed.

This event also adds to the importance of the work of our committee. We are therefore calling a meeting of the resident members of the committee for this THURSDAY, MAY 25th, at 8:00 P.M., in the Library, 23 West 26th Street.

The agenda will include:

1. A summary report on the activities of the committee.
2. A report on the present status of the case of the 12, the significance of the jailing of Dennis, and proposed program of activity.
3. Organizational proposals.

We trust that you will be able to attend this meeting.

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....

In the meantime, we would appreciate....

(a) A statement from you with your comments on the jailing of Dennis, to be released to the press from this office.

(b) Any statements which you may be able to procure from other individuals, including Negro, trade union, professional, religious or civic leaders which, in your opinion, may be helpful in developing a campaign for the freedom of Dennis and to defeat any further attacks on civil rights.

(c) Copies of letters sent to President Truman in protest against the jailing of Dennis and in defense of the rights of the 12 Communist leaders.

Sincerely,

Howard Fast

HOWARD FAST

P.S. Please phone and let us know if we can expect you at the meeting on Thursday, May 25th, at 8:00 P.M.

Enc.
uopwa-16

24-11-17

[Enc.]

From: MILTON OST, Publicity Director
NATIONAL NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE TO DEFEND
THE RIGHTS OF THE 12 COMMUNIST LEADERS
23 West 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y.
MU. 9-8795

FOR RELEASE, TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1950
A.M. and P.M. PAPERS and THEREAFTER

"The jailing of Communist Party General Secretary, Eugene Dennis, thus depriving him of his constitutional right of appeal, pulls another prop out of the American people's Bill of Rights," Judge Norval K. Harris and Paul Robeson, co-chairmen of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the 12 Communist Leaders, declared in a statement today.

24-11-18

"The slightest concern for constitutional procedure," the statement declared, "demanded that Dennis' sentence be stayed until after June 15th, so that he could have engaged in argument before the Court of Appeals that day. Mr. Dennis has been acting as attorney in his own behalf in the appeal of the 11 Communist leaders from conviction for their ideas under the terms of the Smith Act.

"The remanding of Dennis, following the Supreme Court's decision on Monday, May 8th, which ripped up the First Amendment, proves conclusively that the courts have become instruments of the cold war, designed to crush completely the right of political dissent.

"It is additional proof that the democratically-minded people of America must put pressure directly on President Truman to throw the case of the 11 Communists out of court. The President must be forced to implement his pious words of devotion to the Bill of Rights, or the only right left will be to acquiesce to a police state."

The statement urged Americans to attend the Dinner for "One Hundred Cases" on Monday, May 22nd, honoring 100 victims of the cold war who have fought for the 150 million American people. Reservations may be made by calling MU. 4-6640.

-0-

uopwa-16

DRAFT STATEMENT TO

Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, United Nations
Brig. Gen. Carlos Romulo, President, UN Assembly
Lester Pearson, Chairman, Political Committee
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Chairman, UN Human Rights Commission

.....:

35-3-211

As representatives of the National Non-Partisan Committee to Defend the Rights of the Communist leaders who have just been tried in New York City, we respectfully call to your attention that their trial and conviction constitutes a gross violation of the United Nations' Declaration on Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in December 1948.

The nature of the charge against them, the character of the proceedings, and the subsequent and prompt punishment of the lawyers who dared defend them, demonstrate that this was not a trial of individuals. It was a trial of a political party. As the New York World-Telegram said in an extra edition immediately following the verdict on October 14th:

"In effect, the decision outlaws the Communist Party in the United States."

Many things are at stake in the case; the right of a political party to function; the rights of Americans to belong to such a party without threat of persecution; the rights of Americans to teach and advocate theories of social change without interference; the right of attorneys to represent their clients without fear of judicial recrimination, regardless of their clients' political beliefs.

When such vital issues are subjected to the travesty of trials, involving imprisonment of outstanding political leaders, it is plain that the very foundations of American democracy are at stake. When the foundations of American democracy have thus been shaken, the peace of the entire world is endangered and all peoples become subject to the danger of reaction, fascism and war, emanating from the United States.

We hardly need draw your attention to the parallel between the events in Germany that initiated the whole disastrous history of Nazi oppression and Nazi aggression, and the trial at Foley Square.

The following from the Opinion and Judgment of the International Military Tribunal in the case of the Nazi war criminals, (Nazi Conspiracy and Aggression, 1947, p.8), tells its own story; "On the 28th of February 1933, the Reichstag building in Berlin was set afire. This fire was used by Hitler and his Cabinet as a pretext for passing on the same day a decree suspending the constitutional guarantees of freedom."

35-3-242

It is our opinion that the historic declaration of Human Rights, one of the prize achievements of the United Nations, has been violated in this prosecution of the American Communists. We urge (each of) you to intercede with the American government in the name of the United Nations and its leading bodies, in order that such violation shall forthwith cease, and the American Communist leaders shall be immediately set free.

We respectfully call your attention to Article Two of the Declaration which specifies that "everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status."

We call your attention to Article Six, which specifies that "no-one shall be subjected to cruel torture, or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment and punishment."

We call your attention to the second paragraph of Article Twelve which specifies that "no one shall be held guilty of any penal offense on account of any act committed or ommission which did not constitute a penal offense, under national or international law. Nor shall a heavier penalty be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offense was committed."

We call your attention to Article Nineteen which specifies that "everyone has the right to freedom of thought and conscience and religion, this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, worship, practice or observance."

We call your attention to Article Twenty which specifies that "everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference, and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media, and regardless of frontiers."

We call your attention to the first paragraph of Article Twenty-one which specifies that "everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association."

It is clear to us, as we are certain it will be to you, that all these articles of the Declaration are in whole or part violated by the indictment against the American Communists, by the trial itself, by the verdict, and the treatment meted out to the defendants and their lawyers following the verdict.

We propose your immediate intercession, in the name of the rights for which the United Nations stand and with whose championship you are intimately connected, to uphold these rights by calling this violation to the attention of the United States government.

Respectfully submitted,

July 21, 1950

Miss Olive [redacted] Horn
National [redacted] Service Committee
30 East 29th Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Miss Van Horn:

I have been delayed in answering your letter of June 1, on account of a death in my family.

Of course I agree with you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

248-31-57

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W E B DUBOIS=

23 WEST 26=

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July 31, 1950

Miss Era Bell Thompson
NEGRO DIGEST
1820 S. Michigan
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Miss Thompson:

This is to confirm my telephone conversation with you and give you permission to reprint my tribute to Mrs. Du Bois, from the CHICAGO GLOBE of July 15, provided of course, that you give the GLOBE due credit and that I am paid $25.00 your usual fee.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

September 19, 1950

Miss Era Bell Thompson
NEGRO DIGEST
1820 S. Michigan Street
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Miss Thompson:

Will you kindly send five copies of the NEGRO DIGEST containing Dr. Du Bois' article on Mrs. Du Bois.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

248-28-102

Sect Records

NEW JERSEY LABOR CONFERENCE FOR PEACE

502 High Street
Newark, New Jersey

Market 3, 7747

July 28, 1950

Doctor W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The New Jersey Labor Conference for Peace is sponsoring an indoor public rally on August 22nd at 8:30 P.M. As this will be the first public rally for Peace held in New Jersey, we are doing everything possible to insure its success.

We are especially trying to have a meeting that will have the broadest possible appeal.

It is the thinking of the Committee that your presence at this meeting would enable us to reach many people who we have thus far failed to involve in our work. There are many acedemic figures especially, who would be greatly interested in your appearance at this rally.

I appreciate that you have a heavy schedule of work and may find it difficult to speak at too many meetings, but this work is of such importance and the contribution that your presence would make in insuring the success of our meeting is so great that I must ask you to please consider it.

We are somewhat pressed for time, and tickets, etc. must be printed. Therefore, would you please arrange to transmit your answer through the Peace Center in New York or to the New Jersey Labor Peace Conference at the above address, as soon as possible.

Very truly yours,

Alfred Petit-Clair

Alfred Petit-Clair
Executive Secretary

I regret I may this my request
does not leave I shall be in
touch at the date of your
meeting

apc/fg

14b-28-109

July 31, 1950

Mr. Alfred Petit-Clair
Executive Secretary
New Jersey Labor Conference
For Peace
502 High Street
Newark, New Jersey

Dear Sir:

I regret to say that if present plans mature I shall be in Europe on the date of your meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-28-110

35-6-26

Mayor O'Dwyer,

Sir:

For the first time in 150 years the Commisioner of Police of the city of New York has refused a body of citizens representing the laboring group, permission to hold a meeting in Union Square to express their opinion on public matters. In this case they wish to advocate Peace -- their refusal to depend on war as an instrument of progress. Will you tell me, Sir, what body of persons in this city is so opposed to peace, or talk of peace, that your police department is unable to keep them from violence toward those advocate peace? Will you not name these unruly elements and appeal to public opinion in this city give you a police force, able and willing to insure the right of peaceful citizens to argue in peace the righteousness of a national policy of Peace, in order to ward off the increasing horror of a third World War? Tell us , Mr. Mayor, just how helpless your police are, that we may join you in assuring the enforcement of the Bill of Rights and fundamental democracy in the greatest city of the New World

For a quarter of a century I have been a citizen and tax-payer of this city. During thsi time I have been accused of no crime nor disorder I accepted yesterday an invitation to speak ten minutes at this Peace Rally . Is you r police department refusing to allow me to do this for fear they will not be able to keep the peace?

Mark Folder

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS'S LETTER TO MAYOR O'DWYER, JULY 30, 1950

(NEW YORK CITY)

35-6-25

Sir:

For the first time in 150 years the Commisioner of Police of the city of New York has refused a body of citizens representing the laboring group, permission to hold a meeting in Union Square to express their opinion in public matters. In this case they wish to advocate Peace --thrie refusal to depend on war as an instrument of national progress.

For a quarter of a century I have been a citizen and a tax-payer of this city. During this time I have been accused of no crime nor disorder. I accepted yesterday, an invitation to speak ten minutes at this Peace Rally. Is your police department refusing to allow me to do this for fear they will not be able to keep the peace?

Will you tell me, Sir, what body of persons in this city is so opposed to peace, or talk of peace, that your police department is unable to keep them from violence toward those who lawfully advocate peace? Will you not name these unruly elements and appeal to public opinion in this city give you a police force, able and willing to insure the right of peaceful citizens to argue in peace the righteousness of a national policy of peace in order to ward off the increasing horror of a Third World War? Tell us, Mr. Mayor, just how helpless you and your police are, that we and other law-abiding citizens may join you in assuring in the greatest city of the New World the enforcement of the Bill of Rights and the fundamental democracy of our constitution.

[N.Y.City, Mayor of]

July 29, 1950

Hon. William O'Dwyer
Mayor of the City of New York
City Hall
New York City

Mayor O'Dwyer, Sir:

For the first time in 150 years, the Commissioner of Police of the City of New York has refused a body of citizens representing the laboring group permission to hold a meeting in Union Square to express their opinion on public matters. In this case, they wish to advocate peace through refusing to depend upon war as an instrument of national progress.

For a quarter of a century, I have been a citizen and taxpayer of this City. During this time I have been accused of no crime nor disorder. I accepted yesterday, an invitation to speak 10 minutes at this peace rally. Is your Police Department refusing to allow me to do this for fear they will not be able to keep the peace?

Will you tell me, Sir, what body of persons in this City is so opposed to peace, or talk about peace, that your Police Department is unable to keep them from violence toward those who lawfully advocate peace? Will you now name these unruly elements and appeal to public opinion in this City to give you a Police force able and willing to insure the right of peaceful citizens to argue in peace the righteousness of a national policy of peace in order to ward off the increasing horror of a third World War.

Tell us, Mr. Mayor, just how helpless you and your Police are, that we and other law-abiding citizens may join you in assuring, in the greatest City of the new world, the enforcement of the Bill of Rights and the fundamental democracies of our Constitution.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD:bk

24-24-2

NEW YORK LABOR
CONFERENCE
FOR PEACE

Room 537 • 80 East 11th St., New York 3 • ORegon 4-0079

July 26, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Peace Information Center
Hotel Chelsea
222 West 23 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The New York Labor Conference for Peace warmly invites you to be one of the main speakers at its gigantic Peace Rally on Union Square to be held next Wednesday, August 2, from five to seven p.m.

It is, I know, unnecessary to stress to you how very important this meeting will be. Unions are mobilizing their membership so that the turnout will be tremendous.

We should be very glad to have you speak at any time most suitable and convenient to you, although we should like to have you with us during the entire meeting.

With every good wish, and looking forward to word that you will be with us, I am

Sincerely yours,

Marcel Scherer

Marcel Scherer
Coordinator

MS:ETR
uopwa #19

July 28, 1950

Mr. Marcel Scherer
New York Labor Conference
For Peace
80 East 11th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Mr. Scherer:

I shall be glad to speak for ten minutes August 2, 1950.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

The New York School of Social Work
Columbia University
2 East Ninety-first Street
New York 28, N. Y.

Kenneth D. Johnson, Dean
Margaret Leal, Associate Dean

January 11, 1950

re: David Graham McCanns

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

248-31-44

The person whose name appears above has applied for admission to the School and has given your name as reference. The School offers a program of professional education for social work through a combination of courses and supervised practice. The nature of the responsibilities involved in social work, and the limited facilities of the School necessitate giving consideration to more than educational requirements for graduate work in selecting students. Your evaluation of the applicant will be helpful in considering his ability to utilize training for social work, and in the planning of his program if he is admitted to the School.

We have a record of academic work, of positions held, and a statement prepared by the applicant relating to his qualifications for this training. We realize that your knowledge of the applicant may not enable you to make a detailed analysis of his capacities, but we shall appreciate whatever opinion you are able to offer based on your contact with him. The following points are suggestive of the material that will be most helpful from you:

1. How long and in what connection have you known the applicant?

2. Please evaluate his intellectual and personal capacities considering such factors as independence and clarity of thinking, habits of work, purposefulness, handling of social relationships, maturity, potentialities for growth.

3. What limitations has the applicant presented in your experience with him which might affect his qualifications for social work training and about which we should be aware?

Reference material is so indispensable in the consideration of applications that the Admissions Committee hopes you will write us fully and promptly.

Sincerely yours,

Betty H. Andersen

(Mrs.) Betty H. Andersen
Secretary of Admissions

G-1

January 12, 1950

Mrs. Betty H. Andersen
Secretary of Admissions
The New York School of Social Work
Columbia University
2 East 91st Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Mrs. Andersen:

Answering your letter of January 11, regarding David Graham McCanns, May I say:

1-- I have known Mr. McCanns for fourteen years.

2-- He has a good mind and is a hard worker. He is independent, thinks clearly and carries out his plans. He has always gotten on well with his fellow students and other persons, and has matured greatly in the last five years.

3-- I know no limitations which would affect him as a Social Worker except his color, and about this you know as much as I do.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

8-30-50 - 6,500,000 (OMO-1064)

(N.Y. State)

1950

Do not write in these spaces

No.

Paid

No.

Paid

Form 201. Page 1

NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX RESIDENT RETURN

For the Calendar Year 1950 or Fiscal Period

Begun _____ 195__ and Ended _____ 195__

1950

Individuals carrying on an unincorporated business within New York State the gross income of which is more than $10,000, or the net income more than $5,000 (or a prorata part thereof for a period less than twelve months) must make additional report thereof on Form 202 and attach to this return.

Non-residents must use Form 203.

If your income was SOLELY from compensation as an employee, dividends and interest, and if you elect to claim the Optional Deduction in lieu of ALL OTHER DEDUCTIONS, you should use Optional Form 200.

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS. RESIDENCE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.

NAME

Du Bois William E. B.

Last name in full — First name in full — middle initials

RESIDENCE ADDRESS

409 Edgecombe Avenue

(No.) (Street or avenue or rural route)

New York

(City) New York (Post Office) 32 (State)

1. Did you file for 1948? Yes ☒ No ☐
   " " " " 1949? Yes ☒ No ☐ 1a. If no return was filed, state reason _____
2. Did you file from the same address for 1949? Yes ☒ No ☐ 3. If answer to 2. is "No", give address used for 1949 on line below
   No. and Street _____ City _____ State _____
4. Were you married and living with wife (husband)? Yes 4a. If so, his or her name and address? Nina G. Du Bois - 1724 N. Fulton Ave. Baltimore, Maryland
5. Did he or she have separate income? No 5a. If so, is it included in this return? _____ 6. If "Head of Family" exemption is claimed, explain _____ 7. Number of dependents _____ 7a. If 18 years or over, give reason for support _____ 8. Relationship to you of dependents _____
9. If status in 4, 6, or 7 changed, date and nature _____

ATTACH REMITTANCE HERE

10. Compensation as Employee (Wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, etc.)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	OCCUPATION OR TRADE	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	TOTAL EARNINGS BEFORE DEDUCTIONS
Unemployed		104 12 6617	$
Total (Enter at Item 21, or Item 38, page 2)			$

CALCULATION OF NORMAL TAX

11. Net income (Item 37 or Item 47, page 2)	$	$10 00 / 1750 00
12. Personal exemption and credit for dependents		
13. Taxable balance (Item 11 minus Item 12)	$	
14a. Tax at 2% (First $1000. of Item 13)		
14b. Tax at 3% (2nd and 3rd $1000. of Item 13)		
14c. Tax at 4% (4th and 5th $1000. of Item 13)		
14d. Tax at 5% (6th and 7th $1000. of Item 13)		
14e. Tax at 6% (8th and 9th $1000. of Item 13)		
14f. Tax at 7% (All over $9000. of Item 13)		
15. Normal Tax (Total of Items 14a-14f)	$	
15a. _____		
Adjusted Normal Tax		
17. % of Item 15 (Enter at Item 18)	$	

SUMMARY—TOTAL TAX TO BE PAID

18. Normal Tax (Item 17)	$
19. Net Capital Gain Tax (Item 18, page 4)	★
19a. Unincorporated Business Tax (Item 4, Schedule O, page 2, Form 202)	●
20. Total Tax Due (Total of Items 18-19a)	$ 0 00
Enter total amount paid with return	$

MAKE REMITTANCE PAYABLE TO "STATE TAX COMMISSION". The Taxes entered at Items 18 and 19 may be PAID IN FULL at the time this return is filed or MAY BE PAID in installments. The Unincorporated Business Tax (Item 19a) MUST BE PAID IN FULL at the time this return is filed (See instruction II—4). DO NOT MAIL CURRENCY.

DATE — NUMBER	AMOUNT PAID	BUSINESS TAX	NORMAL TAX

(These spaces for office use only)

1950 Calendar Year returns are due on or before April 16, 1951; other fiscal year returns, on or before 15th day of fourth month after fiscal year.

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN - - - Has the Federal Internal Revenue Bureau notified you during 1949 or 1950 that your income has been changed or that additional tax was due for any prior years? Yes ☐ No ☐

If "Yes", attach a statement giving full details and years affected if the information has not previously been furnished.

I (we) hereby certify that this is a true and complete return to the best of my (our) knowledge and belief.

_____
(Signature of taxpayer or agent)

_____
(Signature of taxpayer's wife (husband) if this is a joint return)

Signed in _____ County, New York,

this 5 day of April, 1951

Address of agent _____

(201-1950)

RETURN OF TAXABLE INCOME SUBJECT TO NORMAL TAX

PART 1 — TO BE USED ONLY IF SPECIFIC DEDUCTIONS ARE CLAIMED

If specific deductions are claimed on pages 2 and 3, use PART 1 and ignore Part 2.
If the 10% Optional Deduction is claimed, fill in Part 2 below and ignore this Part 1.

INCOME	AMOUNT
21. Total Earnings before deductions. Itemize completely at Item 10, page 1	$
22. Interest on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, corporation bonds, etc.	60 00
23. Dividends	
24. Income from partnerships, estates, and trusts (give name and address) Enter net income (or loss) other than capital gains or capital losses from partnerships, syndicates, pools, or joint ventures. Report distributive share of net capital gain (or loss) at Item 1, Schedule E, page 4.	
25. Income (or loss) from business or profession (from Schedule A, Item 26)	225 00
26. Income (or loss) from rents and royalties (from Schedule B, column 6)	325 00
29. Other income (describe) Lectures, net income	
30. Total income (Items 21 to 29)	$ 610 00

DEDUCTIONS		
31a. Interest on indebtedness (explain in Schedule 1)	$	
31b. Taxes on real property (explain in Schedule 1)		
31c. Other taxes (except income taxes) (explain in Schedule 1)		
31d. Other deductions (explain in Schedule 1)		
32. Total of Items 31a—31d		$
33. Balance (Item 30 minus Item 32)		$
34. Contributions (Not to exceed 15% of Item 33) (Explain in Schedule 2)		
35. Balance (Item 33 minus Item 34)		$
36. Medical expense—Amount in excess of 5% of Item 35 (See Instruction IV—Item 36) (Explain in Schedule 1)		610 00
37. Net Income (Item 35 minus Item 36). Enter at Item 11, page 1, unless Part 2 below is used.		$

SCHEDULE 1 — Explanation of Deductions Claimed in Schedules A and B, Items 31 (a), (b), (c) and (d) and Item 36.

1. Refer to Item No.	2. EXPLANATION	3. AMOUNT	4. Refer to Item No.	5. EXPLANATION	6. AMOUNT
		$			$

SCHEDULE 2 — Details of Deduction for Contributions (Item 34).

1. NAME and ADDRESS of ORGANIZATION	2. AMOUNT	3. NAME and ADDRESS of ORGANIZATION	4. AMOUNT
	$		$

PART 2 — TO BE USED ONLY IF THE 10% OPTIONAL DEDUCTION (SEE INSTRUCTION V—ITEM 46) IS CLAIMED

If you elect to claim the 10% Optional Deduction (see Instruction V—Item 46) IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER DEDUCTIONS on pages 2 and 3, execute this PART 2 and ignore Part 1.
If Income is solely from Salary, Interest and Dividends, and you elect to use the Optional Deduction, use Optional Form 200.

	AMOUNT
38. Total Earnings before deductions. Itemize completely at Item 10, page 1.	$
39. Interest on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, corporation bonds, etc.	
40. Dividends	
41. Income from partnerships, estates, and trusts (give name and address)	
42. Other income (describe)	
43. Gross business income (from Schedule A, Item 15)	
44. Gross income from rents and royalties (from Schedule B, column 2).	
45. Total of Items 38-44 (Gross Income)	$
46. Optional Deduction—10% of Item 45 (but not to exceed $500.—see Instruction V—Item 46.)	
47. Net Income (Item 45 minus Item 46). Enter at Item 11, page 1, unless Part 1 above is used.	$

SCHEDULE A—Income (or loss) from Business or Profession (Item 25, page 2). Farming may be detailed on Form 207.
If your GROSS INCOME FROM BUSINESS carried on in New York State exceeded $10,000, or if your NET INCOME from such sources exceeded $5,000 (or a prorata part thereof for a period less than 12 months), make additional report on Form 202 and attach to this return.

1. Kind of business	2. Business address	3. Date business was begun
4. Indicate accounting basis: Cash ☐. Accrual ☐.	5. Inventories were valued at — Cost ☐.	Cost or Market, whichever is lower ☐.

6. Total receipts: $

Cost of Goods Sold (To be used if inventories were an income-determining factor.)			Other Business Deductions (If Optional Deduction is claimed at Item 46, page 2, leave Items 16-24, below, blank.)		
			16. Salary paid you, your wife, or minor children (enter at Item 10, p. 1)	$	
			17. Other salaries and wages not deducted in "Cost of Goods Sold"		
			17a. Rent		
7. Inventory at beginning of year	$		18. Interest on business indebtedness (explain in Schedule 1)		
8. Merchandise bought for sale			19. Taxes (except Income Taxes) (explain in Schedule 1)		
9. Labor			20. Losses, other than capital losses (explain in Schedule 1)		
10. Materials and supplies			21. Bad debts arising from sales or services (explain in Schedule 1)		
11. Other costs (explain in Sch. 1)			22. Depreciation, obsolescence, and depletion (explain in Schedule C)		
12. Total of lines 7 to 11	$		22a. Repairs		
13. Less inventory at end of year			23. Other expenses (explain in Schedule 1)		
14. Cost of goods sold (line 12 less 13)	$		24. Total of lines 16 to 23	$	
			25. Total of lines 14 and 24	$	
15. Gross profit (line 6 less 14)	$		26. Net income (or loss) from business (line 6 less 25) (enter at Item 25, p. 2)	$	

THIS INFORMATION MUST BE GIVEN—

Have You Filed Forms 105 and 106 for 1950? Yes ☐ No ☐ **Have You Filed Forms 102 and 103 for 1950?** Yes ☐ No ☐

Forms 105 and 106 must be filed if you have made payments to residents of personal service compensation, rent, interest or other fixed or determinable income of $1100.00 or over if single, or $2750.00 or over if married. Forms 102 and 103 must be filed if you have made payments to nonresidents of personal service compensation earned in New York State of $1100.00 or over if single, or $2750.00 or over if married, or in excess of personal exemption claimed on Form 102.

Report in Schedule E, page 4, gains or losses from sale or exchange of business property, other than stock in trade, or property includible in inventory, or property held primarily for sale to customers in the regular course of trade or business, which must be reported here, or land or depreciable property used in business.

SCHEDULE B — INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES — (See Instruction IV — ITEM 26.)

(1) KIND OF PROPERTY and LOCATION	(2) GROSS AMOUNT OF RENTS	If Optional Deduction is claimed at Item 46, Page 2, leave Columns (3), (4) and (5) blank. (3) DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION (explain in Schedule C)	(4) REPAIRS	(5) OTHER EXPENSES (explain in Schedule 1)	(6) NET AMOUNT OF RENTS
Royalties on books & articles	$	$	$	$	$ 325 00
Totals (enter Total of Col. (6) at Item 26, p. 2)	$	$	$	$	$

SCHEDULE C — EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION CLAIMED IN SCHEDULES A AND B.

If the property was acquired after January 1, 1919, base depreciation on the cost thereof. If acquired prior to January 1, 1919, base depreciation on the January 1, 1919 value.

1. Refer to Item No.	2. KIND OF PROPERTY (Principal material of which constructed) AND LOCATION	3. DATE ACQUIRED	4. COST (exclude value of land)	5. VALUE ON JANUARY 1, 1919 (if acquired prior thereto)	DEPRECIATION and DEPLETION 6. RATE	7. AMOUNT IN PRIOR YEARS	8. AMOUNT FOR THIS YEAR
			$	$		$	$

SCHEDULE D — NON-TAXABLE INCOME.

Enter here all income received during the taxable year, not reported on pages 1 and 2 (See Instruction I—paragraph E)

1. DESCRIPTION	2. AMOUNT	3. DESCRIPTION	4. AMOUNT
	$		$

RETURN OF NET CAPITAL GAIN SUBJECT TO NET CAPITAL GAIN TAX (1950)

SCHEDULE E.—GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF STOCKS, BONDS, LANDS, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY—(See Instruction VII—Schedule E)

Include all property sold or exchanged, except stock in trade, or property includible in inventory, or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of trade or business, or land or depreciable property used in business. Losses through securities claimed to be worthless are to be reported here.

Each transaction must be computed separately. As to property acquired prior to January 1, 1919, in the case of an actual gain, use cost or January 1, 1919 value, whichever is higher; in the case of an actual loss, use cost or January 1, 1919 value, whichever is lower; if the sales price falls between cost and January 1, 1919 value, report neither gain nor loss.

Where the securities sold were owned jointly or in common with others or where an interest in a group, pool, syndicate, or joint venture was held, a partnership return must be filed. The share of each such joint owner, etc., must be reported in the individual return as partnership gain or loss.

(a) Description of Securities or Property	(b) No. of Shares Amt. of Bonds	(c) Date Acquired	(c) Date Sold	(d) Sales Price	(e) Cost or Other Basis	(f) Depreciation Chargeable	(g) Gain	(h) Loss
				$	$	$	$	$

1.	Distributable share of partnership net capital gain or loss (Item 4, column 6, page 1, Form 204)	$	$
2.	Capital deductions (explain below)	XXXX XX	
3.	Totals	$	$
4.	Net capital gain or loss (excess of column (g) over column (h) or column (h) over column (g))	$	$
5.	Net Capital Loss carry-over (See Inst. VII—Sch. E (c))—Enter here the amount of any Net Capital Losses sustained in 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, and 1949, except those which were deducted against prior Capital Gains. (Explain below showing each year and amount for which Net Capital Loss carry-over is claimed.)	$	
6.	BALANCE (Item 4 Column (g) Minus Item 5)		$

Explanation of capital deductions (Item 2) and Net Capital Loss carry-over (Item 5)

7.	Balance of exemption not used at Item 12, page 1	
8.	Amount subject to Net Capital Gain Tax	$
	CALCULATION OF TAX	
9.	1% (1st $1000 of Item 8)	$
10.	1½% (2nd and 3rd $1000 of Item 8)	
11.	2% (4th and 5th $1000 of Item 8)	
12.	2½% (6th and 7th $1000 of Item 8)	
13.	3% (8th and 9th $1000 of Item 8)	
14.	3½% (all over $9000 of Item 8)	
15.	Total (of Items 9-14)	$
16.		
17.		
18.	% of Item 15 (Enter at Item 19, page 1)	$

This space for office use only

AUDITED BY:

W.E.B.D. (COPY)

FORM 1040
U. S. Treasury Department
Internal Revenue Service

U. S. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

1950
CALENDAR YEAR

For other taxable years ending after Sept. 30, 1950, but before Dec. 31, 1951, attach Form 1040FY

EMPLOYEES: Instead of this form, you may use Form 1040A if your total income was less than $5,000, consisting wholly of wages shown on Forms W-2, or of such wages and not more than $100 of other wages, dividends, and interest.

Do not write in these spaces

Serial No.

(Cashier's Stamp)

Name William Edward Burghardt Du Bois
(PLEASE PRINT. If this is a joint return of husband and wife, use first names of both)

HOME ADDRESS 409 Edgecombe Avenue
(PLEASE PRINT. Street and number or rural route)

New York (City, town, or post office) 32 (Postal zone number) New York (State)

Social Security No. 104-12-5617 Occupation Wrtier

Your exemptions

1. List your own name. If married and your wife (or husband) had no income, or if this is a joint return of husband and wife, list name of your wife (or husband).

List names of other close relatives (as defined in Instructions) with 1950 gross incomes of less than $500 who received more than one-half of their support from you in 1950. If this is a joint return of husband and wife, list dependent relatives of both.

Name (please print)	Check below whether you (or your wife) were at the end of your taxable year— 65 OR OVER	BLIND	On lines a and b below— Write 1 if neither 65 nor blind; Write 2 if either 65 or blind; Write 3 if both 65 and blind.
Your name W. E. B. Du Bois	Yes ☒ No ☐	Yes ☐ No ☐	a. Number of exemptions for you 2
Wife's (or husband's) name Nina G. Du Bois,	Yes ☒ No ☐	Yes ☐ No ☐	b. Number of her (his) exemptions 2

Name of Other Dependent Relative	Relationship	Address—If different from yours
Deceased: June 24, 1950		

Enter here total number of exemptions claimed (yours and your wife's plus one for each dependent listed above) → 3

Your income

2. Enter your total wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, and other compensation received in 1950, BEFORE PAY-ROLL DEDUCTIONS for taxes, dues, insurance, bonds, etc. Also enter amount of income tax withheld. Members of Armed Forces and persons claiming traveling or reimbursed expenses, see Instructions.

Print Employer's Name	Where Employed (City and State)	Amount of Income Tax Withheld	Total Wages
Urban League		$	$
Enter totals		$	$

3. If you received dividends, interest, or any other income, give details on page 2 and enter the total here — 610

4. Add income shown in items 2 and 3, and enter the total here — $ 610

How to figure the tax

IF YOUR INCOME WAS LESS THAN $5,000.—Use the table on page 4 to find your tax—unless you itemize your deductions. This table allows about 10 percent of your total income for charitable contributions, interest, taxes, medical expenses, etc. If your deductions exceed 10 percent, it will usually be to your advantage to itemize them and compute your tax on page 3.

IF INCOME WAS $5,000 OR MORE.—Do not use tax table. Compute tax on page 3. Use standard deduction or itemize deductions, whichever is to your advantage.

HUSBAND AND WIFE.—For split-income benefits, file a joint return. If filing separate returns, and one itemizes deductions, both must itemize.

Tax due or refund

5. Enter your tax from table on page 4, or from line 18, page 3 — $ 0 00

6. How much have you paid on your 1950 income tax?
   (A) By tax withheld (in item 2, above). Attach Original Forms W-2 — $ 0 00
   (B) By payments on 1950 Declaration of Estimated Tax
   Enter total here →

7. If your tax (item 5) is larger than payments (item 6), enter **BALANCE OF TAX DUE** here — $ 0
   This balance of tax due must be paid in full with return.

8. If your payments (item 6) are larger than your tax (item 5), enter the **OVERPAYMENT** here — $
   Enter amount of item 8 you want: Refunded to you $; Credited on your 1951 estimated tax $
   Do you owe any prior year Federal tax for which you have been billed? (Yes or No)

If you filed a return for a prior year, state latest year 1950

Where filed 110 East 45th Street

To which Collector's office did you pay amount claimed in item 6 (B), above?

County in which you reside New York

Is your wife (or husband) making a separate return for 1950? No (Yes or No)

If "Yes," write her (or his) name

I declare under the penalties of perjury that this return (including any accompanying schedules and statements) has been examined by me and to the best of my knowledge and belief is a true, correct, and complete return.

(Signature of person, other than taxpayer, preparing this return) (Date)

(Name of firm or employer, if any)

(Signature of taxpayer) (Date)

(Signature of taxpayer's wife or husband if this is a joint return) (Date)

To assure any benefits of split-income provisions, husband and wife must include all their income, and BOTH MUST SIGN, even though only one has income.

16—62581-1

Schedule A.—INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

Name and address of corporation declaring dividend	Amount	Name and address of corporation declaring dividend	Amount
	$		$
			Enter total here →

$

Schedule B.—INCOME FROM INTEREST

Name and address of payor	Amount	Name and address of payor	Amount
Savings bank & U. S. Bonds	$ 60 00		$
			Enter total here →

60 00

Schedule C.—PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION. (Farmers should obtain Form 1040F)

Net profit (or loss) from business or profession (from separate Schedule C)

Schedule D.—GAINS AND LOSSES FROM SALES OR EXCHANGES OF CAPITAL ASSETS, ETC.

1. Net gain (or loss) from sale or exchange of capital assets (from separate Schedule D)
2. Net gain (or loss) from sale or exchange of property other than capital assets (from separate Schedule D)

Schedule E.—INCOME FROM ANNUITIES OR PENSIONS

1. Cost of annuity (total amount you paid in) $
2. Amount received tax-free in prior years
3. Remainder of cost (line 1 less line 2) $
4. Total amount received this year $
5. Excess, if any, of line 4 over line 3
6. Enter line 5, or 3 percent of line 1, whichever is greater (but do not enter more than line 4)

Schedule F.—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES

1. Kind and location of property	2. Amount of rent or royalty	3. Depreciation or depletion (explain in Schedule H)	4. Repairs (explain in Schedule I)	5. Other expenses (itemize in Schedule I)
Published books & Articles	$ 225 00	$	$	$
1. Totals	$ 225 00	$	$	$

2. Net profit (or loss) (column 2 less sum of columns 3, 4, and 5) 225 00

Schedule G.—INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, ESTATES AND TRUSTS, AND OTHER SOURCES

	NAME	ADDRESS	AMOUNT
1. Partnership, joint venture, etc.			$
2. Estate or trust			
3. Other sources (state nature)	Lectures, net income		325 00

Enter total here → 325 00

Total income (or loss), from above sources (Enter as item 3, page 1) $ 610 00

Schedule H.—EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTION FOR DEPRECIATION CLAIMED IN SCHEDULE F

1. Kind of property (If buildings, state material of which constructed)	2. Date acquired	3. Cost or other basis (do not include land or other nondepreciable property)	4. Assets fully depreciated in use at end of year	5. Depreciation allowed (or allowable) in prior years	6. Remaining cost or other basis to be recovered	7. Estimated life used in accumulating depreciation	8. Estimated remaining life from beginning of year	9. Depreciation allowable this year
		$	$	$	$			$

Schedule I.—EXPLANATION OF COLUMNS 4 AND 5 OF SCHEDULE F

1. Column No.	2. Explanation	3. Amount	1. Column No.	2. Explanation	3. Amount
		$			$

GPO 16—62581-1

ITEMIZED DEDUCTIONS—FOR PERSONS NOT USING TAX TABLE ON PAGE 4 OR STANDARD DEDUCTION ON LINE 2 BELOW—
If husband and wife (not legally separated) file separate returns and one itemizes deductions, the other must also itemize

Describe deductions and state to whom paid. If more space is needed, list deductions on separate sheet of paper and attach to this return.		Amount
Contributions	$	
Allowable Contributions (not in excess of 15 percent of item 4, page 1)		$
Interest	$	
Total Interest		
Taxes	$	
Total Taxes		
Losses from fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft	$	
Total Allowable Losses (not compensated by insurance or otherwise)		
Medical and dental expenses	$	
Net Expenses (not compensated by insurance or otherwise)	$	
Enter 5 percent of item 4, page 1, and subtract from Net Expenses		
Allowable Medical and Dental Expenses. See Instructions for limitation		
Miscellaneous (See Instructions)	$	
Total Miscellaneous Deductions		
TOTAL DEDUCTIONS		$

TAX COMPUTATION—FOR PERSONS NOT USING TAX TABLE ON PAGE 4

1. Enter amount shown in item 4, page 1. This is your Adjusted Gross Income	$ 6 10 00
2. Enter DEDUCTIONS. If deductions are itemized above, enter the total of such deductions. If adjusted gross income (line 1, above) is $5,000 or more and deductions are not itemized, enter the standard deduction of 10 percent of line 1, above, or $1,000, whichever is the lesser, or $500 if this is the separate return of a married person	
3. Subtract line 2 from line 1. Enter the difference here. This is your Net Income	$ 6 10 00
4. Multiply $600 by total number of exemptions claimed in item 1, page 1. Enter total here	1 8 0 0 00
5. Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter difference here	$
Lines 6, 7, and 8 should be filled in ONLY by a single person or a married person making a separate return	
6. Use the tax rates shown on page 16 of Instructions to figure your tentative tax on amount shown in line 5 (if line 3, above, includes partially tax-exempt interest, see Instructions). Enter the tentative tax here	$
7. If line 6 is (*a*) not over $400, enter 13% of amount on line 6 (*b*) over $400 but not over $100,000, enter $52 plus 9% of the excess over $400 (*c*) over $100,000, enter $9,016 plus 7.3% of the excess over $100,000	
8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. Enter the difference here. This is your combined normal tax and surtax	$
Lines 9 to 13 should be filled in ONLY if this is a joint return of husband and wife	
9. Enter here one-half of amount on line 5, above	$
10. Use the tax rates shown on page 16 of Instructions to figure your tentative tax on amount shown in line 9 (if line 3, above, includes partially tax-exempt interest, see Instructions). Enter the tentative tax here	$
11. If line 10 is (*a*) not over $400, enter 13% of amount on line 10 (*b*) over $400 but not over $100,000, enter $52 plus 9% of the excess over $400 (*c*) over $100,000, enter $9,016 plus 7.3% of the excess over $100,000	
12. Subtract line 11 from line 10. Enter the difference here	$
13. Multiply amount on line 12 by 2. Enter this tax here. This is your combined normal tax and surtax	$
14. If alternative tax computation is made on separate Schedule D, enter here tax from line 12 on back of Schedule D	$
If you used the standard deduction in line 2, disregard lines 15, 16, and 17, and copy on line 18 the same figure you entered on line 8, 13, or 14, whichever is applicable	
15. Enter here any income tax payments to a foreign country or U. S. possession (attach Form 1116)	$
16. Enter here any income tax paid at source on tax-free covenant bond interest	
17. Add the figures on lines 15 and 16 and enter the total here	$
18. Subtract line 17 from line 8, 13, or 14, whichever is applicable. Enter difference here and in item 5, page 1. This is your tax	$

If you use this table, tear off this page and file only pages 1 and 2

TAX TABLE FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1950

FOR PERSONS WITH INCOMES UNDER $5,000 NOT COMPUTING TAX ON PAGE 3

Read down the shaded columns below until you find the line covering the total income you entered in item 4, page 1. Then read across to the column headed by the number corresponding to the number of exemptions claimed in item 1, page 1. Enter the tax you find there in item 5, page 1.

If total income in item 4, page 1, is—		And the number of exemptions claimed in item 1, page 1, is—				If total income in item 4, page 1, is—		And the number of exemptions claimed in item 1, page 1, is—								
									2		3					
At least	But less than	1	2	3	4 or more	At least	But less than	1	And you are single or a married person filing separately	And you are a married couple filing jointly	And you are single or a married person filing separately	And you are a married couple filing jointly	4	5	6	7	8 or more
		Your tax is—						Your tax is—								
$0	$675	$0	$0	$0	$0	$2,325	$2,350	$262	$157	$157	$53	$53	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0
675	700	3	0	0	0	2,350	2,375	266	161	161	57	57	0	0	0	0	0
700	725	7	0	0	0	2,375	2,400	269	165	165	61	61	0	0	0	0	0
725	750	11	0	0	0	2,400	2,425	273	169	169	65	65	0	0	0	0	0
750	775	15	0	0	0	2,425	2,450	277	173	173	69	69	0	0	0	0	0
775	800	19	0	0	0	2,450	2,475	281	177	177	72	72	0	0	0	0	0
800	825	23	0	0	0	2,475	2,500	285	181	181	76	76	0	0	0	0	0
825	850	27	0	0	0	2,500	2,525	289	185	185	80	80	0	0	0	0	0
850	875	31	0	0	0	2,525	2,550	293	189	189	84	84	0	0	0	0	0
875	900	35	0	0	0	2,550	2,575	297	192	192	88	88	0	0	0	0	0
900	925	38	0	0	0	2,575	2,600	301	196	196	92	92	0	0	0	0	0
925	950	42	0	0	0	2,600	2,625	305	200	200	96	96	0	0	0	0	0
950	975	46	0	0	0	2,625	2,650	309	204	204	100	100	0	0	0	0	0
975	1,000	50	0	0	0	2,650	2,675	313	208	208	104	104	0	0	0	0	0
1,000	1,025	54	0	0	0	2,675	2,700	316	212	212	108	108	3	0	0	0	0
1,025	1,050	58	0	0	0	2,700	2,725	320	216	216	112	112	7	0	0	0	0
1,050	1,075	62	0	0	0	2,725	2,750	324	220	220	115	115	11	0	0	0	0
1,075	1,100	66	0	0	0	2,750	2,775	328	224	224	119	119	15	0	0	0	0
1,100	1,125	70	0	0	0	2,775	2,800	332	228	228	123	123	19	0	0	0	0
1,125	1,150	74	0	0	0	2,800	2,825	336	232	232	127	127	23	0	0	0	0
1,150	1,175	78	0	0	0	2,825	2,850	340	236	236	131	131	27	0	0	0	0
1,175	1,200	82	0	0	0	2,850	2,875	344	239	239	135	135	31	0	0	0	0
1,200	1,225	85	0	0	0	2,875	2,900	348	243	243	139	139	35	0	0	0	0
1,225	1,250	89	0	0	0	2,900	2,925	352	247	247	143	143	38	0	0	0	0
1,250	1,275	93	0	0	0	2,925	2,950	357	251	251	147	147	42	0	0	0	0
1,275	1,300	97	0	0	0	2,950	2,975	361	255	255	151	151	46	0	0	0	0
1,300	1,325	101	0	0	0	2,975	3,000	366	259	259	155	155	50	0	0	0	0
1,325	1,350	105	1	0	0	3,000	3,050	373	265	265	161	161	56	0	0	0	0
1,350	1,375	109	5	0	0	3,050	3,100	382	273	273	168	168	64	0	0	0	0
1,375	1,400	113	8	0	0	3,100	3,150	391	281	281	176	176	72	0	0	0	0
1,400	1,425	117	12	0	0	3,150	3,200	400	288	288	184	184	80	0	0	0	0
1,425	1,450	121	16	0	0	3,200	3,250	409	296	296	192	192	87	0	0	0	0
1,450	1,475	125	20	0	0	3,250	3,300	418	304	304	200	200	95	0	0	0	0
1,475	1,500	129	24	0	0	3,300	3,350	427	312	312	207	207	103	0	0	0	0
1,500	1,525	132	28	0	0	3,350	3,400	436	320	320	215	215	111	7	0	0	0
1,525	1,550	136	32	0	0	3,400	3,450	445	328	328	223	223	119	14	0	0	0
1,550	1,575	140	36	0	0	3,450	3,500	454	335	335	231	231	127	22	0	0	0
1,575	1,600	144	40	0	0	3,500	3,550	463	343	343	239	239	134	30	0	0	0
1,600	1,625	148	44	0	0	3,550	3,600	472	352	351	247	247	142	38	0	0	0
1,625	1,650	152	48	0	0	3,600	3,650	481	361	359	254	254	150	46	0	0	0
1,650	1,675	156	52	0	0	3,650	3,700	490	370	367	262	262	158	54	0	0	0
1,675	1,700	160	55	0	0	3,700	3,750	499	379	375	270	270	166	61	0	0	0
1,700	1,725	164	59	0	0	3,750	3,800	508	388	382	278	278	174	69	0	0	0
1,725	1,750	168	63	0	0	3,800	3,850	517	397	390	286	286	181	77	0	0	0
1,750	1,775	172	67	0	0	3,850	3,900	526	406	398	294	294	189	85	0	0	0
1,775	1,800	176	71	0	0	3,900	3,950	535	415	406	301	301	197	93	0	0	0
1,800	1,825	179	75	0	0	3,950	4,000	544	424	414	309	309	205	100	0	0	0
1,825	1,850	183	79	0	0	4,000	4,050	553	433	422	317	317	213	108	4	0	0
1,850	1,875	187	83	0	0	4,050	4,100	562	442	429	325	325	221	116	12	0	0
1,875	1,900	191	87	0	0	4,100	4,150	571	451	437	333	333	228	124	20	0	0
1,900	1,925	195	91	0	0	4,150	4,200	580	460	445	341	341	236	132	27	0	0
1,925	1,950	199	95	0	0	4,200	4,250	589	469	453	349	348	244	140	35	0	0
1,950	1,975	203	99	0	0	4,250	4,300	598	478	461	358	356	252	147	43	0	0
1,975	2,000	207	102	0	0	4,300	4,350	607	487	468	367	364	260	155	51	0	0
2,000	2,025	211	106	2	0	4,350	4,400	616	496	476	376	372	268	163	59	0	0
2,025	2,050	215	110	6	0	4,400	4,450	625	505	484	385	380	275	171	67	0	0
2,050	2,075	219	114	10	0	4,450	4,500	634	514	492	394	388	283	179	74	0	0
2,075	2,100	223	118	14	0	4,500	4,550	643	523	500	403	395	291	187	82	0	0
2,100	2,125	226	122	18	0	4,550	4,600	652	532	508	412	403	299	194	90	0	0
2,125	2,150	230	126	22	0	4,600	4,650	661	541	515	421	411	307	202	98	0	0
2,150	2,175	234	130	25	0	4,650	4,700	670	550	523	430	419	315	210	106	1	0
2,175	2,200	238	134	29	0	4,700	4,750	679	559	531	439	427	322	218	114	9	0
2,200	2,225	242	138	33	0	4,750	4,800	688	568	539	448	435	330	226	121	17	0
2,225	2,250	246	142	37	0	4,800	4,850	697	577	547	457	442	338	234	129	25	0
2,250	2,275	250	146	41	0	4,850	4,900	706	586	555	466	450	346	241	137	33	0
2,275	2,300	254	149	45	0	4,900	4,950	715	595	562	475	458	354	249	145	40	0
2,300	2,325	258	153	49	0	4,950	5,000	724	604	570	484	466	361	257	153	48	0

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—62581-1

Schedule G

I received in 1950 3 pensions:

Old Age $29.37 January-July, $53.30 July- December

$150 a Month from Atlanta University, Georgia, where I taught 23 years

$200 a Month from the NAACP, which I served for 25 years.

I have at no time made any contribution to any pension fund, nor have I rendered any services to these organizations since leaving their employment.

SCHEDULE G

I deliver a few lectures to schools and other audiences. I pay my travel and board out of these fees.

I have set down here the net income.

1950

Explanation Question 12:

Mrs. Du Bois died June 24, 1950.

Explanation 29:

I received in 1950, 3 pensions:

Old Age $29.37 January--July, $53.30 July--December

$150 a Month from Atlanta University, Georgia, where I taught 23 years

$200 a Month from the NAACP, which I served for 25 years.

I have at no time made any contribution to any pension fund, nor have I rendered any services to these organization since leaving their employment.

Explanation 30:

I deliver a few lectures to schools and other audiences. I pay my travel and board out of these fees.

I have set down here the net income.

24-15-49

April 13, 1950

Publisher
THE NEW YORK TIMES
229 West 43rd Street
New York, New York

Sir:

In the magazine section of THE SUNDAY TIMES, several months ago, there was an article by Henry Morgenthau on our surpluses of food.

Could you tell me when it was published, and should you furnish me a copy?

Enclosed is 50¢ if this is not enough I will send more.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

34-2-20

June 1, 1950

The New York Times
Circulation Department
Times Square, New York 18, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with the enclosed letter and the dollar enclosed please send me the copy of the New York Times containing the article by Henry Morgenthau, on the way in which food is being piled up and saved in the United States in order to keep up prices.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

24-2-21

[NYU-Intern. Socialist Club]

Reg TWSP

721 East 5th. Street, Apt. 14
New York 9, New York
October 10, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
17 Murray Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

The Internationalist Socialist Club, a recognised student organisation at Washington Square College, New York University, voted at its last meeting to invite you, as American Labor Party candidate for U. S. Senator from NewcYork, to discuss some of the issues in this election which are of concern to progressive and radical students with Mr. Joseph Hansen, senatorial candidate of the Socialist Workers Party.

We propose Wednesday, October 25, at 3:00 P. M. as an appropriate date and time for the meeting, which we plan to hold at the school.

Rather than have the meeting on a topic too broad and vague, we propose that the discussion be on the topic, "Should the United States Grant Economic Aid to Yugoslavia."

Of course, we stand willing to make any reasonable changes in date, time, or topic which you might deem necessary or expedient.

We trust you will give this matter serious and immediate attention, so that we can proceed with preparations for the meeting.

(You may reply to the address above, which is my personal address.)

Sincerely,
Robert Hemstreet
Robert Hemstreet, President,
Internationalist Socialist Club

246-29-31

Mr. Wm. Hans.
Has regrets that his Committee for the Campaign
are already so busy that he can accept no more
Attendees Yours for the Cause and regrets
that he cannot comply

Mr. Mr. Kahn:

I have read yr "High Jumps" & think it is an excellent piece of practical stuff. I find that pleased with you, are mutual & know much about the situation from first hand experience.

I hope yr. bk. will be widely read.

Mr. Harold R. Whaley.

May I thank you for yr prompt response to my complaint. The Spy record is excellent

October 14, 1950

Mr. Robert Hemstreet, President
Internationalist Socialist Club
721 East 5th Street, Apt. 14
New York 9, New York

Dear Mr. Hemstreet:

Dr. Du Bois regrets that his commitments for the campaign are already so many that he cannot accept any others. He thanks you for the invitation and regrets that he cannot comply.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

N.A.A.C.P.

211-15-29

My dear Mr. Du Bois

I was so sorry I dear that Mrs. Du Bois had gone on. She was so sweet with Marguerite when she was in New York and when I was so worried about leaving her here alone. I can always had a very soft spot in my heart for you both and I am sure dear Marguerite will when she can a real woman also my little lady.

I can't she sweet memory of

you with when we met at the
Inn at Dorset one night
nearly two years ago.

I thank & send my deepest
sympathy & you all.

With sincerely
Mabel A. Newell

The Nest
Colebrook - Connecticut.

September 18, 1950

Miss Mahl Newell
The Nest
Colebrook, Connecticut

My dear Miss Newell:

Thank you very much for your kind letter concerning Mrs. Du Bois. We all miss her sympathy and devotion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-15-30

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM I. GOSNELL

U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6085
MULBERRY 6448
LEXINGTON 2018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

January 4, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
Apartment 13
New York City, New York.

24-B-27-20

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am pleased to advise you that I have finally succeeded in getting Mr. and Mrs. Schneider out of 2417 N. Pulaski Street and have had Yolande and Mrs. DuBois moved in. We learned after we had completed our settlement with the Schneiders that the Schneiders could not move into the house they were purchasing because no proper notice had been given to their sellers, and we were compelled to go through the process of giving the Schneiders formal notice of eviction, and I regretted to do this but we had no other alternative in the matter.

There is still the matter of the adjustment between the Woods for the time we kept them waiting for possession, which I hope to have adjusted shortly. However, I see no necessity for further delaying my several statements to you and Yolande and so, I am enclosing herewith the following papers:

1. Copy of settlement sheet for the sale of 2302 Montebello Terrace.

2. Copy of settlement sheet showing the purchase of the fee simple property 2417 N. Pulaski Street.

3. Check in the sum of $18.20 which I have endorsed, which is a refund of the insurance premium on the cancelled policy of fire insurance on 2302 Montbello Terrace.

4. Check in the sum of $3.62 being a refund on the transfer of the furniture and personal pfoperty policy.

5. Endorsement to be attached to the policy covering furniture, etc., which has been transferred from 2302 Montebello Terrace to 2417 N. Pulaski Street.

6. Memo or reconciliation of monies received by me, expended on your account and balance held in my hand for final adjustment.

I will try to conclude this matter as promptly as possible and give you a complete report.

Yours very truly,

Dallas F. Nicholas

Dallas F. Nicholas.

dfn/1
Enc. 6

cc: Mrs. Yolande D. Williams

24b-27-21

1 Fix [illegible]
2. Policy of [illegible]
4 Tax
3 University for Negro

[Enc.]

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM I. GOSNELL
—
U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6085
MULBERRY 6448
LEXINGTON 2018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

MEMO OF ACCOUNTS with Dallas F. Nicholas, attorney and William E. B. DuBois and Yolande DuBois Williams.

24b-27-11

Dr.

Cash Received by Dallas F. Nicholas, Proceeds of Sale No. 2302 Montebello $14,134.50

Cr.

Moneys expended by Dallas F. Nicholas

Purchase of 2417 N. Pulaski Street, see settlement memo of this property. $10,685.50

Check to Yolande DuBois Williams. 1,500.00

$12,185.50 12,185.50

Balance, Retained. . . . . $ 1,949.00

[Enc.]

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM I. GOSNELL
—
U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6085
MULBERRY 6448
LEXINGTON 2018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

Adjusted to December 10, 1949

MEMO OF SETTLEMENT: Sale of Fee Simple Premises No. 2417 N. Pulaski Street, Baltimore City, Made by Anthony A. Schneider and Julia M. Schneider to William E. B. DuBois and Yolande DuBois Williams.

Sale Price.	$12,000.00
Refund 1949 Taxes ($217.81) 20 days	12.10
TOTAL DUE SELLERS	$12,012.10

24b-27-13

CREDIT PURCHASERS

Deposit.	$1500.00	
½ Revenue Stamps	13.20	
Total Credits	$1513.20	1,513.20
Balance Due Sellers		$10,498.90

EXPENSES TO PURCHASERS

Atty., Title Examination.	$ 75.00	
Recording Fee.	5.00	
Revenue Stamps.	26.40	
Lien & Judgment Reports	4.00	
Conveyancing.	10.00	
Notary Fees	1.20	
Insurance, $9000.00 - 3 yrs	65.00	
	$186.60	186.60
Total Cost to Purchasers		$10,685.50

[Enc.]

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM I. GOSNELL
U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6085
MULBERRY 6448
LEXINGTON 2018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

Adjusted to December 20, 1949

MEMO OF SETTLEMENT: Sale of Fee Simple Premises No. 2302 Montebello Terrace, Baltimore City, Made by William E. B. DuBois and Nina DuBois, his wife, to Leo C. Woods and Annie Geneva Rainey Woods, his wife.

Sale Price.	$16,500.00
Refund 1949 Taxes, 10 days.	5.50
Total Due Sellers	$16,505.50

24b-17-12

CREDIT PURCHASERS

Deposit.	$1500.00	
Current Water Rent, 1 mo. 20 days.	2.85	
½ Revenue Stamps	18.15	
Int. to Woods, 12 days	19.80	
Water Rent due 11/1/49	5.20	
Commissions.	825.00	
Total Credits	$2371.00	2,371.00
Total Received by Sellers . . .		$14,134.50

January 9, 1950

Mr. Dallas F. Nicholas
14 East Pleasant Street
Baltimore 2, Maryland

My dear Mr. Nicholas:

Thank you for your letter of January 4, and the enclosed papers.

The following matters occur to me:

1 I believe we have no fire insurance on the Pulaski Street property. This ought to be attended to immediately.

2 On the policy covering furniture, I have no copy of policy No. 162345 of the Potomac Insurance company, District of Columbia. Will you ask Thompson and Jones to see that we have a copy.

3 I should like to have the city tax bill as soon as it is issued so that I can get the maximum rebate.

4 I assume that the Schneiders will owe us some indemnity for making us wait.

I shall be glad of any further information.

May I thank you and your firm for the careful and business-like attention which you have given to this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM J. GOSNELL
—
U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6085
MULBERRY 6448
LEXINGTON 2018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

January 11, 1950

248-27-33

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York - 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 9, 1950, for which I thank you, and replying thereto may I advise you as follows.

We have had the property 2417 N. Pulaski Street insured against loss by fire with an eight point policy in the sum of $9000.00, which policy was issued December 9, 1949, and which is a three year policy. I had intended to forward this policy to Yolande, together with the deed when the same was returned from the Record Office, but if you prefer, I will forward these papers to you in due course.

We will contact the agents, Thompson & Jones, and attempt to obtain for you a copy of the fire insurance covering the furniture. With reference to the tax bill, this will be mailed directly to the house and Yolande should receive it any day now. You have until February 28, 1950, to pay this bill and receive the maximum discount, so there is no immediate hurry about this.

We collected from the Schneiders, $60.00 as indemnity for their staying over, but I have made no adjustment with the Woods as to the period we kept them over, and as soon as this is done you will again hear from me.

Trusting that I have fully advised you, and thanking you for your confidence, I am

Yours very truly,

Dallas F. Nicholas

Dallas F. Nicholas.

dfn/l

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM I. GOSNELL
U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6085
MULBERRY 6448
LEXINGTON 2018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

January 13, 1950

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York - 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have communicated with Thompson and Jones, your insurance brokers, and since the old policy on the furniture has been lost, they decided to issue a new policy for three years on the new location, 2417 N. Pulaski Street, and enclosed herewith you will please find such policy. There is a small adjustment of premium which I am making and will report to you later.

However, it is necessary that a release be signed for the lost policy, and I enclose such release which you will sign on the line where you see the check mark in lead pencil, and return the same to me.

The new policy is for three years from January 12, 1950, with the Potomac Insurance Company, being No. D441051, which policy is enclosed as above stated.

Thanking you for your confidence, I am

Yours very truly,

Dallas F. Nicholas

Dallas F. Nicholas.

dfn/l
Enc. 2

61-22-442

January 17, 1950

Mr. Dallas F. Nicholas
14 East Pleasant Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Mr. Nicholas:

I have sent you the receipt called for in your letter of January 15.

May I ask two things, first, what is the address of my home--2417 Pulaski or 2417 N. Pulaski Street? Secondly, will you kindly send me a check for the balance owed me, retaining $100 or $150 for final settlement.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM I. GOSNELL
—
U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6085
MULBERRY 6448
LEXINGTON 2018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

January 24, 1950

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York - 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

24-L-27-18

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of January 17, 1950, and replying thereto and in further report on your matters, may I advise you as follows. Enclosed herewith you will please find deed dated December 10, 1949, by which deed a good and clear title in fee simple became vested in William E. B. DuBois and Yolande Dubois Williams, as joint tenants, to the property 2417 N. Pulaski Street, Baltimore City, which deed has been duly recorded among the Land Records of Baltimore City in Liber M.L.P. No. 7954, folio 468. You will please keep this deed among your valuable papers, and joint tenancy means that the survivor between you and Yolande will own the property absolutely without the necessity of any administration on the estate of the decedent.

I am presently negotiating with Robert D. Bartlett, Esq., attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Woods, in an attempt to obtain a release for their claims for being held out of the property, and I am having quite a bit of difficulty because their claims are far more than I will agree to recognize. I believe that we will come to some satisfactory adjustment in the very near future, and I will advise you accordingly.

In view of the above, I am withholding from the balance due you the sum of $149.00 to adjust the Woods claim and take care of other matters, and enclosed herewith you will please find check to your order in the sum of $1800.00, which leaves me in hand as stated above the sum of $149.00. I trust that I have made all of the above clear and the address of the property again is 2417 North Pulaski Street.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dallas F. Nicholas.

dfn/1
Enc. 2

cc: Mrs. Yolande D. Williams

DALLAS F. NICHOLAS
WILLIAM I. GOSNELL
—
U. THEODORE HAYES
WILLIAM H. MURPHY

LEXINGTON 6025
MULBERRY 6446
LEXINGTON 3018

NICHOLAS & GOSNELL
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
14 EAST PLEASANT STREET
BALTIMORE 2, MD.

June 22, 1950

Dr. William E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York - 10, New York

24-L-27-9

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In accord with my advices to you last week, I am now submitting a final report with reference to the property 2417 N. Pulaski Street, and I sincerely regret my delay in closing this matter with you but I had lost sight of the fact that as per the letter of January 24, 1950, we had withheld $149.00 for adjustment of the claim of the Woods people.

As I advised you also previously Mr. and Mrs. Woods retained Robert D. Bartlett, Esq. to represent them, and after many discussions and conferences I finally settled all claims of the Woods and the adjustment of our claims against them by the payment to Mr. Bartlett of $50.00, and I enclose herewith for your files the letter of receipt from Mr. Bartlett dated February 10, 1950.

Since I had collected from Mr. and Mrs. Schneider $60.00, that left a net balance of $10.00 in my hand, which together with the $149.00 mentioned above, makes a total of $159.00 which is due you and check for which you will please find enclosed.

I trust that all is now satisfactorily adjusted between us, and again thanking you for your confidence, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dallas F. Nicholas

Dallas F. Nicholas.

dfn/l
Enc. 2

cc: Mrs. Yolande D. Williams

June 26, 1950

Mr. Dallas P. Nicholas
14 East Pleasant Street
Baltimore, 2, [redacted]

Dear Mr. Nicholas:

Check received and account settled.

Thank you for your efficient services.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

248-27-8

STATEMENT

Jas. A. Nicholson & Son, Inc.

ESTABLISHED 1880

310 NORTH EUTAW STREET
Phone MULBERRY 0277 BALTIMORE-1 • MARYLAND

W. E. B. Dubois,

2302 Montebello Terrace,

Baltimore 14, Md.

JAN 27 1950

24-L-27-17

November 7		5.00

This is a statement of your account to date, for comparison with your records. If it does not agree, kindly communicate with us.

[James A Nicholson + Sons, Inc.]

January 31, 1950

Mr. James A. Nicholson & Son, Inc.
510 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore 1, Maryland

CC: Mr. Leo Woods

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is a check for $5.00 covering your bill.

We have sold this house to Mr. Leo Woods, he now lives there and owns the awning which is stored with you. He will give you further orders.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Check--$5.00

CC: Mr. Leo Woods

very unpopular just now, but we are going to keep up the fight and we are glad to know of students like you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

July 7,

Mr. Ap.N. Elec Njakar
Xavier University
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Njakar:

I have your letter of June 25, and without revealing your name I shall see that most of it is published in the Negro press. Unfortunately our ogranization has little money and is very unpopular just now, but we are going to keep up the fight and we are glad to know of students like you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-4

Elechukwu Njakar
Xavier University
New Orleans 18, La.
November 18, 1950.

W.B.Du Bois, Esq.
23 West 26th Street
New ~~Y~~ York,10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have just read from the Nigerian nationalist papers what you did in an effort to bring out the lies of the so-called "Chief Secretary of Nigeria", Mr. Foot. I thank you from the deepest core of my heart and at the same time pray that God may prolong your life to fight for our cause, for they are too few of your calibre among our people in the United States. Keep the light burning!

There is one thing I cannot understand nor do I agree to it. There are many Africans who think on the same line as I do. It is the ~~xxxx~~ word "Negro". It was first of all Applied to slaves from Africa in the sixteenth ~~s~~ century. I vehemently oppose using the word to address any "black" man for it is a stereotype. My contention is why the "white" man is not called "Albino" and "Albinoid" for both are of Latin origin? Why is it that the word "Ethiopian" used for the "black" men from all ages, even in the Old Testament of the Bible, has been left out? Why is it that no other race is called from the Latin origin of the name of their color but the "black" man? Why is it that the "white" ~~mam~~ gets the name of his race from a country while mine should be from what the Portuguese and the Spanish slave-dealers stereotyped their poor unfortunate victims? I am reading your "Black Folk" and I am greatly enjoying it, but I don't favor your argument on the word "Negro" which your preface contains.

Kindly throw more light to your stand bearing the above arguments in mind. Note very well that I am in no way attacking with any animousity but just a frank and candid expression of myself as well as our idea about the word, "Negro".

Very sincerely yours,

Elechukwu Njakar

I thank you for your let of
You must remem that a name
is not a matter of individual choice
or even of historical accuracy
it is a matter of gen'al understdg
And agreement and the result
of long & intimate growth
of culture patterns, when therefore
we say the "black race" or the
"negro people" everybody or least
understands exactly what we
mean. It is not a question of
first accuracy, or scientific
definition, but a clear and
indisputable fact & can
be changed only by a long &
intricate process involving
complete change of culture patterns

November 22, 1950

Mr. Elec Njakar
Xavier University
New Orleans 18, La.

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on vacation. He is not expected to return until December 1.

When he returns I will place your letter before him.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

And since in this case the
change would have no real
meaning - why worry about it?
If black people were called
Syllogimistes instead of negroes
they would still be the same
people with the same problems and
the same past & future.

November 27, 1950

Mr. Elechukwu Njakar
Xavier University
New Orleans 18, Louisiana

Dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of November 18. You must remember that a name is not a matter of individual choice or even of historical accuracy, it is a matter of general understanding and agreement and the result of long and intricate growth of culture patterns. When, therefore, we say the "black race" or the "Negro people," everybody on earth understands exactly what we mean.

It is not a quest on of historical accuracy or scientific definition, but a clear and indisputable fact. It can be changed only by a long and ntricate process involving complete change of culture patterns, and since in this case the change would have no real meaning, why worry about it?

If black people were called epilogimistes instead of Negroes they would still be the same people with the same problems, with the same past and future.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-4-23

W-3 A

[Non-Residence Welfare Council]

CITY OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF WELFARE

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

January 23, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Confirming our conversation regarding your visit and address at the Non-Residence Welfare Center, 157 East 67th Street, on Thursday, February 16, 1950, the members of our staff would be pleased and honored to have you with us.

I understand that you will have a number of engagements during that period and that if you cannot be present with us that you will let us know. We will be glad to arrange for your transportation from your office and return, and your lunch with us. Our meeting including luncheon will be from 12 to 2.

Thanking you kindly on behalf of our staff, I am

Sincerely yours,
Lorenz Graham
Lorenz Graham

LG/jeh

94-25-8

January 27, 1950

Mr. Lorenz Graham
34-32 106th Street
Corona, L. Il, New York

Dear Mr. Graham:

I wanted very much to speak to your group, February 16, but it is simply impossible. I have promised to attend the National Convention of the Progressive Party in Chicago, and must go within a very few days of your date. I cannot do both, and I think the Progressive Party is the more important duty.

I am very sorry: if I can serve you some other time let me know.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-35-9

Hallmark

15311-1

24-16-26

Thinking of You
In Your
Sorrow

Although at such a time as this

There's little words can say,

Still may these words of sympathy

Help comfort you today.

Sincerely
Winfield Norman

[Northwestern]

January 6, 1950

Mr. Alfred Young
Pres. Graduate History Club
Northwestern University
Evanston, Illinois

Dear Mr. Young:

You wrote me November 2?, 1949, concerning a lecture. I replied November 30. I have had no answer and assume no arrangements have been made.

If I am wrong, please reply immediately so that I may not offer the date elsewhere.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-18

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

Jan 7,1950

Dear Dr. Dubois,

Forgive me for not having answered you sooner.

I find unfortunately that we are financially unable to meet the fee you requested and are unable to schedule a meeting for the day you would be available.

I sincerely regret that we were unable to make arrangements... perhaps at some time in the future.

With all good wishes, I am,
Cordially,

Alfred Young

Alfred Young
Pres,, Graduate History Club.

24-12-19

OCEAN TRAVEL
BUREAU INC.

LAND - SEA - AIR

CORNISH ARMS HOTEL
311 WEST 23RD ST. (NEAR 8TH AVE.)
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
ALGONQUIN 5-1378-9

June 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York City, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I was very happy to see the name of Miss Williams as one of the delegates to the Prague Conference.

It is important for us to have the date of her return so that we can secure passage for her homecoming.

May I take this opportunity of informing you that we are authorized agents of all steamship and air lines and are in a position to give you the very best service. I shall gladly make all reservations for you, secure the tickets and deliver them to you at the same rate as dealing directly with the steamship or air lines. Please telephone whenever you are in need of transportation whether it is personal or business. I shall be happy to be of service to you.

Thank you very much for your kind co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Fay P. Aptheker

Fay P. Aptheker
OCEAN TRAVEL BUREAU INC.

FPA.a

24-10-8

OCEAN TRAVEL
BUREAU INC.

LAND - SEA - AIR

CORNISH ARMS HOTEL
311 WEST 23RD ST. (NEAR 8TH AVE.)
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
ALGONQUIN 5-1378-9

June 15, 1950.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We wish to inform you that Miss Ann Norton is returning by steamer, but she is not leaving Europe until the 14th of September and that will bring her to New York on the 25th.

Since Miss DuBois Williams must be in Nashville, Tenn., not later than September 13th, we will arrange for her homecoming before then and will see that someone else from the delegation accompanies her.

We trust this is satisfactory. If there is any further information you wish, please do not hesitate to communicate with us.

Sincerely yours,

Fay P. Aptheker

Fay P. Aptheker
OCEAN TRAVEL BUREAU INC.

FPA.a

24-10-7

OCEAN TRAVEL
BUREAU INC.

LAND - SEA - AIR

CORNISH ARMS HOTEL
311 WEST 23RD ST. (NEAR 8TH AVE.)
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
ALGONQUIN 5-1378-9

July 5, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

We will be able to arrange for Miss Williams to return by air with a member of the delegation, Mr. Philip Scheffler, on September 8th. May we ask you to kindly see that the enclosed Youth Argosy application is filled out and returned to us with your check in the amount of $192.50 to cover the return flight.

We should like to inform you that Miss Williams has a preference of going over on the SS Volendam cabin or dormitory style. The rate for cabin is $155 and dormitory rate is $145, plus a French port tax of $2.50.

We should appreciate your letting us know Miss Williams' preference and sending us your check to complete payment for the Eastbound passage.

Thank you very much for your kind co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

Fay P. Aptheker

Fay P. Aptheker
OCEAN TRAVEL BUREAU INC.

FPA.a

24-10-2

OCEAN TRAVEL
BUREAU INC.

LAND - SEA - AIR

CORNISH ARMS HOTEL
311 WEST 23RD ST. (NEAR 8TH AVE.)
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
ALGONQUIN 5-1378-9

24-10-2

July 5 1950

TO Miss DuBois Williams
~~c/o Dr. W. E. B. DuBois~~
25 West 26th Street, New York 10, N.Y.

Eastbound	July 24th	SS Volendam - New York to Havre	145	00
		French Port Tax	2.	50
Westbound	Sept. 8th	Youth Argosy - Luxembourg to New York	192	50
			$340	00
		Less deposit	25	00
			$315	—

If Miss Williams prefers cabin on the SS Volendam, please add an additional $10

PAID
July 12, 1950
Lucy P. Apostoles

OCEAN TRAVEL
BUREAU INC.

LAND - SEA - AIR

CORNISH ARMS HOTEL
311 WEST 23RD ST. (NEAR 8TH AVE.)
NEW YORK 11, N. Y.
ALGONQUIN 5-1378-9

July 12, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois

I want to thank you for your check covering Eastbound and Westbound passage for Miss Williams.

As soon as we receive Youth Argosy flight ticket we will deliver it to you together with the steamship ticket.

If there is any further information you wish, please do not hesitate to communicate with me.

Sincerely yours,

Fay P. Aptheker

Fay P. Aptheker
OCEAN TRAVEL BUREAU INC.

FPA.a

24-10-1

C
O
P
Y

June 13, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore, Md.

24·10·1

My dear Miss Williams:

We have not heard from you with regard to the date you wish to return home from Europe.

We have arrangements with Youth Argosy for the members of the delegation to return by air at the rate of $192.50 from Luxembourg to New York. We also have arrangements with Youth Argosy for those who may wish to return home by steamer, or we may be able to secure accommodations from other steamship lines, depending on the date of your return. However, we urge that you let us have the date of your return <u>at once</u> so that we can obtain return passage for you by air or steamer. We will arrange for you to return with other members of the delegation.

We are enclosing a Youth Argosy application, if it is your intention to return by air. This should be filled out and returned to us with your check in the amount of $192.50.

If there is any further information you may wish, please do not hesitate to communicate with us.

Sincerely yours,

Fay P. Aptheker
OCEAN TRAVEL BUREAU INC.

FPA.a

Jill Hunton; Re. AA committee

Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia
June 6, 1949

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter concerning the African Aid Committee with the subscription book was handed to me yesterday. I am glad to note the move on the part of the sponsors to remember the "forgotten man of Africa" and to help him attain human dignity and standard. It will be a pleasure to be a part of this humanitarian movement and to help in the successful prosecution of its program.

As an African student, and as one who has been for years intimately connected with the struggle of West Africans, especially Nigerians, permit me to make the following observations as well as suggestions for the careful consideration of your committee.

24-17-43

From the analysis of the African problems in one of your pamphlets, I have no doubt that you have a considerable insight into our problems. The solution to these problems are many and diversified, and the angle from which one approaches them will depend upon both his viewpoint and knowledge of the continent. Your approach as revealed in the penultimate paragraph of your letter is the collection of funds to relieve the needy wherever they may be found, and to help "responsible African organizations and institutions." This is one realistic way of approaching the problem. Realistic as this is I hold that it will barely, and only barely, touch the fringes of the problems.

You are no doubt aware of the vast resources, human and material, that exist in Africa, especially West Africa. They are the potentials for the solution of these problems. I hold that the human material should be the first to tap. And this is where any money collected can be of use, provided it will go to the training of Africans in all fields of human endeavour. After imbibing a body of knowledge in industry, medicine, agriculture, government, economics, and so forth, these men and women will go forth to form the advance guard of African freedom, by developing its vast resources, and with the already acquired intellectual weapons, by waging war against imperialism. If I may suggest then, I would like to see your committee granting scholarships to worthy African students to come to this country. We already have 400 african students in this country, most of them from West Africa. $000 will not be too many, and I believe it can be done.

Our only hope and struggle should be the preservation of West Africa with its free native institutions, its land tenure, without ever allowing it to go the South African or East African way. As long as we have men like Azikive serving as the bugbear to imperialism there is no fear about this happening. We must have hundreds such men to aid in the ultimate realization of a Union of West Africa. Until we develop a free, strong Republic in Africa there can be no appreciable respect for the black man, at least in Africa. West Africa is the vantage point for African freedom. I think your committee could and should help in training the men and women necessary for this job.

My suggestion will be a program of scholarship aids to African students. If your committee can achieve this you will have attained a noble and great end.

Very truly yours,

H. A. Oluwasanmi

FERNANDO ORTIZ.
LA HABANA.

N. A. D.

Vedado. Agosto 3, 1950.

Sr. Prof. W. E. Du Bois.
2417 North Pulaski Street.
Baltimore 17, Maryland.

Muy distinguido amigo:

He recibido la noticia del fallecimiento de su señora esposa y deseo hacerle llegar mis expresiones de sentida condolencia a Ud. y los suyos.

24-2-9

Ruégole acepte estas líneas en toda su sinceridad y reciba Ud. un abrazo de su afectísimo,

Fernando Ortiz.

s/c. 27 No. 160 esq. L.
Vedado. Habana.

September 18, 1950

Mr. Fernando Ortiz
Calle L esq. 27
Vedado
Habana, Cuba

My dear Mr. Ortiz:

I appreciate very much your nice letter of August 3. I have often thought of you and hoped that sometime we would meet again.

I have just returned from a month in Europe, a week in Czechoslovakia and three weeks in Paris, where I sat in the Luxemburg Gardens and wrote short stories as a diversion.

My best regards to you and your wife.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-2-10

C17

BY AIR MAIL

AIR LETTER

IF ANYTHING IS ENCLOSED THIS LETTER WILL BE SENT BY ORDINARY MAIL.

LONDON E.1
5 OCT 1950
B

6 6 POSTAGE

24-8-29-38

Dr W.E.B. Dubois
C/o The H.W. Wilson Co
950-72 University Avenue
New York 52
U.S.A.

Second fold here →

To open cut here →

Sender's name and address :-
Dr T.O'na Sweeney
Mile End Hospital
Bancroft Rd
London E.1.

← To open cut here

from

Dr T. O. na Oruwariye
MB. B.S. (London)
Mile End Hospital
Bancroft Road, London E.1.

Dr Dubois
New York.

Dear Sir/

I am a West African from Nigeria and studied in London here, where I graduated in Medicine. I am very anxious to do a research work on some aspect of African culture but have so far been unable to contact any people or bodies who might be interested enough to help with finance

or arrange to have me in a suitable institution in U. S. A. where I can work and do the research.

I would like to do a research degree if necessary on traditional African medicine — their theories about diseases and treatment. This will also entail a survey of empirical or standard remedies and a study of midwifery technic in Africa. I would include also a study in comparative methods — the philosophical implications of African method as compared with the historical evolution of modern European method. The final aim will be to trace connections & historical continuity in any findings made and to see

[4]
whether any light could be thrown on the mind of Medieval Western Sudan.

A year's ~~research~~ study in research methods in the U.S.A. will be sufficient to enable me to continue in West Africa, provided I can find the necessary financial support. The U.S.A. is important as I am anxious to profit by the results of negro research there, foremost among whom is of course yourself. I wonder whether you would like to make suggestions or put me in contact with some useful bodies. My permanent address here will be c/o University College Hospital Medical School, Gower St. London W.C.1.

yours truly H. Tauxier

First fold here

Ref for Trans

December 7, 1950

Dr. T. Ona Oruwariye
c/o University College
Hospital Medical School
Gower Street
London, W. C. 1
England

246-29-39

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter without date, may I say that I sympathize with you very much, with your desire to carry out your medical studies and particularly in the United States.

I regret, however, that I have no facilities for help you, nor do I know any persons to whom you might apply. There are of course always scholarship funds in the Unites States, but I am not influential with their distributors.

I wish you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

BOSTON, MASS.
AUG 2
930PM
1950

HIRE TH[illegible] APPED
ITS G[illegible] ESS

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

The Du Bois family
2417 Pulaski
Baltimore
Md.

51-

24b-26-22

for Auld Lang Syne.

U. W. Orrington

aug 2

February 16, 1950

Mrs. Mae Owings
1035 East 45th Street
Chicago, Illinois

My dear Mae Owings:

I was in Chicago for a few days lecturing at the Medical School of the University of Illinois, Chicago University and one or two other places. I did not get a chance to call you; but I am coming back on the 23rd, and then I shall come over and break bread with you.

My best regards to you and the son.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-11-18

5439 Kimbark ave
Chicago, Ill July 30 '50

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your card telling of the passing of Mrs. DuBois has reached me here. My own health has become so impaired with arteriosclerosis that I had to comply with doctor's orders, give up all climbing of stairs as I had at the "Castle", 1035 E. 45th St. and return to my former apartment here on Kimbark. I have also sold Dorchester Hall, a great relief, which with my disillusionment (?) there. (no time to consult the dictionary for this spelling) I am, however, fortunate to have a good car, which gives me no pain to drive.

I am sorry I never knew Mrs. DuBois as Miss Pingree. Knew and loved her. You and your family will miss her much.

Ted has joined the National Guards, but not yet called for active duty. He and Bill join me in urging you to come and spend a month or more with us for a complete rest, which I am sure you much need, and like time that you took it. You have lectured, + written + traveled enough. So come sit with me in my sun parlor or on the lawn, + let me play daughter to you awhile. I need somebody like you to talk to. You refresh my memory of the A.M.E. Church + local. So please write + tell me you can come around the 1st of Sept. My own apt. here is amply large or you may have Ted's room at 1035-2.45th where I have now 5 excellent tenants, among them little Johnie Irvin 1 yr. and my latest "soul mate". I would adopt him if his parents would let me - since I did not succeed in getting one of the European babies too busy with my inter-racial project here at the time, and the frustrations I met because of communism, + their ex-pleits. Mr. Parsons says I have not failed, but I am now too old to fight the hate mongers, both white + colored, any longer. I'll let "George" do it.

Hoping to see you soon with love to you + your family

MacCrimmon

Telephone here Midway 3-6331

24-15-36

24-15-37

24-15-38

September 18, 1950

Mrs. Mae Owings
5439 Kimbark Avenue
Chicago , Illinois

Dear Mae Owings:

Thank you for your letter of July 30. On the 14th of August, I went to Europe and spent a month in Czechoslovakia and France. I had a very pleasant visit and rest. I appreciate your invitation to spend some time in Chicago, and perhaps later I shall be able to, but just now I am engaged in a political campaign here in New York.

I do not expect to be elected as United States Senator, but I do expect to get a chan e to talk. It is about the only way that one can express ones' opinion these days.

I hope you a re taking care of yourself and not worrying. My best regards to Ted.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-15-35

246-29-40

FROM OBADARE OWOPETU EMAN.
E 192 ITAKOGUN STREET,
ILESHA
NIGERIA

3RD. MAY 1950

DEAR SIR,

WITH MUCH RESPECT I HUMBLY BEG FOR YOUR HELP INORDER TO FURTHER MY EDUCATION, WHICH HELP THE WORLD AS A WHOLE

I AM A BOY OF 15 YEARS OF AGE AND IAM IN ILESHA-GRAMMAR SCHOOL. I AM IN CLASS II. IT REMAINS 5 YEARS TO COMPLETE MY COURSE. MY PARENTS ARE NOT FINACIALY STRONG TO CARRY ON MY RESPONSIBILITIES. NEVERTHELESS, I WANT TO COMPLETE MY COURSE

I BEG YOU SIR TO HELP ME IN FINISHING MY COURSE AND COME TO AMERICA OR TO COME TO AMERICA BY THIS TIME AND FINISH MY COURSE AND AT END SO THAT I MAY ENTER A UNIVERSITY I DO NOT FORCE YOU SIR SIR ABOUT THESE REQUIREMENTS, BUT I BEG YOU TO GRANT MY REQUIREMENT. i.e kindly give me scholarship.

SIR, AGAIN, I WRITE THIS LETTER TO YOU BECAUSE THERE ARE STILL CHRISTIANS IN THE WORLD AND I THINK YOU, SIR, TO BE AMONG THE GOOD CHRISTIANS WHO ARE ALWAYS READY TO HELP THOSE WHO NEED HELP.

AS A WRITER SAYS, "MERCY IS LIKE RAIN, IT COMES FROM HEAVEN", and again, "EVERY-BODY PRAYS TO GOD FOR MERCY," AND THAT THE SAME PRAYER SHOULD TEACH US TO BE MERCIFUL TO OTHERS.

P.T.O

So, Sir, I BEG YOU TO BE MERCIFUL TO ME

GOD WILL HELP YOU

WAITING FOR YOUR FAVOURABLE REPLY,

YOURS TRULY

Eman Obadare Owopetu

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

W. E. B. Du Bois
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

March 17, 1950

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London, N. W. 1
England

My dear Mr. Padmore:

Thank you so much for your latest book which has just come. I am going to read it, and I appreciate the dedication.

I am writing a book on Russia, covering my three trips in 1926, 1936 and 1949. I am not sure of a publisher, but hope for one.

I am wondering if you have any ideas of a Pan-African Congress on Africa? I suppose that there will be difficulty in getting permission from anybody. I met Azikiwe when he was here the last time and was impressed.

24-4-36

I shall be very glad to write a preface for your book in its American edition. I do not know whether a publisher can be found; this country has gone stark crazy and our Civil Rights are only glimmering.

I do not have much hope that Johnson of Fisk would extend any help, although it would not hurt to write him. He is, if not reactionary, certainly very cautious.

With best regards,

W E B Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[PADMORE]

From:- C. Leslie Hale, M.P.
(Oldham, W.)

March 23rd 1950.

24-4-4

Dear George,

Thanks for yours. I will do what I can and write you. - I am writing this morning in great haste.

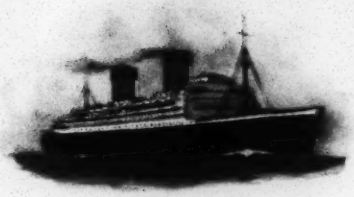
Yours Sincerely,

Leslie Hale

George Padmore Esq.,
22 Cranleigh House,
Cranleigh Street,
London N.W.1.

N.E.D.
1.1.1

Cunard White Star



22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Rd
London N.W. 1.
R.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth"
Aug 21. 1950

Dear Dr DuBois:

It is with deep regret that I read of the death of Mrs DuBois in a recent issue of the Pittsburgh Courier. Please accept my heartfelt sympathy in the blow you have sustained. We are following your activities, and rejoice in the knowledge that, in spite of advancing age you are still with us to inspire & lead the struggle for African liberation. Your many young friends & admirers here & in Africa sincerely hope that your life will be spared to see the final success of

24-4-52

Your unselfish labours on behalf of our people in Africa & abroad.

Peter Abrahams has just returned from France & hopes to settle down to a new book soon. I am also working on a new one. My last had a tremendous success, but I am trying to find an American publisher. Can you recommend one? If so, I would like you to write a short introduction to it.

Clements Kadalie of South Africa has done an excellent book on his life & the history of the I.C.U. (Industrial & Commercial Union) but cannot get a publisher for it in S.A. Africa. I am trying to find one here. What are the chances in the U.S.A.? A word from you will be appreciated. With all our best wishes. Yours very sincerely,
George Padmore

September 18, 1950

Mr. George Padmore
22 Cranleigh House
Cranleigh Street
London N. W. 1
England

My dear Padmore:

Thank you for your sympathy and kind words.

I have just come back from a month in Czechoslovakia and France. I wanted to come to London but was too busy to take time off. It is almost impossible to get any radical books published now in the United States. I have a volume on "America and Russia," which Harcourt Brace has just turned down. Sometime when this hysteria has passed, we will get back to normal attitudes in this country.

I am interested too in Kadalies' work; I have long followed his career.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lym

24-4-53

24-37-2

CHRISTMAS

1950

To my dear friend,
Dr W.E.B. Du Bois
with affection - George Padmore London.

A Christmas Card by Arthur Wragg published by Michael Joseph Ltd. and printed by William Brendon & Son Ltd. at the Mayflower Press, Plymouth.

" He that hath ears to hear,
let him hear."

Luke 14, 35.

Need for Information

716-3rd Avenue North
Minneapolis 5, Minn.

January 2, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been called upon to deliver an address on the subject - "The Negro Problem in America" or "Why The Negro Is Exploited In America". Although, I have conducted discussions and read on this subject, knowing the contribution you have made in the past to the progress of the Negro in America and all over the world, I feel that any suggestions or opinions or latest facts you have regarding the Race Question would be of inestimable value to a discussion of this sort.

Would you point out some of the present day hindrances as well as helps in comparison to those of the past and those which may develop in the future.

I am enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for your convenience in making an immediate reply.

With every good wish for your continued success in the New Year, I am sincerely,

Rev. Charles T. Parker

Rev. Charles T. Parker, Sr.

CTP:ep

24L-29-50

Mr. D. Robinson Grant to read

From Slave to Freedom - J H. Franklin

1947 Knopf

E. F. Frazier: The Negro in the U.S Macmillan

AP 7-5060

January 28, 1950

Rev. Charles T. Parker, Sr.
716 3rd Avenue North
Minneapolis 5, Minnesota

Dear Mr. Parker:

Dr. Du Bois advises you to read, "From Slavery to Freedom", by John Hope Franklin: published in 1947 by A. A. Knopf. Also, E. Franklin Fraziers' "The Negro in the United States", published by the MacMillian Company in 1949.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LVM:m

5246 - Colorado Ave N.W.
Washington 11, D.C.

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

On learning of the passing of Mrs. Du Bois (which was just yesterday Sunday) I immediately phoned Yolande to express my sympathy and regrets. Regret that I did not know of her mother's passing at the time! Had I known, I would have most certainly driven over to help in any way I could.

I realize that you did not have my new address, but a phone call to the old one would have reached me.

I liked Mrs. Du Bois very much. She was always

24-26-12

most gracious and
friendly toward me. So
again, I say, I deeply
regret the fact that I
did not know. I can only
say I am sorry, very very sorry.

I have thought of you
time and again and wanted
to write, but just didn't.

We have moved way
out, far away from the
noises and disturbing
elements of 15th & You Sts.
We are in a beautiful
section, just off from
Rock Creek Park, where it
is serenely peaceful and quiet.

Please come to see us. We have two extra rooms and a sleeping porch. You are welcome to stay here whenever you wish to. That is, if you don't mind being way out.

We are just two in a very spacious home — we call it gracious living. Papa passed in February. I am rather frightened at the small size of my family.

Yolande and I had a nice long chat, she assured me that you were remarkably well.

Jessie joins me in love to you.

A kiss from Trudel

Adella Parker

January 10, 1950

23-7-4

Miss Lillie T. Patterson
Kent Hall, Bennet College
Grensboro, North Carolina

Dear Miss Patterson:

You will find an account of my life in my book, "Dusk of Dawn", published by Harcourt, Brace & Co. in 1940.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

DR. LINUS PAULING
c/o Suite 71, 49 W. 44th St.
New York 18, N. Y.

October 6, 1950

24-2-13

Dear Dr. DuBois,

Dr. Ralph Spitzer, an able and well-known chemist, who has recently been working in the field of history of science, has just had the shocking experience of being forcibly returned to the United States, where his passport was taken from him, thus preventing him from working at Cambridge, England, on the life of Isaac Newton, as he had planned.

Will you join me in protesting this arbitrary action of the Department of State? If you will, please sign the enclosed card and return it.

Sincerely yours,

Linus Pauling

Linus Pauling

P.S. I am enclosing a copy of a letter to the New York Times (published October 5th) giving some details of the incident and a copy of the protest to the Department of State.

Sept. 27,1950

To the Editor New York Times:

On my return from Europe Monday, my attention was called to your article of Sept. 19th headed "U.S. Voids Passport of Savant Abroad." Through no fault of the Times the article does not tell the whole story, since it was based on statements by U.S. Embassy officials at the Hague after I had left the Netherlands. Thus your correspondent had no opportunity to interview me. I would like to take this opportunity to state very briefly what happened.

I came to Amsterdam from Prague to attend the Sixth International History of Science Congress, at which I presented a paper on Newton. In Prague I had read a paper on Academic Freedom before the International Union of Students. From Holland it was my intention to proceed to England to study some documents on Newton recently made available.

This plan was never carried out. On September 9th, as I was about to embark for England with my wife, I was seized by the Dutch police and placed in solitary confinement in the Rotterdam jail. There I was informed by the American Consul that he had stamped my passport "valid only for return to the United States," and that I would have to remain in jail until I took passage for the United States. After the first four days I was refused permission to see my wife and was at no time allowed to see a lawyer. Not until I was on the high seas did I learn that my wife had retained a lawyer who had received permission to see me from the Minister of Justice.

On Saturday morning, Sept. 16th, I was awakened and told that I was going home on board the S.S.Noordam. Since this was contrary to the arrangements I had made with my wife, I refused to go aboard ship. The Dutch police thereupon put me forcibly aboard without the usual formalities of customs and currency inspection. The American Consul appeared, handed me my invalidated passport and left me under a guard of the Dutch police until the ship sailed. I think the whole process of putting me on board the S.S.Noordam may fairly be considered as kidnapping. I was met in Hoboken on board ship by a representative of the State Department who was unable or unwilling to explain the reason for any of the foregoing events.

Readers of your Sept. 19th dispatch could not be blamed for assuming that the U.S.Consul was intervening in my behalf. The fact is that my difficulties were due solely to the State Department and its Netherlands representatives. As your correspondent wrote "the Dutch police referred all questions to the Embassy."

This interference with the normal scholarly activities of an American citizen abroad was preceded by a somewhat similar experience 18 months ago when I was dismissed from my associate professorship at Oregon State College for daring to suggest that American scientists should study the text of Soviet scientific theories before condemning them. (Contrary to your news account, I did not support the genetic theories of the Russian biologist Lysenko. See Chemical and Engineering News, March 28, 1949)

These two incidents together are reflective of the trend in our country to prevent objective consideration of scientific facts and theories regardless of their source as well as a suppression of that international exchange of scientific ideas which is vital if science is to prosper. It is particularly important for prospects of world peace at this time to keep open as many channels of international communication as possible, and it is precisely the channel of cultural and scientific interchange - one of the few remaining - which was attacked by this and similar actions of our government. If the U.S. is to maintain its position as a civilized and peaceful nation, it must eagerly seek new methods of cultural intercourse throughout the world instead of destroying those methods which still exist.

I am protesting this incident to the American and Dutch governments, both as an individual whose right to travel and study has been infringed, and as a scientist concerned at a serious attack on international cultural interchange. I am also asking scientific organizations and individual scientists to join in my protest.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Spitzer

Dr. Ralph Spitzer

Spitzer

C
OP
Y OF PROTEST TO DEPT. OF STATE

To the Secretary of State:

Believing that progress in science and human knowledge depends considerably upon free exchange of ideas and persons, we wish to protest the Department of State's most recent interference with freedom of travel and scientific investigation.

After presenting papers at the Second International Student Congress in Prague and at the Sixth International Congress for the History of Science in Amsterdam, Dr. Ralph Spitzer had his passport invalidated by the American Consul in Rotterdam. Without being granted any judicial process Dr. Spitzer was imprisoned by Dutch police with the concurrence of the American Embassy until he was placed forcibly aboard a vessel returning to the United States. He was prevented from continuing his historical and scientific studies in England. Thus Dr. Spitzer was denied, without explanation or due process, a fundamental right recently reiterated in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

We are concerned particularly because such incidents restrict cultural and scientific interchange and injure international understanding and the advancement of knowledge. Recently several American scientists have been denied passports. Foreign scientists and scholars have also been refused visas to visit our country.

We are unable to reconcile these events with the adherence of our government to the UNESCO Constitution under which member states agree to "maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge...by encouraging cooperation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activities, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture."

We reaffirm the need for expanded cultural exchange and call upon the Department of State to cease hindering scholars from international travel. In the words of an Asst. Secretary of State, the United States should "keep open the door for the widest interchange of visits between Americans and the people of every other country. As a first step towards this end we respectfully request that Dr. Spitzer's passport be revalidated so that he may resume his scientific studies abroad.

DIOCESE OF
CENTRAL NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE BISHOP

429 JAMES STREET

SYRACUSE 3, N. Y.

January 29th, 1951.

My dear Mr. Frazier:

I am pleased to be honored by your request to have me sponsor a dinner to Dr. DuBois. I am sure that Dr. DuBois is a remarkable man, but as I have no personal knowledge of him or acquaintance with him it would seem to me somewhat unrealistic to go on the board of sponsors. I wish, nevertheless, that you have a successful affair.

Faithfully yours,

Malcolm J. Peabody.

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier,
7 West 125th Street,
New York 27, N.Y.

24-355-33

Czechoslovakia

[Peace] [1950]

Dear Sir,

On behalf of the monthly review „PEACE", the organ of the Czechoslovak Committee of the Defenders of Peace published in issues of 100.000 copies, we bid you most cordially welcome in Prague.

At the same time, we request you to be so kind as to comply with the wish of our large community of readers by sending a reply to our inquiry on how to succeed best in defending Peace. Your article in the size of one or three typewritten pages would oblige us very much; eventually, we shall be glad to receive a few lines in your own handwriting, which we should present to our readers.

Please write us in your native language, we shall take care of the translation ourselves.

Your contribution kindly deliver to the Press Service of the Executive Committee or eventually to the General Secretary of the International Journalists' Organisation, Mr. J. Hronek.

Thanking you beforehand for your co-operation, we remain,

Yours very truly

KAREL MAREK

Editor in chief

of the review „PEACE"

Karel Marek

246-28-17

September 18, 1950

Mr. Karel Marek
Editor in chief
of the review
PEACE
Prague, Czechoslovakia

My dear Sir:

I was sorry not to be able while in Czechoslovakia to answer the outline which you asked me for publication in your review.

I am sending now a short statement which I hope will suit your purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Sent to Marek, Editor
"Peace"
Czechoslovakia
9/18/50

THE UNITED STATES AND PEACE

BY

W. E. B. DU BOIS

35-7-47

There is no doubt but what the great majority of the people in the United States desire peace and are against war as a method of social progress. But on account of wide-spread propaganda, financed by Big Business the whole country has been forced into an hysterical attitude because of fear that what it calls its "way of life" is going to be overthrown by socialism. They are going to understand sooner or later that socialism is bound to prevail in the world and that it has already begun in America.

The Peace Movement, consequently, today in the United States is not one movement but divided into a large number of different groups. There is for instance the great Carneigie Foundation for Peace, which is unfortunately at present the organ of big business and financial institutions; it still works for peace but it regards peace as the handmaiden of profit-making industry. There is the great sect of Quakers who for centuries have striven for peace and who are now making effort to convince the country that the world can contain both the United States and the Soviet Union without hostilities.

There are several recent organizations like the Organization for Peaceful Alternatives, composed largely of representative s of churches; and there is the Peace Information Center, which is a center that sends out all news it can obtain concerning the peace movement all over the world and has distributed the Stockholm Appeal. To this it has already secured two and a quarter million signatures. We sincerely hope that the various peace movements will unite very soon and form a front against the warmongers.

The Fascist movement in the United States has had a curious effect upon Negroes. In the first place, it has courted the Negro population

especially therising petty bourgeois, so as to tie up their interest with the financial and industrial interests of the country. On the other hand, the mass of Negroes, the workers, the trade-unionists, recognize that the present tendencies in the United States are against their interests and fight accordingly. There is strong Peace sentiment among Negroes and active opposition to using black soldiers to conquer Asia.

35-7-48

The American Negroes are especially interested in Freedom of Colonial peoples. They began after the First World War, the series of Pan-African Congresses, which were held for a number of years and they still exhibit their interest in the colonial people through their newspapers, their churches and other organizations. The American Negroes are very unhappy over the intervention of the United States in Korea, but they are in the difficult position of being liable to be called traitors to their country if they take active opposition. So that those who have spoken out clearly against the Korean War are a minority, but there is no doubt of the real feeling of the great majority.

I want to say to the Czechoslovakian people that my visit of one week there recently compared with the short visit in 1949, and my visit as a student in 1893, gives me a chance to appreciate the tremendous development and advance of your great country. First of all, I appreciate your courtesy and hospitality; beyond that I recognize the effort which you are making to plan the economic life of the mass of the people and to make an organized industry in which all who share in the work, also share in the results. Beyond the economic reorganization, comes my realization of the place of art and expression of beauty in your life; the enthusiasm for living, the desire for broader experience of the possibilities of life and the comradship of the peoples of all classes. I want to express my deep thanks for the opportunity of seeing Czechoslovakia in 1950.

Dear....

You have, I believe, received my letter announcing the formation of the Peace Information Center, and a copy of our initial publication. It is our purpose to bring information about peace activities here and abroad to as many people as possible, in order to advance the work of peace in this country. Unfortunately, at this time, when our military budget is increasing and when our decision to produce the H-bomb seems to demonstrate our reliance upon military force, peace information is rarely found in our daily press.

In order to fulfill the task we have set ourselves, we will need a large group of men and women in every state and in many walks of life, to whom we may turn for advice and help.

This "Advisory Council" would cooperate with us in various ways; by suggesting materials useful for particular areas, by sending names of organizations and individuals to whom we could send news of peace, by helping us distribute such material and perhaps by bringing it to the attention of the local press and radio stations.

A campaign for signatures to the World Peace Appeal will soon be launched in the United States. Already many Americans have declared themselves against atomic warfare, and no doubt millions will welcome this opportunity to express their desire for peace. In this undertaking, the advice of our Advisory Council would be invaluable. Such a group would be most helpful in publicizing the preparations for the second World Congress for Peace, which will be held in Rome in the fall.

I would hope that such a group would be able to meet from time to time and when any of our officers or staff are travelling, they would arrange to meet with the individuals cooperating with us.

I am writing to invite you to become a member of this group and to send me any suggestions you may have for our work. Please be kind enough to indicate your acceptance on the inclosed card.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois
Chairman

24-18-1

To Dr. Du Bois

Excellent; here is a suggestion for plenty hereafter

WEBD

For advisory council

File

P.I.C. [Peace Information Ctr.]

"Because of church program and finances it will not be possible for me to be in Washington March 1. However, I shall do all possible to help.

"As you may know James Youngdale, Benson, Minn. farmer, and I have been circulating a peace petition of our own. Several of those responding have wondered why we could not have a 'Mother's Crusade for Peace'. Could you not tie this idea into this total crusade?

"You may know of this story which was told me by Mary Phillips, Lemont, Ill.:

She received a letter from a friend in Tennessee with clippings from the Knoxville Journal, telling about a spontaneous action for peace there: mothers and relatives of GIs in Korea had organized a group, got up a petition to bring the boys back immediately and were getting signers. In fact, the petition was going so well, a Marine official was sent to investigate as to whether it was "Communist inspired." This was a purely spontaneous, heartfelt act on the part of these mothers and they were indignant at the implication that anything but the love and anxiety for the safety of their sons inspired them. Of course the official said, "Oh, I do not imply these women are Communists..." Isn't it a shame that every kind, human, motherly Christian undertaking for peace and the safety of our sons must be called "Communist inspired" by those who advocate continuing the war?

"Somehow I believe that if we can incorporate the mothers for peace it should have cumulative effect.

"Further, would it be possible to get some radio time on a national hook-up to bring this direct to the people whose newspaper might not be too willing to tell the real truth?"

Excerpts from letter of M. E. Dorr, Osage, Iowa.

24-6-34

24-18-3

REMINDER: Next Meeting of Executive Committee
Wednesday, May 3rd
8:00 P.M., Promptly
23 West 26th Street, Library

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station
New York, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1033

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING
April 18, 1950

PRESENT: Mr. C. B. Baldwin
Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Father Duffy
Mr. Kyrle Elkin
Miss Dorothy Gottlieb
Miss Shirley Graham
Mr. Albert Kahn
Mr. John T. McManus
Mr. Paul Robeson
Mrs. Elizabeth Moos
Mr. Johannes Steel
Dr. Gene Weltfish

CHAIRMAN: Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

REPORTS:

Father Duffy, who had been invited to attend this meeting of the Executive Committee, gave a detailed and interesting account of his recent speaking tour in Canada, which was made under the auspices of the Canadian Peace Congress.

Dorothy Gottlieb who is on the staff of American Youth for a Free World, was also invited to attend this meeting. She reported that the international youth movement is working on the collection of signatures for the appeal proposed at Stockholm: "We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as a weapon of terror and mass annihilation of people. We demand that strict international control of this decision be established. We shall consider that the government which would first employ the atomic weapon against any country would commit a crime against humanity and should be treated as a war criminal.

The question of whether the Center could undertake work on the appeal now was briefly considered. No conclusion was reached.

Re Finances:

Mr. Elkin reported that the only money collected to date was $170, part of the proceeds from a meeting of the Jewish Artists, Writers and Scientists. Additional money from that meeting will be collected by Mr. Elkin. The Center will have to depend for additional funds on the speaking tours.

Mr. Kahn reported that both he and Mr. Kent had spoken at several small meetings in New York in the past week which will bring in a small amount of money. There were two ALP meetings and a meeting at Yale addressed by Mr. Kent, an outdoor meeting of the Furriers Union addressed by Mr. Kent and Mr. Kahn, and a meeting at Manhattan Center at which Mr. Kahn, Mr. Kent and Mr. Steel spoke. Funds are to be contributed by these groups. It will be necessary to keep after them. Mr. Elkin and Mr. Kahn will work on this.

Mr. Kent will speak for the A.S.P. and the Women's Division of the Progressive Party in Los Angeles. In San Francisco he speaks under the auspices of the Spanish Refugee Appeal. We are to receive 40% of the net proceeds - and the organizations will pay Mr. Kent's expenses. On the return trip, Mr. Kent will speak in Salt Lake City on May 3rd, Denver on May 4th and St. Louis on May 5th. These meetings have been arranged by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and Mr. Morford has asked each organization for a fee of $50.00 for the Center. This will be followed up by the Peace Center office.

Mr. Kahn will speak in Detroit for the Civil Rights Congress and for a Peace Conference of trade unionists the weekend of April 21st.

Mr. Steel reported that he had made about 20 speeches and has a tour scheduled under the auspices of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Where he spoke for ALP clubs, Mr. Steel reported that Congressman Marcantonio has promised to ask the clubs for a contribution

for the Peace Center. Arrangements for contributions from the out-of-town meetings are being made by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

Mr. Baldwin reported that a reception will be held on May 4th in honor of Mr. Kahn, Mr. Kent, Mr. Rogge and Mr. Steel. 2000 invitations are being sent. There will be a fund appeal, 25% of which will be given to the Center.

There will discussion of the advisability of asking a flat rate from all future meetings, rather than a percentage of proceeds and it was agreed that it was difficult for the main speaker to be responsible for collecting the money.

It was moved, seconded and passed that a Finance Committee of Mr. Elkin and Mr. Kahn work out these problems. Other members will be added to the Committee.

Further Possibilities for Fund Raising

1. Manya Kahn may arrange a reception at her home. No decision reached on this.

2. Mr. Steel recommended that the Center buy time for a series of Sunday afternoon radio talks. These should be "Sermons on Peace" delivered by religious leaders. An appeal for support of the Center could be made. The talks might be recorded. The project could be valuable for the cause of peace as well as financially.

3. Mr. Steel also recommended we consider the possibility of having an auction of art work contributed by the Federation of Modern Painters and Sculptors.

Organizational Report

Mrs. Moos reported that the Center has rented a room in the Progressive Party office, its address is now Post Office Box #349, Grand Central Station, its telephone number is Murray Hill 2-1033. Stationery containing the names of the officers will soon be ready.

Work on files has begun. They include people throughout the country who went to or sponsored the Paris and Mexico conferences, the Welcoming Committee, the "Peaceful Alternatives" and other groups. Inquiries are beginning to come in.

Rev. Fletcher and Mr. Stover are in Australia at the Conference. Mr. Stover was delayed because of visa trouble but with the help of Mr. William Kerner in San Francisco, he succeeded in leaving a day later. A press release issued in Australia prior to the opening of the Conference has been received. Mr. Stover is due back the week of April 24th; Rev. Fletcher somewhat later. Mr. Kerner is planning a receiption for one or the other. Abbott Simon, who is on a field trip for the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, has been asked to try to arrange dates for Rev. Fletcher or Mr. Stover. Rev. Fletcher is scheduled to speak in Boston on May 16th. It was agreed that some event should be arranged in New York City

The question of a large meeting in New York was reopened. After discussion, it was decided that though such a meeting would be valuable, it is practically impossible to plan since we do not know when the delegates to Australia will return, many other meetings are already scheduled, and warm weather will soon make indoor meetings unpopular. The Finance Committee with Mrs. Moos were empowered to reach a final decision on this matter.

Mrs. Moos reported on a communication from Paris regarding the publicizing of the appeal for peace formulated at the Stockholm meeting, and on the Second World Congress to be held in October in Italy. A list or organizations and individuals to whom letters may be written directly will be sent in response to a request from the Paris office of the World Partisans of Peace.

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
P.O. Box 349, Grand Central Station
New York 17, N.Y.
Murray Hill 2-1033

April 27, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Moos asked me to send to you the enclosed draft of a letter which we propose to send to a large mailing list. With it we will enclose the first Fact Sheet which will deal with the peace petition and outlawing of atomic weapons.

We would appreciate any comments or revisions of the letter you care to make. If you find it satisfactory, may we have your signature on it so that we can have a cut made, and return the letter to us.

Sincerely yours,

Sylvia Soloff

Sylvia Soloff
Secretary

24-6-7

THE QUESTION IS:

DO WE OUTLAW THE ATOM BOMB?

This past March representatives of members of the Executive Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, men and women from some thirty countries, met in Stockholm, Sweden and drafted the World Peace Appeal.

The Appeal was addressed to the peoples of the world and had, of necessity, to be direct and forthright, giving expression to the common desire of individuals of every political opinion and sympathy. The Appeal condemned the use of atomic weapons as instruments of national policy, demanding "the absolute prohibition of the atomic bomb as a weapon of intimidation and mass murder of populations." Secondly, the Appeal called for "strict international control to enforce this measure." The Appeal did not spell out the details of this control since it sought merely to register the will of the people of the world that the leaders of the governments effect the banning of this weapon. Thirdly, the Appeal declared that "any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal." On the basis of the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, the Appeal served warning that similar trials await any aggressors in the future who utilize this weapon outlawed by world opinion. By utilizing the future tense in this provisions, the drafters of the World Peace Appeal indicated that this measure was not intended to be retroactive and did not refer to past employment of the bomb.

Finally, the drafters of the Appeal called on "all men of good will to sign." The general provisions of the Appeal allowed for disagreement among the signers as to whether negotiation or armaments were the best way to solve American-Soviet differences and as to the best system for control of atomic energy. The Appeal expressed the will and agreement of all those who do not want atom bombs used in settling international problems.

The Appeal was not directed to the governments of the world, which have been in an impasse perilous to humanity. It expresses the will of the peoples, before whose sovereign will, governments bow, submit or resign.

The Appeal singles out atomic weapons as the most spectacular of the weapons of mass extermination, the weapons inspiring most horror throughout the earth. The atomic bomb is also the weapon that has been a major cause of dispute between the two great powers, the United States and the Soviet Union. If the peoples of the world can compel the governments to [redacted]

AE-12-2

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station
New York 17, N. Y.
Murray Hill 2-1033

May 4, 1950

Dear Friend:

On Thursday, May 11th, there will be a meeting of the Advisory Committee of the Peace Information Center. Mr. O. John Rogge will report on the Stockholm meeting of the World Peace Committee and its meaning for the peace movement in this country.

There will be a report of the projects now under way and discussion of plans for the future.

The meeting will be held at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Dan Rubenberg, 100 Riverside Drive, at 8:00 P.M.

I hope very much that you will be with us. We need your advice and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois
Chairman

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24-24.68

Summary of Minutes

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, ADVISORY COUNCIL

Meeting held at home of Mr. & Mrs. Rubenberg
May 11, 1950

PRESENT:

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Mr. Kyrle Elkin
Miss Shirley Graham
Mr. & Mrs. Jeremiah Ingersoll
Mr. Arthur Kahn
Mr. O. John Rogge
Rev. W. H. Melish
Mrs. Elizbeth Moos
Mr. George Murphy
Mr. & Mrs. Dan Rubenberg
Miss Jessica Smith
Dr. Gene Weltfish

Guests: Mrs. Kyrle Elkin and Mrs. Lillian Goldman

The meeting was opened by Dr. Du Bois, Chairman.

CORRESPONDENCE

Mrs. Moos reported that the Center is beginning to receive letters from individuals in various parts of the U.S.A. asking for advice on setting up peace councils and for material; that correspondence is coming in regularly from the World Defenders of Peace about peace activities all over the world. This material stresses the urgency for spreading the Stockholm Appeal widely. 5000 copies of the first Peace-Gram, including the text of the Appeal, is being mailed.

FINANCES

Mr. Elkin reported on his trip to the middle west. He said that there was a good deal of activity in Detroit where peace petitions are being circulated, especially in the auto shops. There were several peace meetings, at which Albert Kahn spoke, but although these meetings were well attended and valuable educationally, there was no prospect of money for the Center. In Chicago, Boris Steinberg has been showing films which he took of the peace activities in Italy and France. He has agreed to turn the films over to the Peace Information Center on June 1 to use for money-raising, as well as a means of spreading the peace message.

The reception held by the Progressive Party in New York City for Mr. Rogge brought in funds for the Center. Mr. Rockwell Kent's tour on the west coast was extremely successful and he has turned over theentire receipts, without keeping anything for his own services.

It was moved, seconded and passed that a letter of thanks be sent to Mr. Kent for his magnificent contribution, which has made it possible for the Center to begin operations.

A joint meeting of the Jewish Artists, Writers and Scientists and the Ambidjan Committee passed resolution to contribute to the Center. The June 8th meeting will provide funds, and there may be other meetings at which Mr. Stover and Rev. Fletcher will speak.

JUNE 8 MEETING

Tickets for the June 8th meeting at Manhattan Center are ready for distribution. The meeting, "Unite for Peace", will give a picture of the peace movement in many parts of the world. Paul Robeson, Rev. Fletcher, O. John Rogge, Albert Kahn, Johannes Steel and Rockwell Kent will speak, and Dr. Du Bois will chair the meeting. Personnel is needed to help at the meeting and to distribute tickets and flyers, and help with the mailings. The urgent need for a large demonstration for peace at this time was pointed out and all committee members and their friends and organizations were urged to buy tickets.***

***PLEASE — Call Murray Hill 2-1033 — to tell us how many tickets you want, and to give us the names of people who will help.

REPORT ON AUSTRALIAN CONFERENCE

Rev. Fletcher is due back in New York the last week of May. A reception will be planned, probably sponsored by a group of the clergy. Rev. Melish has agreed to help on this.

Mr. George Murphy read an inspiring and exciting letter from Mr. Stover about the Australian peace movement. Mr. Stover wrote that, in spite of government and press opposition, the meetings on peace were extremely successful, with thousands attending; the American delegates were welcomed everywhere. They spoke at dozens of meetings throughout Australia, in cities, towns, mining villages and rural areas. Mr. Stover sent a copy of one of his speeches. Mr. Murphy read sections and it was agreed that, if possible, it be mimeographed for distribution. The text of the speech is available at the office.

REPORT

Mr. O. John Rogge spoke of the need to end the cold war, instead of (as the State Department proposes) trying to win it. Mr. Rogge pointed out the many areas of agreement around which all people could unite for peace. The way to end the impasse of the cold war, he said, is to work on the problem of unity. Although this is a difficult job and discouraging at times, the result of the cold war is destruction of freedom everywhere and so work must go on. Mr. Rogge emphasized this loss of civil liberties by referring to the Supreme Court decisions issued a few days ago. Unless we end the cold war, he predicted, there will be many political prisoners in this country.

Mr. Rogge said that the Progressive Party must be built up as it is the greatest peace force in this country. He suggested that meetings be arranged from which both the Progressive Party and the Peace Information Center could obtain funds, and agreed to speak at such meetings.

Mr. Rogge felt the results of the Stockholm meeting were excellent although he had disagreed with statements placing the blame of the cold war solely on the United States. On this point he disagreed, he said, with Joliot-Curie and Jean Laffitte, but he agreed with them that capitalism and communism can peacefully co-exist. In the United States, he said, a broad, united, political front is essential for peace.

STOCKHOLM APPEAL

There was a full discussion of the question of the Stockholm Appeal and its use in the United States. It was agreed that the Progressive Party is the political vehicle for peace in this country but that the peace movement is broader than any political party and ways of reaching all groups and individuals interested in peace must be found. It was felt that a peace petition may be the instrument around which people can unite and organize peace sentiment. There was some discussion of the type of petition to be used and some difference of opinion about the advisability of using the Appeal as it is. Mr. Rogge felt that perhaps we should rewrite one for American distribution. It was pointed out that the Stockholm Appeal was initiated by people from every country of the world, including the United States; that the greatest unity to date has been achieved around this appeal in other countries; and that people would respond to the emotional appeal that this very petition is being signed by millions of men and women throughout the world.

It was agreed that the Stockholm Appeal be used and that it be sent to a group of individuals and organizations with a letter of explanation asking for signatures.

MID-CENTURY CONFERENCE - Dr. Du Bois reported that the Executive Committee had agreed that as many members as possible should attend the Mid-Century Peace Conference to be held in Chicago May 29 and 30. At that time it was understood that there would not be delegates. He had since learned that there were to be delegates who would have a vote. It was therefore suggested that any member able to attend should call Dr. Du Bois who could then designate this individual as a delegate with a vote from the Peace Information Center.

DISMISSAL OF JOLIOT-CURIE - Dr. Du Bois reported that the Executive Committee had decided that the Center as an organization would not send an official protest, but urged organizations and individuals to do so and to advise the Center of this action so that we could notify Mr. Curie.

LONDON MEETING - The Executive Committee also recommended that it would be extremely desirable for Mrs. Roos to attend the Presidium meeting, in the event Mr. Rogge could not go.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Sylvia Soloff, Secretary

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A meeting of the Bureau of the World Partisans of Peace will be held in London on May 25th. Mr. Rogge has been asked to be present and if he cannot it was agreed that a representative of the Peace Information Center should attend since a point on the agenda will be problems of the peace movement in the U.S., Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries. It was agreed it would be desirable to have both Mrs. Moos and Dr. Du Bois go, if possible. Money might be raised for this specific purpose.

Discussion of the Rome conference continued. It was agreed that it would be extremely desirable to have a large U.S. delegation -- 100 to 200 if possible -- representing all parts of the country and all groups; that work should begin immediately; that organizations and individuals should be informed of the Conference so that they may plan to raise funds for delegates. Mr. Steel reported that Congressman Marcantonio has agreed to try to have six delegates from the ALP attend.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS

It was moved, seconded and passed that Dorothy Gottlieb, representing the youth, and Rockwell Kent be appointed to the Executive Committee.

A Publications Committee was appointed - Miss Graham, Mr. McManus and Mr. Steel, with Mrs. Moos ex officio.

It was suggested that a brochure about the Peace Information Center, speakers available, etc., be issued.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mr. Baldwin advised that Henry Wallace was speaking on peace over N.B.C. Saturday night, April 22nd.

The meeting was adjourned at 10:00 P.M., after it was agreed that the next meeting of the Executive Committee would be held on Wednesday, May 3rd, at 23 West 26th St.

Respectfully submitted,

Sylvia Soloff

Sylvia Soloff, Secretary

July 5, 1950

Dear Friend:

The crisis in Korea brings the possibility of atomic castastrophe nearer. Congressman Rivers of South Carolina has publicly urged President Turman to use the atom bomb.

Millions upon millions of men and women are calling for an end to the threat of atomic annihilation that hangs over us. Leaders in many countries are urging their governments to declare that they will not be the first to use the atomic bomb as a weapon. As the International Red Cross has said "Against the atomic bomb there is no possible protection for non-combatants."

25-6-29

The World Peace Appeal is an unequivocal and simple statement calling upon all governments to outlaw atomic war. The question is not who first proposed it or last agreed to it, but simply, is it right? Is it civilized? Surely all of us who earnestly desire peace can agree on this, no matter how we may differ in our political or religious beliefs, no matter what our race or nation.

We in the United States must let the people of the world know that we will not in the future be the first to use this weapon. Will you join with Thomas Mann, Bishop Oldham, Aubrey Williams, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Emily Greene Balch Philip Morrison and thousand of other Americans in signing the World Peace Appeal?

We would welcome any statement you may care to make on this subject.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. DU BOIS
CHAIRMAN

uopwa

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Chairman

222 WEST 23RD STREET, NEW YORK 11 - ALgonquin 5-4348

Dear Friend:

The crisis in Korea brings the possibility of atomic catastrophe nearer. Congressman Rivers of South Carolina has publicly urged President Truman to use the atom bomb.

Millions upon millions of men and women are calling for an end to the threat of atomic annihilation that hangs over us. Leaders in many countries are urging their governments to declare that they will not be the first to use the atomic bomb as a weapon. As the International Red Cross has said "Against the atomic bomb there is no possible protection for non-combatants."

The World Peace Appeal is an unequivocal and simple statement calling upon all governments to outlaw atomic war. The question is not who first proposed it or last agreed to it, but simply, is it right? Is it civilized? Surely all of us who earnestly desire peace can agree on this, no matter how we may differ in our political or religious beliefs, no matter what our race or nation.

25-13-47

George Bernard Shaw; Arnold Zweig; former President Cardenas of Mexico; Madame Sun-Yat-Sen; former Premier Orlando of Italy; Francesco Zanardi, President of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Italy; Dr. Moishe Sneh, Commander of the Haganah, Israel; Henri Matisse and many others have signed the World Peace Appeal.

We in the United States must let the people of the world know that we will not in the future be the first to use this weapon. Will you join with Thomas Mann, Emily Greene Balch, Bishop G. Ashton Oldham, Aubrey Williams, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Dr. Anton J. Carlson, Bishop Sherman L. Green, Professor Philip Morrison, Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, and thousands of other Americans in signing the World Peace Appeal?

We would welcome any statement you may care to make on this subject.

Sincerely,

W. E. B. Du Bois

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Chairman

Joseph Fletcher

Prof. Joseph Fletcher
Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass.

F. W. Stover

Fred W. Stover, President
Iowa Farmers Union

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STATEMENT BY DR. W.E.B. DUBOIS

This statement was presented at the Peace Information Center meeting on Korea, the Far East and World Peace held July 12, 1950 in New York City.

Foreign intervention in the Korean civil war should be stopped immediately and arbitration by honest persons of world standing offered with the clear understanding that if Koreans prefer socialism or communism they must be free to choose. Secondly, in the struggles of Asia and Africa for national self-determination, unilateral American action must give way to a general settlement based upon the decisions of a genuine United Nations organization which includes the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The refusal to recognize the rightful government of China has sabotaged the United Nations and made it the plaything of the United States. The breaking of the present stalemate in the United Nations by the admission to that body of the true representatives of the Chinese people is the first and indispensable step toward preventing the present Korean conflict from developing into a third World War.

American Negroes who have suffered slavery and caste in this land, and who, in spite of painful progress, are still neither free nor equal citizens of the United States, ought unanimously to demand for all the oppressed of the world the human rights for which we still strive in vain. The jails of the United States today are filled with Negroes whose chief crime is being black, and hundreds of black boys and girls are daily sentenced to crime and disgrace because they are the grandchildren of slaves. Problems like these are not answered by the charge of "communism", nor is this nation justified in leading the world to war in order to make men accept our economic system which millions of Americans know is itself in desperate need of betterment and reform.

We failed to help settle affairs justly in Korea when we had the chance. We have not succeeded in Germany nor Japan in bringing peace andplenty.

Our substitution of economic for political control has not made the Philippines free. We are champions of every reactionary regime in the world from South Africa to Bolivia and Chile. We convince nobody by blaming Russia and communism for the ills of the world.

35-7-8

If in the crisis and agony of the second World War we could be friends and allies of the Soviet Union and, led by Roosevelt and Hopkins, march as comrades to overthrow fascism, our failure to pursue this course under Truman, Byrnes and Acheson is no proof of its impossibility. Neither might of wealth nor military power can settle the struggles in Asia and Africa for freedom and autonomy.

Against the action we Negroes of America solemnly protest and call to our support the peoples of all Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, South America, and the Seven Seas. We call the world to emancipate mankind and not to re-enslave the poor and oppressed to triumphant greed.

* * * *

Distributed by Peace Information Center
Hotel Chelsea
222 West 23rd Street
New York City 11

[Peace Information Ctr.]

20-24-69

AN APPEAL TO ALL PROTESTANT MINISTERS

by

Pastor Ottmar Mullner
of
FRANKFURT, GERMANY

Dear brother Minister,

The Christian Churches, and with them all their spiritual leaders, have a most serious decision to make. The question we must face is whether the Churches and their followers will take an active part in the broad movement of the Defenders of Peace or whether they are going to remain aloof.

If the Churches and their Ministers make the defense of peace their own cause, not only will they be faithfully obeying the commandements of God's highest love and acting in the spirit of the blessed founder of Christianity, but they will indeed be making a real contribution to Christianity itself by helping to bring into the light the struggle against the devilish powers of the war-makers and mass-murderers. God's divine grace strength from above, the blessings of the millions, these will be the harvest of the Churches and their Ministers. But let the Churches and their Ministers stand aside when it is so terribly clear that the powers of darkness are preparing a third world war to end the civilization of man, then will the Churches have abandoned forever their influence in the world; though they live, yet shall they be dead (John iii, 1.); mankind and the history of mankind will thenceforth pass them by and stride away in scorn, for the salt of the earth shall have lost its strength, and the judgment of eternal darkness shall fall upon them.

My respected fellow-pastor, in the name of the millions struggling for peace, in the name of the men and the women, the fathers and the mothers, remembering the unprecedented destruction wrought by the last world war not only to men's outwardly visible treasures but also to their inner souls, I beseech you to bring to the service of the active struggle for peace the strength of your beliefs, the power of your knowledge, the word that has been entrusted to you on behalf of your people and the respect and influence that your position commands.

If you wish to serve the greatest interest of mankind, prepare your sermons in such a way that your people can clearly understand that you too are resolutely against war. Let them feel in this way that you are indeed a true son of Jesus. Organize a peace-group or a peace-committee among your people, for it must be our foremost aim to establish and to cover our whole German fatherland with a complete network of peace-committees and to establish among the broad masses the idea of peace and of the banishment of war.

Stand up with authority and determination against the view, even if it is expressed in religious circles, that "Wars depend upon the will of God and cannot - or even should not - be interfered with by us." Say that the word of God commands us to work for peace, for peace on Earth (Matth. ii, 14). Say that the idea that God could wish for war, involving, as it does, the idea that he could approve of the abominable preparations of the makers of world war is the gravest blasphemy.

Support the work of the German Peace Committeeswith word and deed. Have no doubt that by doing so you are really fulfilling the will of Jesus, for if he were among us today he would undoubtedly be on the side of the Defenders of Peace. Take the Stockholm Appeal of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, which calls upon all men of good will, and make it your own.

We shall rejoice to see your signature on the Stockholm Appeal and to find in you a true friend, a companion in spirit and an active worker for the highest object of mankind.

With greetings from your brother Minister,

Pastor O. Mullner

Issued by PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
222 West 23rd Street, Room 219 - 222
New York 11, N. Y.
July 17, 1950

[p.2 - MISSING]

24-24.70

Almost certainly the signatures gained, millions and hundreds of millions, will be presented to the United Nations, although I do not imagine that the Soviet delegation will do so and do not see what right it has to do so. Even on the cloak-and-dagger-Soviet-plot theory of the Stockholm Appeal it would be silly if the USSR were to be the agency to bring them to the UN!

This unsigned document without any auspices given which I am told is being sent out by the World Council of Churches says that the Kremlin's aim is to "nullify the defensive value of U.S. superiority in atom weapons both to the United States and its allies by making any use of the weapon seem morally indefensible."

Now we have something we can put our teeth into! First of all, this objection does more or less frankly indicate that there is a practical reason why the United States wants to be free to use atom bombs. But PLEASE NOTE that the Appeal does NOT rule out "defensive" use of A-bombs. It is aimed at banning their offensive use, the "first use" by any government. Saying that it wants to stop "any use" of the atom weapon is a gross caricature and misrepresentation indicating no desire to meet the terms of the document itself.

How could the Stockholm Appeal "create doubts concerning the wisdom of the current foreign policy of the United States and its allies"? This is an amazing and suggestive ground which they create out of whole cloth as an objection. Could it be that they feel that our foreign policy is somehow based on freedom to use A-bombs, and freedom from any committment not to be the first to use them? This is, of course, precisely the question people all over the world are asking themselves, and with evident reason.

If Russia has a "self-appointed role of the real champion of world peace" because its officials and people support a call to ban A-bombs, then I can only say that our government has itself to thank for that situation, just as (for example) it has itself to thank for what the world is thinking when it receives the news that the Senate of the United States has voted 65-15 to make a down payment of 100 million dollars on an alliance with Franco Spain; just as it has itself to thank for what the world thinks about our unilateral intervention into China's civil war and opposition to seating the new Chinese government in the UN, etc.

The section in the document about tricking non-Communist peoples into abetting efforts to "sabotage the Western security measures" clearly implies that these security measures are based on atomic warfare. (I must be frank enough with you, on the political side, to say quite bluntly that I do not for one minute think that the people of Western Europe will really serve in a strategy of war against the Soviet Union in which the US provides the aerial thrusts and they provide the field of battle and the mass soldiery! But this is a debatable question, too, depending upon how well one believes he understands people and things in Europe.)

The item in the document which asserts that the Stockholm Appeal will identify aggression with use of the atom bomb seems to me silly. It is perfectly obvious to anybody that aggressions existed before the A-bomb and could continue quite apart from it. This is an argument of the sort that is just out to make lots of smoke. I, and many who have signed the Appeal, regard North Korea as the aggressor. Certainly something ought to be done about aggression and I for one would be glad to support a sound appeal to governments to ban aggression, too, although I can see that defining it will be a headache as compared with pointing the finger at A-bombs.

All this talk, which Acheson used too about the Appeal's supporting the Soviet Union's proposals for international control of atomic energy is read into the Appeal — any stick will do to beat a dog. In the first place, the latest discussions of the UN commission show that the USSR will not continue to hold out, as she did in the days of the Baruch plan, for periodic inspection. But the assumption in this document I am commenting on is that control is impossible without international ownership of fissionable material. That's a big debate, as you will know for yourself. Funny that it comes from a country which holds that social control of industry is not dependent upon social ownership! You know as well as I do all the problems of social structure, and questions of competitive production vs. atomic energy, which are bound up with any proposal for international rather than national ownership of atomic materials. In any case the Stockholm Appeal wants them to get together again and go into the matter, with all the world having a chance to hear the issues at stake in strict international control.

PEACE
INFORMATION
CENTER

222 WEST 23 STREET, NEW YORK 11 • Algonquin 5-4348

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Chairman
KYRLE ELKIN
Treasurer

August 4, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a clipping which appeared in the Syracuse Post-Standard several days ago containing your letter to Secretary of State Acheson. The apparent deletions were made from among the lists of individuals and organizations who have either endorsed the World Peace Appeal or called for the outlawing of atomic warfare.

The Syracuse Peace Committee also sent on the enclosed letter to the editor from a Mrs. Sefton, commenting on your letter. As she seems to be a community figure of some consequence they have asked that we answer her letter.

Sincerely,

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon

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24-2-25

REPORT OF ALBERT E. KAHN SPEAKING TOUR
(August 4-12, 1950)

Sponsored by Peace Information Center

General Comments

Everywhere I went, I found a general and growing dissatisfaction with the war in Korea, grumbling about policies of Government, feeling that Truman had made serious mistakes in getting us "involved." This sentiment was expressed by almost all persons with whom I talked (I'm referring now not to progressives and those actively involved in peade work; I'm referring to taxi drivers, elevator operators, porters, waitresses, fellow passengers on planes, etc. etc. with whom I talked). This sentiment is even being expressed, although of course to a far lesser degree, in a number of the newspapers in the cities I visited.

There is scarcely any enthusiasm to be found for the war (except among extremely reactionary elements). Everywhere, large numbers of young men are failing to answer their draft calls. The day I left San Francisco, out of 70 young men summoned by draft boards, 37 failed to turn up. In Los Angeles, the number of those failing to turn up is averaging over 25% (approximately the same as in New York City); and I would say that this average holds true for most areas. There have been a number of arrests of young men who have not responded to their draft calls.

A columnist in the Portland Oregonian criticized America's young men for their attitude toward the war; he wrote that these young men seemed to have "lost their spirit." A young man answered in a letter that he hadn't lost his spirit, but he didn't want to lost it -- he didn't want to die in a war. The columnist printed the young man's letter with an adverse comment; and then, most significant, a number of letters were sent to the paper and published over a period lasting several days, and the great majority of the letters agreed with the young man's attitude.

24-24-2

(Incidentally, as far as I could learn, there is no concerted organized effort to follow up such letters appearing in the newspapers -- that is, letters expressing peace sentiments, opposition to the U. S. role in Korea, etc. It seems to me that every peace organization in every city should follow up on these letters, contact the individuals who have written them, send them peace literature, invite them to attend peace meetings, etc.)

While I was in Seattle I was twice told privately that a riot had taken place among the soldiers at Fort Lewis who were waiting to be sent to Korea. No reports of this riot have appeared in the press. An elderly gentlemen came up to me after the meeting at Seattle and told me that his son-in-law, a barber at Fort Lewis, had witnessed the riot and that three Negro soldiers were killed in it. I was also informed that a soldier at Fort Lewis seeking to call his wife before leaving for Korea and not obeying the instructions of an officer who told him not to go to the phone -- was shot in the leg. I relayed all this information to a reliable newspaperman in Seattle who will do what he can to track down and secure the detailed facts.

Among the most significant items which have appeared in the press on the west coast exposing the character of the Syngman Rhee regime were several articles in the Portland Oregonian based on interviews with Stanley Earl, a conservative CIO official who had been sent to Korea by the U.S. Government to act as a Marshall Plan adviser. Earl's account of what he saw in South Korea exposed the real conditions there and made quite clear that we were fighting not just the North Koreans but all the Koreans -- and that the Korean people were united against us. As a result of these interviews, the newspaper carried an editorial opposing our participations in the Korean war. (Among other statements by Earl: "The American public are not getting the facts. The Congress wasn't getting the facts, and I certainly think they are entitled to the facts now. I think the public is entitled to know what the boys are dying for over there. That they are dying for the rotten Rhee government; that's something that should be charged.").

In every city I visited, I learned that an important section of the Protestant clergy was playing a leading role in speaking out for peace. After the meeting in Tacoma, I was approached by a minister who is one of the more influential clergymen in the community and who, interestingly enough, had previously been a missionary in Korea. He had written two letters to the local newspapers (one of which was a copy of a letter he had sent Secretary of State Acheson) strongly condemning our role in the Korean war. Recently he addressed a meeting of 200 ministers and gave them his views on this subject. He said to me: "Some people say, 'My country right or wrong.' But how can a man who believes in the teachings of Christ and the brotherhood of man say this?" His name

is Reverned H. J. Bass, 1209 So. 43rd Street, Tacoma, Washington.

(Because of the mounting dissatisfaction with America's role in the Korean war and because of the widespread lack of enthusiasm for it, it seems to me that there is a real danger that the United States authorities might at this time carry out some major act of provocation to stir up "enthusiasm" for the war. At any rate, it seems to me advisable that speakers going out from the Peace Information Center should warn against the possibilities of such an action, and that some of our literature also should carry such a warning.)

In the brief time that I was on the West Coast I did not get the impression that the labor movement is by any means as actively involved as it should be in the organized peace movement, in collecting signatures on the Stockholm Peace Appeal, etc. It is true that in Seattle the International Woodworkers Union are doing a good job and that in San Francisco the Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union is conducting a real campaign - although I don't think the same can be said for the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union. In general, it seems to me that an inadequate effort is being made to relate and show the interconnection between the war drive and the struggles of the workers themselves, rising prices, the attacks on the unions, the Bridge's case, etc. The meeting at which I spoke on my trip, as indicated later in this report, had very little support from labor; and few arrangements were made for me to meet with trade unionists. (Marcel Scherer of the National Labor Peace Conference, who has just returned from the coast, will be in a position to give us a detailed report on this whole situation.)

In each of the cities I visited there was a concentrated effort by reactionary elements to intimidate those forces actively involved in peace work and collecting signatures on the Stockholm Appeal. All the newspapers have been conducting a concerted propaganda campaign against the Appeal and the organized peace movement. There have been sporadic acts of violence against the individuals collecting signatures on peace petitions — although there has been considerably less violence, it seems to me, in the west than in the east.

The campaign of intimidation, propaganda, etc. has not been without its affect, of course. In Portland, Oregon, for example, I was told by one of the women organizing peace activities there that her group found it necessary to operate "practically underground." Generally speaking, however, those who are organizing the peace work have not allowed themselves to be intimidated and are carrying on their activities courageously and with enthusiasm.

It appears to me that the main shortcomings in our peace work, as indicated later in this report, are: the tendency to reach mainly our own progressive forces (who are already convinced); the inadequacy of our efforts to reach new and wider circles with our message and to actively involve them in peace work; the inclination to work along routine, "traditional" lines; and the failure to take full advantage of the widespread peace sentiment and the various opportunities for peace work offered us.

Among some of our friends I noticed the tendency to accept as inevitable the inability to reach many new people and to extend our field of operation. I am firmly convinced from what I saw on this trip, however, that there are numerous courses of action for peace which have not been fully explored by us; that there are available to us new methods of reaching people; and that, although in certain respects our work is becoming more difficult, there are growing opportunities for developing and broadening the peace movement.

There is one matter which I think warrants some serious discussion on our part. Because of the present concentrated attack against the Stockholm Peace Appeal, it seems to me that our peace efforts should not be concentrated almost entirely on collecting signatures on the Appeal. I don't mean by this to underestimate in any sense the great importance of collecting these signatures and of securing as large a total as possible. But at the same time I think it is essential for us to understand that collecting signatures on the Peace Appeal in the United States now poses certain problems somewhat different to those in other countries, and I believe we must intensify peace activities along other lines as well.

DETAILS ON MEETINGS, etc.

SEATTLE

August 5 - Press conference scheduled for morning. No reporters turned up.

Evening rally in Tacoma under auspices of Progressive Party. Attendance: 100. Audience composed mostly of elderly people, almost all confirmed progressives. Handful of trade unionists in audience. Small collection of funds. Speakers: Tom Rabbitt of Progressive Party and myself.

August 6

Small meeting of clergymen, prominent progressives scheduled for early afternoon at hotel. Not a single person turns up. (Rabbitt believed cause is failure of hotel to list properly meeting room. My opinion: poor planning and inadequate follow-up on persons called.).

Mass meeting in evening in Civic Auditorium; Audience:450. Again mostly elderly people -- pensioners, and too few young people and trade unionists. Program consisted of speeches by Maude Russel and myself, collection of funds by Tom Rabbitt (approximately $350.00) and question period. Audience enthusiastic and question period lengthy, with thoughtful interesting questions.

PORTLAND

August 7

Press conference in morning attended by reporters from Portland Oregonian and Journal, both conservative papers. Despite previous attacks in these papers on the Stockholm Appeal, both reporters were attentive and interested in information regarding world peace movement. Discussion with them lasted two hours. Excellent stories appeared in both newspapers -- the first time that any positive material about Appeal had appeared in either paper. Journal carried my photo with story on front page. Oregonian printed lengthy comprehendive story with photo. (See attached clipping.)

Late luncheon at Reid College, attended by only half-dozen students, due to lack of preparation.

Evening meeting under Progressive Party auspices. Attendance:125. A number of young people and Negroes, but few trade unionists, in audience. Program consisted of speech by myself, collection of funds and question period.

SAN FRANCISCO

August 8

Reception for me in late afternoon at home of attorney Harold Sawyer. Funds raised: $80.00.

Mass meeting in evening at International Longshoremen Workers Union Hall. Attendance: 500. Awards presented to those who have collected most number of signatures on Stockholm Appeal. (Largest number collected by Johnny Flowers, Negro rank-and-file member of Marine, Cooks and Stewards Union, with 1,000 signatures collected by him alone to date.) Speakers: Marcel Scherer from National Labor Peace Conference, Eddie Tangent of Marine, Cooks and Stewards, and myself. Unfortunately, there was no speaker from Longshoremen's Union to tie up question of Harry Bridges' imprisonment with fight for peace. Highly enthusiastic meeting. Collection: $300.00.

August 9

Luncheon in Oakland organized by Minute Women for Peace. Small but excellent spirited affair. I spoke and made appeal for funds for our work. Although only 30 women of modest means in attendance, they contributed over $250.00.

In afternoon I visited Harry Bridges in jail. Also met at headquarters of Marine Cooks and Stewards with President Hugh Bryson and Secretary Eddie Tangent.

Dinner given for me by Bridges' lawyer, Vincent Hallinan, at latter's home in Marin County. After dinner, meeting held at his estate by local branch of Independent Progressive Party. Audience: 130. Enthusiastic meeting; discussion on gathering of peace signatures in that area. Short speeches by several IPP members. I spoke and made fund appeal. Collection: $650.00.

(A letter of commendation should be sent from Peace Information Center to George Walsh, who organized all affairs during my stay in San Francisco. Walsh, who is head of San Francisco Committee for World Peace Appeal, is a longshoreman. He has no secretarial assistance, made all arrangements almost single-handed, and did a remarkably fine job. He is an excellent worker and splendid organizer.

LOS ANGELES

August 10 Afternoon meeting of Emma Lazarus Division (Women's Division) of Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order. Discussion of peace work and of collection of signatures. Attendance: 100 women.

Evening meeting of Jewish Peoples Fraternal Order. Discussion of peace work and campaign to combat attacks against civil rights and to carry on defense of Order against present Government attack.

August 11 Press conference scheduled in morning but not properly prepared or followed up. No reporters attended.

Luncheon with Reverend Stephen Fritchman of First Unitarian Church and well-to-do businessman interested in peace movement. Businessman agreed to contribute $800 for sending Fritchman to Peace Congress in Warsaw in October; also agreed to make contribution to present work of Peace Information Center (later in afternoon I met with another businessman who will give financial support to Center).

Mass meeting at Park Manor in evening. Attendance:900. Speakers included Mrs. Ring Lardner, Adrian Scott of Hollywood Ten and myself. Enthusiastic meeting. Collection (badly handled): $540.

Small reception after mass meeting.

24-24-5

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

Funds Received			$792
Funds Due			
	ASP (LA)	$300.00*	
	S.F. Committee	250.00*	
	Individual contributions	500.00*	
	Fare for Fritchman to Peace Congress in Poland	800.00	
	Fare for some other clergyman to Peace Congress	800.00	$2650.00
			$3442.00
Expenses			588.00
Net Income			2854.00

*(These figures are approximate and may be slightly more or less, depending on local expenses.)

Comments Regarding Organization of Tour

It is my opinion that we could have accomplished a great deal more than we did with the tour. It seems to me that our failure to do so was due not so much to lack of forces as to lack of foresight. The planning of the trip by us at the Information Center and by the local organizations was inadequate in many respects. To a certain extent, moreover, we must assume responsibility for the shortcomings of various local groups, because of our own failure to offer them sufficient advice in advance and to see that their preparations were properly made.

Some of the most obvious shortcomings of the trip are as follows:

1) My tour coincided with a similar trip by Joseph Starobin. Both of us were scheduled to speak at peace rallies within the same week to practically the same audiences in Portland, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles. To a considerable extent the same forces were involved in organizing these meetings, selling tickets, donating funds, etc. I was not aware of Starobin's trip until two days before I left New York; otherwise I would have strongly recommended that my trip not take place at this time.

I think it is clear, and the various local organizations agree on this point, that this duplication of effort was highly inadvisable. Such duplication, I think indicates that there is still insufficient coordination and collective planning in our peace work.

2) As in the case of Rockwell Kent's trip to California earlier this year, not enough thought was given to seeing that new audiences were reached, although it was possible in both cases to reach such audiences.

We failed to take proper advantage of the recent publication of my new book, High Treason, and of the fact that the book had been favorably reviewed by the newspapers in some of the localities I visited. It would, for example, have been possible in certain places to have arranged for interviews with the book section of the newspapers. In several places it would have been possible to arrange lectures or small affairs around the book, etc. This would have enabled us to reach a larger and broader audience. (This, for example, could have been done in Tacoma, where such a lecture could have been held in a church. In Los Angeles also, Rev. Stephen Frichman would have been glad to have me lecture at the First Unitarian Church).

3) No arrangements were made for me to meet with trade unionists (except in San Francisco), youth organizations, members of the Negro community and representatives of various national groups. Despite the fact that I am president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and for some time have been active in the Jewish community, it was only in Los Angeles that any real effort was made for me to meet with members of the Jewish Community and Jewish leaders.

4) Almost without exception the fund raising was inadequately planned. Not only were most of the collections at meetings poorly prepared, but no real organized effort was made to have me meet with a few individuals who are in a position to make considerable contributions to the peace work. (Despite the many financial demands on progressives at this time, I am convinced from this trip that sufficient funds are available to finance the work of the Peace Information Center. I think that the most effective way to raise funds for the Center is through carefully planned tours, small fund raising affairs in various cities, and the contacting of sympathetically inclined businessmen. Since the Center does not have sufficient forces to arrange many such affairs by itself, they should be arranged by other progressive organizations and the proceeds should be divided with the Center, which will provide the speakers.

5) In Los Angeles, no single organization had the centralized responsibility for supervising my activities in that city. As a result there was considerable confusion, and a large amount of time was wasted during my visit. (A comparison between my visit to Los Angeles and that of Rockwell Kent's earlier visit this year would indicate that his visit was in many ways more effective. In making the arrangements, for his visit, I suggested that all the responsibility be delegated to the Arts, Sciences and Professions in Los Angeles, and that all other organizations desiring Kent's presence work through the ASP. The benefits of such an arrangement were obvious at the time.)

6) Following Kent's tour, he submitted to the Peace Information Center a detailed and most informative report offering a number of very constructive suggestions. Our failure to study properly his report and to act upon certain of his suggestions resulted in the reoccurrence of some of the shortcomings of his trip. (In his report, for example, Kent stressed the necessity to hold meetings of a broader nature than those at which he spoke, some of which he characterized as "political incest." Kent also suggested that the Center send out specific suggestions to various local groups regarding the most effective methods of fund raising, etc.)

In order to overcome some of the present shortcomings of our work which were manifested during this tour, I would strongly recommend that in addition to disseminating information regarding national and international peace activities through our paper and other publications, etc. the Center also supply local peace groups with concrete suggestions regarding methods or organizing meetings, fund raising, handling of speakers on tours, broadening peace activities and other aspects of peace work.

Received from Ralph Harlow in letter (8/7) in which he says: "What answers do you have for the enclosed which the World Council of Churches is sending out?"

MB not a W.C.C. document? Whose?

MOSCOW'S "SIGNATURES FOR PEACE" CAMPAIGN

1. On March 19, 1950, at Stockholm, the Communist-controlled World Congress of Partisans of Peace adopted the "Stockholm Resolution" which Moscow has made into its most concerted and broadscale propaganda effort to exploit the universal desire for peace. The Stockholm Resolution embodies three demands: prohibition of atomic weapons, "strict international control" of the atom bomb (i.e., the unenforceable Soviet "control" plan as opposed to the enforceable United Nations control plan), and condemnation of the first government to use atomic weapons as a war criminal.

2. The world goal of the Moscow "signatures for peace" campaign is three to four hundred million signatures, to be solicited in both Communist and non-Communist countries. On May 31 the committee claimed 100 million signatures, the bulk of which were obtained in the Iron Curtain countries.

3. The Communist goal in the U.S. is five million signatures. The "Daily Worker" and other Communist Party publications have already begun promotional activities, and the soliciting of signatures is underway in some cities, as in Philadelphia, New York and on the West Coast.

4. The Soviet government is attempting to conceal its direction of the campaign and to camouflage the fact that this is exclusively a Communist program. However, it has now become apparent that the Communists will be forced for the most part to conduct the American drive openly, with the help of a few transparently Communist "front" organizations such as the "Peace Information Bureau" in New York and the "National Labor Peace Conference" which is connected with the Partisans of Peace. The American campaign will be concluded with a "National Peace Congress" in September in New York.

5. The campaign has been carefully planned and the wording of the petition ingeniously chosen to appeal to genuine sentiment for peace while diverting attention away from the reality of Soviet aggressive policies and actions. The petition, which people are being asked to sign, reads:

> "We demand the absolute banning of the atom weapon, arm of terror, and mass extermination of populations.
>
> "We demand the establishment of strict international control to insure the implementation of this banning measure.
>
> "We consider that any government which would be first to use the atom weapon against any country whatsoever would be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.
>
> "We call upon all men of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

6. The world-wide campaign appears timed to reach a climax in four months at the Second World Congress of Partisans of Peace, scheduled to be held in Europe during the second fortnight of October, significantly near the world-wide observance of United Nations Day on October 24. There have been reports of Soviet intentions of presenting the signatures in the next session of the U.N. General Assembly, claiming universal backing of the repeatedly rejected phony Soviet plan of atom weapon control.

7. This signature drive, marking the newest major development in Moscow's "peace offensive," is clearly designed to exploit for Soviet benefit these existing public sentiments:

a. The universal fear of war, and particularly the fear that present Western rearmament may lead to a war that would destroy Europe;

b. The widespread fear of the atom bomb and repugnance to its use as a war weapon.

c. The concern that the rearmament program of the Western powers may result in a lowering of economic standards and an unendurable increase in taxes;

d. The desire for international tension to cease.

8. The Kremlin's chief aims in non-Communist areas are to accomplish the following:

a. To nullify the defensive value of U.S. superiority in atom weapons both to the United States and its allies by making any use of the atom weapon seem morally indefensible.

b. To weaken the support of people in non-Communist countries for their national governments, by creating doubts concerning the wisdom of the current foreign policy of the United States and its allies;

c. To lure non-Communist peoples into seeming support of Soviet policy, by making them appear to back the USSR in its self-appointed role of the real champion of world peace;

d. To trick non-Communist peoples into abetting Communist efforts to sabotage the Western security measures;

e. To raise doubts among the American people of the reliability of the populations of its allies in the event of war.

f. To identify aggression with use of the atom bomb and minimize public condemnation of aggression by other means; i.e., the invasion of the Republic of Korea by troops of the puppet regime of North Korea.

9. The fraudulent nature of this Moscow effort is glaringly obvious. In pressing for a simple "paper" ban on the use of atomic weapons, the U.S.S.R. is simply continuing its effort to place a moral stigma on atomic weapons, conscious that any such prohibition would in fact be effective, but would dilute the sense of security among Western peoples arising from the current U.S. superiority in atomic stockpiles.

10. Moscow hopes to win a psychological advantage even if the U.N. sensibly rejects again the empty Soviet proposal of a "paper" ban without a control system to make it effective. The Communists would then renew their efforts to brand the Western powers as war-mongers.

11. U.N. adoption of the Soviet proposal would play into the hands of Soviet aggressive policy. It would strengthen the Soviet military position.

a. Adoption of a "paper" ban on atomic weapons, without any provision for effective international control, would place a premium on evasion and bad faith, in both of which practices the Soviet Union stands condemned by the record. Countries with democratic institutions whose budgets and policies are necessarily matters of public knowledge would be at the mercy of countries mx which operate behind an iron curtain and whose every activity is a state secret.

b. Agreement by all countries not to be the first to use the atomic weapon would present an immense military advantage to the Soviet Union. It would mean that at a period when the USSR is supreme in mass armies which it refuses to reduce and comparatively weak in its development of atomic weapons, the USSR would be asking the rest of the world to discard atomic weapons and leave itself at the mercy of the Soviet Armies. The "appeal" which the Communists are circulating is an appeal to provide these strategic advantages for the Soviet Union.

12. The trap set in the "Stockholm Resolution" is apparent. It proposes a "control" which would be no control at all. The United Nations has been tackling the problem of how to achieve security against the destructiveness of the atom bomb for the past four years. All of the member nations except the Soviet Union and its satellites agree on the essentials for effective control. Because the stuff that generates atomic power, even for peaceful purposes, can in a matter of hours be put into a piece of machinery that converts it into an atom bomb, it is necessary to have some international agency, in which all nations will have confidence, in control of atomic materials from xhxm the time the minerals are first extracted from the earth until the last unit of energy has been expended. Mere promises will not suffice. The Soviet record is one of broken promises. It must be assumed that they would be broken in the future, especially since thxxbxxnk to break them would serve the imperialistic ambitions of Communist Russia. Control by an international agency over all atomic production is the only guarantee of security. All the UN members except the Soviet bloc have voted in favor of this course; the Soviet and its satellites alone have blocked it.

13. The major aim of this Soviet propaganda trap is also apparent. While this "signatures for peace" campaign is obviously an important move in the Soviet peace offensive strategy, it is in effect a diversionary tactic. It seeks to distract the attention of the American and other peoples from the real issue, by concentrating their attention on a phony issue. The peace petition is not the real issue; neither is control of atomic energy, although it is an important element in the over-all issue. The real, over-riding issue is Soviet intentions, as reflected in Soviet deeds rather than words. These intentions are made brutally clear in the Soviet record. The peace peition, the whole peace offensive, is designed to make the peoples of the world forget the record of Soviet aggression and obstruction -- to forget such matters as the Soviet walkout from the U.N., the police tactics in eastern Europe, Soviet aggression in Iran, Greece, Turkey, and Germany, the obstruction of armed forces for the U.N., and Soviet efforts to sabotage the Marshall Plan, Point Four and other constructive measures truly contributing to world peace and security. Crowning all these evidences of the real issue is the naked resort to force by Communism in the outrageous invasion of South Korea by the Communist puppet-forces of North Korea. This act of invasion in itself reduces the Moscow "peace offensive" to a farce and -- in the words of President Truman on June 27 -- "makes it plain beyond all doubt that Communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war."

14. In the struggle for peace by the United States and its allies, the United States will continue to demand, at the bar of world opinion, that the words of the Soviet Union shall be judged in the full perspective of Soviet actions. The opportunity will remain open to the Soviet Union to remove the contradiction between its protestations of peaceful aims and its actual policies and deeds of flagrant aggression. The Soviet Union can accomplish this by cooperating with the majority of the U.N. members as follows:

I. Honor obligations under the Charter and cooperate in the efforts of the UN to achieve peace and freedom for all peoples.

II. Support United Nations measures of collective defense to stop all aggression.

III. Lift the fear and burden of armaments by:

a. Adopting the UN plan for enforceable control of atomic energy in order to make effective the prohibition of atomic weapons and to assure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only;

b. Regulating and reducing other armaments and armed forces through effective United Nations control.

IV. Respect the human rights and freedoms pledged in the UN Charter.

V. Promote well-being through the specialized agencies of the UN.

24-24 12

Address official communications to
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington

July 27, 1950

Dear Mr. _____

At a recent meeting here in the Department of representatives of some of the leading national organizations, I was asked to call to the attention of persons who might be particularly interested some of the background information which the Department has compiled concerning the Soviet "Peace Appeal", together with the Department's interpretation of it.

As you will see, the Communist Party is devoting its full resources everywhere to the obtaining of signatures. The real purposes of this Soviet effort are: (1) to promote the unenforceable Soviet proposals concerning atomic energy, ignoring the effective control plan approved by the overwhelming majority of the United Nations and opposed only by the Soviet Union and four of its satellites; and (2) to center attention on the use of atomic weapons by branding as a war criminal the first nation to use atomic weapons, ignoring the aggression in other forms presently being practiced by the Communists.

It is, of course, a matter of importance that people know the nature and the instruments of the propaganda efforts being directed against them as they go about the work of defending freedom and building the structure of an economically progressive, peaceful world.

I should be pleased to arrange for you to attend one of the Department's regular briefing sessions on world developments if you will let me know anytime that you plan to be in this vicinity.

Sincerely yours,

Francis H. Russell,
Director
Office of Public Affairs

Enclosure:
Moscow's "Signatures for Peace" Campaign.

U. S. Dept. of Justice
Washington , D. C.
August 11, 1950

Registered Mail
Return receipt requested

Peace Information Center
56 West 45th Street
New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

The Peace Information Center is engaged in activities within the United States which require its registration with this Department under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended. There is enclosed for your information in this respect a pamphlet which contains a reprint of the Act, together with the rules and regulations prescribed thereunder by the Attorney General.

Your attention is specifically invited to Section 1(c) of the Act which states in substance that any person who acts within the United States, whether or not pursuant to contractual relationship, as a publicity agent for a foreign principal falls within the purview of the registration requirements of the Act. The term "person" included any combination of individuals and the term "foreign principal" includes any organization organized under the laws of or having its principal place of business in a foreign country.

Section 2(a) of the Act states in substance that no person shall act as an agent of a foreign principal within the United States unless there has been filed with the Attorney General a true and complete registration statement.

Registration is accomplished by the filing of a registration statement, supported by the appropriate number of exhibits, each in duplicate, and by the filing of supplemental statements at six month intervals for as long as the agency relationship continues to exist. An Exhibit A should be filed for every officer and director of the organization as well as for any person who renders any assistance to the registrant in a capacity other than stenographic or clerical.

Enclosed herewith for the use of the Peace Information Center in filing its registration statement are three copies of Form FA-2, three Exhibit C forms and twenty-four Exhibit A forms. No special forms are provided for Exhibit B. Additional copies of the forms supplied may be had upon request.

In view of the length of time that has elapsed since the Peace Information Center has been acting as an agent of a foreign principal without having filed its registration statement as required by law, it is expected that the registration statement will be submitted forthwith.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section

Enclosures
1 pamphlet
3 FA-2 forms
3 Exhibit C forms
24 Exhibit A forms

47/1/74

Peace Information Center
799 Broadway, Room 413
New York 3, New York

August 14, 1950

PARTIAL LIST OF PROMINENT AMERICANS ENDORSING THE

WORLD PEACE APPEAL

(Organizations and other affiliations listed for purposes of identification only)

ALABAMA

Rev. Lemuel B. Green, Stockton
Bishop S. L. Greene, Payne College, Birmingham
Dr. W. E. Jackson, Greenville
Dr. D. V. Jemison, Pres., Natl. Baptist Convention, Inc., Selma
Doe Kennedy, Chairman, Gen. Youth Section, Natl. Conf. Methodist Youth, Birmingham
Aubrey Williams, Editor, Southern Farmer, Montgomery
Rev. Cullen B. Wilson, Opelika

ARIZONA

Rev. Horatio H. Crawford, Yuma
Prof. W. W. Denton, University of Arizona, Tucson

ARKANSAS

Rev. J. H. Abernathy, Memphis
Mrs. Thelmaw Burke, Arkansas Assn. of Colored Women, Forrest City
Rev. J. R. Jamison, Pres. Arkansas Missionary Baptist Convention, Morrilton
Rev. J.S. Jones, Scott
Elder A. L. Perkins, Little Rock
Rev. J. L. Thornton, Rec. Secretary, Middle Western Assn., Menifee

CALIFORNIA

Rev. Gross W. Alexander, Redland
Dr. Norman Bauer, Berkeley
Dr. and Mrs. K. Bruner, Stockton
Rev. Howard R. Carey, Fontana
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Cerney, Stockton College, Menlo Park
Dr. George A. Coe, Prof. Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary, Claremont
Rev. J. Raymond Cope, Berkeley,
Rev. Frank B. Cowgill, Huntington Park
Robert Crawford, Pres. N. Calif. W. Nev. Christian Youth Council, Berkeley
Rev. Kenneth L. Danskin, Redlands
Clarence L. Davis, Jr., Alameda
Dr. Percy M. Dawson, Los Altos
Thomas K. Farley, Director, Calif-Ariz. Conf. of Methodist Youth Fellowship, Los Angeles
Rev. Joyce W. Farr, San Jose
Dr. and Mrs. Morris Felton, San Francisco
Lion Feuchtwanger, Author, Pacific Palisades
Richard B. Fisher, E. Palo Alto,
Rev. Owen M. Geer, Los Angeles
Mrs. Marie Price Gorin, Sacramento
Rev. E. Alexander Gray, San Diego
R. F. Hackenhull, Pasadena
Hugh Hardyman, La Crescenta
Rev. Arthur E. Harrington, San Fernando
Louise Harding Horr, Brisbane
John Howard Lawson, author, San Fernando
Dr. Frank Lindhorst, College of the Pacific, Stockton
Grace McDonald, Santa Clara
Mrs. Albert Maltz, Los Angeles
Dr. Thomas Mann, author, Pacific Palisades
Ben Margolis, National Lawyers Guild, Los Angeles
Judge Stanley Moffatt, Huntington Park
Sidney Moore, Los Angeles
Rev. Dr. David Lee Mounts, Coronado
Cavendish Moxon, San Francisco
Rev. Arthur B. Patten, Claremont
Dr. Holland Roberts, San Francisco
Rev. Edwin P. Ryland, Los Angeles
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PROMINENT AMERICANS ENDORSEING THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL - continued

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Rev. Merrill F. Clarke, New Canaan
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Witherspoon Dodge, Natl. Religion & Labor Foundation, New Haven
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Rabbi Sidney Nathanson, Plainfield
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Canaan Baptist Church, New York
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Jerome Chodorov, Playwright, New York
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Alfred Kreymborg, Poet, New York
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Angeline Coutlakis, Asheville
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L. R. Russell, Greensboro

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Prof. Royer Woodburn, Director, Wesley Foundation, Grand Forks

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Rev. H. G. Coleman, Cleveland
Ivan Dornon, Pres., Ohio Methodist Student Movement; United Student Christian Council; World Student Christian Federation, E. Palestine
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Bishop W. J. Walls, Secretary Board of Bishops, A.M.E. Zion Church,
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Chairman, Dr.W.E.B. Du Bois
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FOR RELEASE MONDAY AUGUST 14, 1950

August 10,1950

PROMINENT AMERICANS CALL FOR OUTLAWING ATOMIC WARFARE

Two Nobel prize winners, 5 Protestant Bishops, a scientist who worked on the first A-bomb dropped on Hiroshima, the heads of several major Protestant denominations and youth organizations headed a list of nearly 600 outstanding scientists, clergymen, artists, writers and other prominent Americans who today called for outlawing atomic warfare and setting up a system of strict international control, it was announced today by Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, noted Negro anthropologist and historian.

Among the distinguished American signers are Dr. Thomas Mann, 1929 Nobel Literature Prize winner, Pacific Palisades, Cal.; Miss Emily Greene Balch, 1946 Nobel Peace Prize Winner and honorary whairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Wellesley, Mass,; Dr. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist of Cornell University, who worked on the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Ithaca, N.Y.; the Rt. Rev. Benjamin D. Dagwell, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oregon, Portland, Oregon; Bishop W. J. Walls, Secretary of the Board of Bishops, A.M.E. Zion Church, Chicago, Ill.; Rabbi Stanley R. Brav, Central Conference of American Rabbis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. D. V. Jemison, President of the National Baptist Convention, Inc., Selma, Ala.; Bishop William A. Fountain, Sr. Bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Atlanta, Ga.; cancer specialist Dr. Philip White, Philadelphia, Pa.; Professor S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; Professor Pitirim A. Sorokin of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Justice James H. Wolfe, Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; and J.B. Kennedy, National Chairman of the Methodist Youth Fellowship, Birmingham, Ala.

In endorsing the World Peace Appeal, calling for the banning of atomic weapons, these distinguished Americans joined such leading international figures as George Bernard Shaw; former President Cardenas of Mexico; Madame Sun Yat-Sen; Vittorio E. Orlando, World War I Premier of Italy; Brazilian statesman Oswaldo Aranha, former President of the UN Security Council; and the President of the Indonesian Republic. The Appeal has also been endorsed by the Conference of Rabbis of France, by the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Poland, the Supreme Parliament of the Soviet Union, the Egyptian Council of State and the Archbishop of Trieste, Msgr. Santini , and seven other

- more -

Italian Catholic bishops. To date, 273,000,000 signatures have been collected throughout the world on the Appeal in 55 countries, 1,500,000 of which have been secured in the United States. In the United States the World Peace Appeal is being circulated by the Peace Information Center, of which Dr. Du Bois is chairman.

Other prominent American signers include concert pianist Artur Schnabel, New York City; author Lion Feuchtwanger, Pacific Palisades, Cal,; Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant-Episcopal Bishop of Salt Lake City, Utah; publisher Aubrey Williams, Montomgery, Ala.; Mrs. Welthy Honsinger Fisher, Chairman of the World Day of Prayer Committee of the United Council of Church-women, New York City; Fred Stover, President Iowa Farmers Union, Hampton, Iowa; Dr. Gaines Cook, Exec. Secy.,International Convention of Disciples of Christ, Indianapolis, Ind.; Dr. Anton J.Carlson, physicist of the University of Chicago; Dr. I. M.Kolthoff, Head of the Department of Physics, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; The Very Rev. Paul -Roberts, Dean of St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, Denver, Colo; Dr. W. H. Jernigan, President of the National Baptist Sunday School Convention, Washington,D.C.; Bishop A. R. Clippinger, Presiding Bishop of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, Dayton,Ohio; Dr. George Miles Gibson of McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill; singer Paul Robeson, New York City; Dr. Ralph W. Riley of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tenn; attorney O. John Rogge, New York City; Bishop Sherman L. Greene of the A.M.E. Zion Church, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. B. F.Lamb, President of the Ohio Council of Churches, Columbus, Ohio; Prof. Erwin Panofsky of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University; J. A. Boak, Past Master, Pennsylvania State Grange, New Castle, Pa.; Prof. A. C. Keller of the University of Washington,Seattle.

"The use of the atomic bomb is mass murder", declared Dr. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College in endorsing the appeal. Mrs.Welthy Honsinger Fisher, Chairman of the World Day of Prayer Committee of the United Council of Churchwomen, wrote: "Believing in the Fatherhood of God and that all men are His children, I cannot do less than sign this appeal," Prof. John Daniel Wild noted: "In this appeal lies the only hope of peace and of life for mankind. May you gain many millions of signatures!" Rev. J.L. Tolbert, General Secretary of Evangelism of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, stated: "I am in agreement with the World Peace Appeal because I think that the Christian Church should uphold the principles of Christ to the end that Salvation is designed for all men and not destruction."

-more-

Dr. Thomas Mann declared: "I have signed the World Peace Appeal. I support any movement which has peace as its aim." Dr. Emily Greene Balch wrote upon signing the appeal: "A statement like the World Peace Appeal is especially important at this time because it cuts across all ideological and political lines and merits the support of all those who want peace, regardless of any other differences among them." Duke Ellington, composer and musician, stated: "It is quite unimaginable that people should think of using the A. bomb."

The full text of the World Peace Appeal which these prominent Americans signed is as follows:

"We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples.

"We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.

"We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.

"We call on all men and women of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

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24-24-32

[Peace Info. Ctr.]

42/7/78

August 18, 1950

Mr. William E. Foley
Chief, Foreign Agent Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your communication concerning the view of the Department of Justice that the Peace Information Center is required to register under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, and requesting registration in compliance therewith.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, who is the chairman of this organization, is at present out of the country, but he is expected to return in the very near future, and I shall refer your communication to him immediately upon his return and he will communicate with you concerning it.

In the interim, I shall be pleased to accept any further communication form you for the organization.

Very truly yours,

Abbott Simon
for Peace Information Center

registered

[Peace Info Ctr.]

COPY

August 21, 1950

Peace Information Center
799 Broadway
New York 3, New York

Attention: Mr. Abbott Simon

Gentlemen:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 18, 1950, advising this Department that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois is out of the country.

The absence from the United States of any officer of an agent of a foreign principal, does not relieve the agent from the obligation to file a registration statement with this Department under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

It is requested, therefore, that those persons now responsible for the operation of the Peace Information Center execute and file the registration forms without further delay.

Sincerely yours,

William R. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section

[Peace Info Ctr]

August 23, 1950

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Foley:

I have your letter of August 21st before me, and regret to see that your Department does not take full cognizance of the importance, in a matter as significant as this, of affording to the Chairman of the Peace Information Center, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the opportunity to give thorough consideration to your request. This is particularly true since, in telephonic conversation with Dr. DuBois, he indicated his intention of cutting his trip short to return to this country and deal with this matter.

In his absence, I have carefully examined the copy of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, and the registration forms, which you enclosed for our information, and have given particular consideration to Section 1 (c), dealing with "publicity agents", which you indicate is specifically applicable to our organization.

I must admit that I am at a loss to understand why you consider that the Peace Information Center has an obligation to register under the Act. The sole purpose of the Peace Information Center has been to work with the American people for peace and the avoidance of a Third World War and its terrible consequences. Most particularly has this organization been concerned with the sentiment of the American people concerning the outlawing of atomic weapons and an agreement among the nations of the world that the use of such weapons, which can only result in unthinkable destruction, be banned.

The Peace Information Center is American in its conception and formation. Its activities were intended to and do relate only to the people of the United States. It acts for and is responsible only to itself and to the people of this country. It has never agreed, either by contract or otherwise, to act as a "publicity agent" for a "foreign principal" as defined in the Act, nor does it purport or assume to act as one.

Since the Peace information Center acts only for itself and has no "foreign principal", you can well realize our inability to understand the basis for your request that we register pursuant to the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

While we believe it to be of the utmost importance that Dr. DuBois consult on this matter, in order for us, in the interim, to give your request the fullest and most intelligent consideration, we should be grateful for the opportunity of conferring with you concerning the views of your Department. We would be happy to honor any appointment which you may arrange in this connection.

Very ~~truly~~ yours,

Abbott Simon,
for the PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

COPY

24-16-31

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
799 Broadway, Room 413
New York 3, N. Y.

ORegon 4-4662

August 24, 1950
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

35-7-06

When reached by trans-Atlantic telephone in Paris Thursday, and informed of the Justice Department's demand that the Peace Information Center register under the provisions of the Foreign Agents Act, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted Negro anthropologist and historian, who is chairman of the Peace Information Center, issued the following statement on behalf of the Peace Information Center:

"As chairman of the Peace Information Center since its inception in April of this year, I can state categorically that there is no basis, in fancy or in fact, for the charge that the Peace Information Center is a representative in any way of a 'foreign principal'. The Peace Information Center is an entirely American organization whose sole objective is to secure peace to prevent a third World War. The fantastic absurdity of the Justice Department's request is demonstrated in the failure of the Department even to indicate on whose behalf we are supposed to be acting.

"Since there is clearly no justification in fact for this demand by the Department of Justice, I must assume that the Department's action, which comes suddenly after several months of normal activity by our organization, is a further move by the Administration to frighten into silence the voices of peace in America. This is only the latest of a series of attacks first launched by Sec'y of State Acheson on the World Peace Appeal and on those who would save the American people from the horrors of atomic warfare. These attacks have but one purpose - to intimidate those working for peace, whether in support of the World Peace Appeal, the Int'l Red Cross Statement calling for banning atomic weapons or the teachings of the Prince of Peace Himself.

"The desire for peace cannot be made an 'alien' sentiment when the fathers and mothers of America's children read daily of impending atomic devastation in their own cities. Branding those who work for peace as 'foreign agents' will not stem the tide for peace in America. It will not erase the two million signatures already secured for the World Peace Appeal. I am sure that these two million signers and countless millions of Americans who hate war will defend the right to speak and work for peace."

Born in Massachusetts in 1868, Dr. DuBois has three degrees from Harvard and is a recipient of honorary degrees from five American universities. A founder of the "Crisis", he was director of research for the N. A. A. C. P. from 1910 to 1932 and from 1944 to 1948. He is the only Negro member of the Nat'l Academy of Arts and Letters.

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[Peace Information Center]

25-13-44

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PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, 799 Broadway, Room 413, New York 3, N. Y.

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8-25-50

[Peace Info Center]

August 31, 1950

Mr. Abbott Simon
Peace Information Center
799 Broadway
New York, New York

Re: Justice Department request for registration pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended.

20-16-42

Dear Abbott:

In accordance with your request, I am submitting the following memorandum for the information of the organization, concerning: (1) my conference with Mr. William E. Foley, Chief of the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice; and (2) a preliminary analysis of the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, its meaning, scope and validity, as well as tentative evaluations of the propriety of its application to the Peace Information Center. In order to make more meaningful the discussion with Mr. Foley, I shall first lay before you the matters set forth in "(2)" above.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act was originally passed in 1938, and subsequently broadened by amendment in 1942, with the policy and purpose of protecting "the national defense, internal security, and foreign relations of the United States by requiring public disclosure by persons engaging in propaganda activities and other activities for or on behalf of foreign governments, foreign political parties, and other foreign principals so that the government and the people of the United States may be informed of the identity of such persons and may appraise their statements and actions in the light of their associations and activities."

The mandate of the statute is that all "agents of foreign principals" are required to file registration statements with the Department of Justice, and meet certain other obligations also set forth in the Act. In a skeleton analysis of the Act, copies of which I annex herewith, I have set forth in great detail, the definitions and requirements of the Act relating to: (1) responsibility for compliance with the Act; (2) who is subject, by its terms, to the requirements of the Act; (3) what obligations, e.g. registration etc. are imposed by the Act; and (4) penalties for its violation. I will not

enlarge upon these matters here except as they bear directly upon the request of the Department of Justice that the Peace Information Center register pursuant to the terms of the Act.

As a general commentary, it should be noted that the terms of the Act are broad and sweeping. On their face, many of its provisions are not readily susceptible to precise construction. Few prosecutions have been brought under the Act, and judicial interpretation of its provisions are, therefore, to a large extent non-existent. Its constitutionality, either on its face, or as applied to specific situations has never been directly determined by the United States Supreme Court. The Justice Department, by its own admission, concedes that it is proceeding on an interpretation developed by it, and read into the Act, although such standards, by no means, readily appear in its written terms. In other words, a determination of the meaning, scope and validity of the Act is little removed from its virgin stage. In respect to its validity and the propriety of its application to a set of facts such as those surrounding the Peace Information Center, the field is totally untouched.

In its letter of August 11, 1950, to the Peace Information Center, the Justice Department asserts that the activities of the Peace Information Center are such as to constitute it a "publicity agent" for a foreign principal, and, therefore, subject to the terms of the Act.

We note here that a "foreign principal" or its "agent" may be an individual, partnership, association, corporation, organization or any other combination of individuals. The word "persons" in the Act, and as used hereinafter, is used to encompass each of these.

As is more specifically set forth in the annexed analysis, a "foreign principal" may be a "government of a foreign country", "a foreign political party", any person associated, supervised, directed, financed or subsidized by either, any individual not a citizen of the United States and not domiciled here, any combination of individuals not created by the laws of the United States and not having its principal place of business in the United States, or any domestic combination of individuals subsidized in whole or part by any of the above.

A "publicity agent", as defined by the Act, includes any person "who engages directly or indirectly in the publication or dissemination of oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including publication by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or otherwise."

The critical element that brings these two together and creates the necessity for compliance with the Act, is the existence of an agency relationship between persons capable by the terms of the Act, of being "foreign principles" and persons who are capable of being and act as "publicity agents", as above defined.

The Act determines that such an agency relationship exists when a person "acts" as a "publicity agent", "agrees to act" as one, "holds himself out to be" one, or "assumes or purports" to be a "publicity Agent" for a "foreign principal", whether or not a contractual relationship exists between the "publicity agent" and the "foreign principal."

No serious question of interpretation can be raised as to the applicability of the Act where a contract of agreement, whether oral or in writing, exists between the parties. In situations, however, in which such a contract or agreement is absent, under the terms of the statute, whether or not an agency in fact exists may be determined or inferred from the surrounding facts and activities of both the principal and the agent.

It is my considered opinion that those surrounding facts must reveal all of the elements of an agency relationship as it is known to the law. Roughly speaking, this would mean that each of the constituent determinants of agency mentioned above, turns on the question, among others, of whether or not the will or intent to act as a "publicity agent" for a "foreign principal" exists.

In other words, what must be examined in relation to the Peace Information Center, is, first, the existence of a contract or agreement between the Peace Information Center and a person statutorily defined to be a foreign principal. Absent such a contract or agreement, the Peade Information Center's activities must then be reviewed to determine whether or not it has in fact "acted" as a publicity agent for a foreign principal, "held itself out to be" one, or "assumed or purported" to act as one, bearing in mind always the question of wilfullness or intention. If neither of these factors appear, it is patent that the Act is not properly applicable to it.

Even the existence of the agency relationship, does not preclude the necessity of examining the further question as to whether or not the material published or disseminated by the agent is of the kind which brings his publicity within the Act. It is my further view that not all material dissemin ated is within the purview of this law, but, in light of the purport of the Act, must be such as to be "political propaganda" as defined in the Act. It should be noted here that "political propaganda" is defined to include "any oral, visual, graphic, written, pictorial, or other communicat ion or expression by any person (1) which is reasonably adapted to, or which the person disseminating the same believes will, or which he intends to, prevail upon, indoctrinate, convert, induce, or in any other way influence a recipient or any section of the public within the United States with reference to the political or public interests, policies, or relations of a foreign country or foreign political party or with reference to the foreign policies of the United States or promote in the United States racial, religious, or social dissensions or (2) which advocates, advises, instigates, or promotes any recial, social, political, or relitious disorder, civil riot, or other conflict involving the use of force or violence in any other American republic or the overthrow of any government or political subdivision of any other American republic by any means involving the use of force and violence." (Emphasis mine.)

An examination of the material published or disseminated by an organization is, therefore, in order to determine whether or not it is "political propaganda" as defined in the Act.

Here, I wish merely to indicate that substantial overall constitutional questions suggest themselves, relating to the power of Congress to pass this legislation, and its validity, both on its face, and, as applied, under the First, Fifth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

After some preliminary correspondence had passed between your organization and Mr. Foley of the Department of Justice, I was retained by you to represent the Peace Information Center in this matter. As is usual in these cases, I immediately arranged an appointment with Mr. Foley to discuss with him certain questions which you had raised and which occurred to me after discussions with you and some preliminary investigation into the facts. The appointed conference with Foley was held in Washington, D. C., on August 29, 1950, and I shall relate to you the legal as well as political tenor and overtones of Foley's remarks.

My inquiries were directed to two principal points: (1) the identity of the alleged "foreign principal" of the Peace Information Center; and (2) the basis on which they bottom their assertion of an agency relationship.

I informed him that my clients were certain that they acted for no foreign individual or combination of individuals and that the allegations of the Department of Justice were most confusing to them. In light of this, I inquired directly who the Department of Justice believed to be the alleged foreign principal. Mr. Foley seemed hesitant and unwilling to reveal this to me. He preferred the identifying formulation that I must surely be aware that a "number" of foreign organizations were "doing the same things" as the Peace Information Center. Prolonged discussion succeeded in drawing from him the vague answer that he considered the principal to be some organizations known as the World Peace Congress, the Partisans for Peace, etc.

He asserted no contract or agreement as the basis of the agency relationship, but indicated that he inferred it from the fact that the Peace Information Center conducted similar or parallel activity as that carried on by the foreign groups mentioned.

He eschewed any parallel between the circulation of the International Red Cross Appeal and the circulation of the "Stockholm" appeal, and indicated that he considered the parallel to be with the activities carried on by the Hitler agents in the late '30's. He indicated that he believed the activities of the Peace Information Center to be in direct support of Soviet foreign policy.

I raised certain contentions concerning the validity of his determinations of "foreign principal" and "agency", and disputed some of the facts upon which his opinions were formed. I further asserted that I believed

his interpretation and application of the statute would serve to burden the exercise of freedoms of speech and association, and that the statute itself was invalidly vague. He agreed that the statute was a broad, sweeping and difficult one, and that his interpretations, while he adhered to them, might be open to dispute.

In light of the fact that I considered him to be misinformed on the facts, although he reasserted his conviction that his version was correct, I arranged to send him a statement of our position sometime during the week of September 11th. It was further understood that we would be willing to enter into further discussions with him should any other questions arise in his mind.

I believe that I have given you a fair outline of my discussion with Foley and its results, which you can fill in with your recollection of my previous oral report to you. I shall be available for any further consultation or discussion with you upon my return to the city on Wednesday of next week.

Sincerely,

GA:mm

COPY

September 8, 1950

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Peace Information Center

Dear Mr. Foley:

My clients have informed me that, owing to his inability to get reservations, Dr. DuBois' return to this country has been delayed from the 7th to the 13th of September.

Since I feel that it is essential that I discuss with Dr. DuBois some of the material to be incorporated in the communication which I promised to send you by the begining of next week, it will have to be delayed pending Dr. DuBois' return. I plan to see him on the 13th if possible, or on the 14th. The letter to you should be in the mails by Friday, September 15th at the latest.

Very truly yours,

GA:mm

September 14, 1950

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Peace Information Center

Dear Mr. Foley:

At our conference at your office on August 29th, 1950, I suggested to you that the factual basis on which the Department of Justice founds its request that the Peace Information Center register pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938, as amended, is erroneous. We agreed, I believe, that I would communicate to you, for your consideration, a proper statement of the relevant facts, after due consultation with my clients, and I set them forth hereinafter.

Your letter to the Peace Information Center, dated August 11, 1950, indicates that you believe this organization to be acting as a "publicity agent" for a "foreign principal."

Generally speaking, a "foreign principal" under the Act, may be a "government of a foreign country"; a "foreign political party"; any person (as defined in the Act) associated, supervised, directed, financed or subsidized by either; any individual not a citizen of the United States and not domiciled here; any combination of individuals not created by the laws of the United States, or any domestic combination of individuals, subsidized in whole or part by any of the above.

A "publicity agent", as defined by the Act, includes any person "who engages directly or indirectly in the publication or dissemination of oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including publication by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures broadcasts, motion pictures, or otherwise."

The critical element that brings these two together and creates the necessity for compliance with the Act, is the existence of an agency relationship between persons capable, by the terms of the Act, of being "foreign principals", and persons capable of being, and who act as, "publicity agents", as defined in the Act.

The Act determines that such an agency relationship exists when a person "acts" as a "publicity agent", "agrees to act" as one, "holds himself out to be" one, or "assumes or purports" to be a "publicity agent" for a "foreign principal". In each of these determinants necessarily inheres the central element of will or intent to conduct oneself as a "publicity agent" for a "foreign principal." Unless, by contract, or, absent a contractual relationship, the conduct of the person, reveals this will or intent, no agency relationship can be said to exist.

It should be further noted that even the existence of the agency relationship does not preclude the necessity of examining into the question of whether or not the materials published or disseminated by the agent are of the kind which bring his publicity within the Act. Not all material disseminated is within the purview of thelaw, but, in light of the purport of the Act, must be "policital propaganda" as specifically defined by its terms. (22 U.S.C.A., Sec. 611 (j)).

24-16-58

It is within this frame of reference that the facts concerning the Peace Information Center must be examined. The facts, of which my clients inform me, are substantially as follows.

The Peace Information Center was conceived and formed by a group of American citizens, apprehensive last the growing tensions among the governments of the world burst into a terrible conglagration which might well snuff out civilization as we know it. They believed that the overwhelming desire of the American people was for peace. They also believed that the avoidance of the mass destruction and human misery of a Third World War was dependent, in large measure, on the expression by the American people of their desire for peace. They conceived that the Peace Information Center would serve the American people by informing them of the issues of peace; by making available to them data concerning the great struggles being carried on for the maintenance of international peace; and by providing the means and fora for expressing their desire for peace.

In furtherance of these aims and pruposes, the Peace Information Center honored the requests of many groups and individuals throughout the country that they be supplied with information and material concerning the World Peace Appeal. This, as you may know, is a statement calling for the outlawing of atomic weapons, coupled with the declaration that the nation which will first use atomic weapons against another country will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealth with as a war criminal. The information and material so supplied, included prints of the wording of the Appeal, the names and numbers of persons who have supported or signed it, and statements that may have been made about it. Similarly, the Peace Information Center has made available to interested persons and organizations the statement of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which calls for a treaty to outlaw the use of atomic

weapons. The greater part of the organizational life of the Peace Information Center, as a result of the tremendous interest expressed by the people of this country in the World Peace Appeal, has, empirically, been devoted to supplying the demands made upon it concerning the Appeal.

This general summary presents the constitution, purposes and conduct of the Peace Information Center. In fact, this organization never has, nor was there ever the intention or agreement to act for a "foreign" principal", and none can be inferred from its conduct, except by warping the facts and reading into them that which does not, in fact, exist.

You implied to me that the circulation of the World Peace Appeal by the Peace Information Center sufficiently served as a basis for inferring that an agency relationship exists between the Peace Information Center and any organization abroad, e.g. the World Peace Congress, which may, perhaps, be distributing the Appeal. As the facts have shown, no tie, either formal or informal, exists between the Peace Information Center and any foreign organization, the World Peace Congress or any others. The Peace Information Center is neither affiliated with nor represented at the World Peace Congress or any other organization. Some Americans may be officers of a group such as the World Peace Congress, but these were chosen by the international organization, and were neither delegated, chosen, nor recommended by the Peace Information Center, nor do they represent it at the international organization. Furthermore, any Americans who may attend a peace meeting or conference sponsored by any international peace organization are neither delegated by, nor do they represent the Peace Information Center. On occasion, either groups or individuals have requested information concerning such peace conferences, and these requests have been honored in keeping with the purposes of the organization and to the best of its knowledge. Nevertheless, their ensuing presence at the conferences is not under the aegis of the Peace Information Center, and they appear without the capacity to represent it. Furthermore, no agreement, either formal or informal, nor any understanding exists between the Peace Information Center and any foreign group, that the organization act for such foreign group, in any capacity.

The inference which you and the Department have made seems to be founded only on the fact that there are people throughout the world who may have, and be expressing, ideas and concepts similar to those expressed by the Peace Information Center. In fact, it might even be surprising to find that this were not so. The minds and desires of men have always transcended national barriers. This is so in every field of endeavor, whether it be art, music, literature, science, or politics. Respect for an Einstein, a Mann, a Picasso, a Pasteur, or a Disraeli, has never been diminished by the fact that they were not American aborigines, nor was esteem for their ideas lessened. It would seem, therefore, to be a startlingly new pattern of reasoning that any idea or activity which is not indigenous to and confined to the United States, will subject its holder to the inference that he acts for some person abroad. Concomitantly, such a concept would limit the thought processes of American citizens to the four corners of the United States boundaries.

It is no answer to say that their minds, opinions and activities may become universal in scope once they have subjected themselves to the "trifling inconvenience" of registering as agents of a foreign principal. it is hardly conceivable that the Constitution can tolerate such a precondition to the exercise of the rights guaranteed by the Bill of Rights against all governmental intrusion. You might well consider, therefore, the constitutional validity of an Act which permits of such an interpretation, or the validity of the application of the Act on the basis of such in interpretation.

May I suggest, sir, that you review the factual basis for your request that the Peace Information Center register, in light of the data ser forth in this letter. Recognition that no foundation in fact exists for your request can lead only to the conclusion that to press it would be unreasonable, unwarranted, contrary to the spirit of American democracy, and in contravention of the letter of the Constitution.

Should any question arise in your mind concerning any portion of this letter, I, and Dr. Dubois, or any other suitable officer of the organization would be pleased to confer with you concerning it, at any time which is mutually convenient.

Very truly yours,

GLORIA AGRIN

GA:mm

24-24/43

PLEASE NOTE: Next meeting of the Executive Board will be on Thursday, October 18th, 8:00 P.M., in the Library at 13 West 16th St.

MINUTES EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

September 14, 1950

CHAIRMAN: Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

PRESENT: Dr. DuBois, Mr. Kyrle Elkin, Mr. Albert Kahn, Miss Shirley Graham, Mr. Abbott Simon, Dr. Gene Weltfish, Mr. Henry Foner, Mr. John McManus.

AGENDA:
1. REPORT ON BUREAU MEETING IN PRAGUE, Dr. DuBois
2. REPORT ON WEST COAST TOUR, Albert Kahn
3. PROGRESS OF THE PEACE CAMPAIGN, Abbott Simon
4. FINANCE, Kyrle Elkin

1. REPORT BY DR DUBOIS ON BUREAU MEETING OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE HELD IN PRAGUE, August 16 - 17.

Dr. DuBois reported that he received the invitation to attend the Bureau meeting of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace of which he is a member, and later accepted.

At the Bureau meeting he stated that there were eight or ten countries represented including a very strong English representation. He stated that the most important points on the agenda were:

(a) Broadening the original Stockholm Appeal to include the banning of other weapons of modern warfare and to say something about war in general.

(b) Place of the next meeting of the 2nd World Congress of the Defenders of Peace. In view of the many difficulties that would be encountered by the American delegation, and taking into consideration the importance of the American delegates participation in the meeting it was felt that the best place for the meeting would be in London.

Dr. DuBois reported that after he left the meeting in Prague he attended and spoke at a meeting in Slovakia where twelve thousand people attended. Accompanying him were two other delegates, the chairman of the Quakers Peace Organization in England, and a member of the Italian delegation. He also spoke to some of the delegates to the Second International Congress of Students which met in Prague. Later he visited France and the headquarters of the Partisans for Peace.

2. REPORT BY MR. ALBERT KAHN ON HIS WEST COAST TOUR.

Mr. Kahn gave a brief summary of his West Coast tour which he made in August. (Full report attached)

3. REPORT ON ACTIVITIES OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER by Mr. Abbott Simon.

Mr. Simon reported that the request by the Department of Justice for the Center to register under the Alien Registration Act as a foreign agent has been placed in the hands of our attorney and that she had written to the Department of Justice stating that the situation does not apply to the Peace Information Center. An exchange of correspondence is now taking place between our attorney and the Department of Justice.

Peace Campaign for Signatures - Mr. Simon reported that in spite of all the various forms of intimidation, the campaign is making progress. In Chicago practically every day letters appear in the press in favor of the Stockholm Appeal. Approximately 2,225,000 signatures have been collected to date. Many states have not turned in their signatures yet because they are not quite clear on just how and when they will be presented. Many letters still are coming in from various people throughout the country who want peace. San Francisco reports that the tempo has picked up again and people are doing a door to door campaign and in many instances are getting as many signatures as they did when the campaign first started.

Mr. Simon also reported that a mailing was sent out to additional names, prominent people, asking for signatures and that about 125 new names have been added to the list of signers.

4. FINANCES, reported by Mr. Kyrle Elkin, Treasurer

The Peace Information Center plans to hold a public meeting with national figures in the very near future.

On Sunday, September 17 there will be a reception in honor of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois given by Miss Freda Diamond. Funds will be raised.

It was suggested that a letter from Dr. DuBois be published in the "National Guardian" as an advertisement, appealing for funds to carry on the work of the Peace Information Center. Such an advertisement will also be placed in other publications.

The financial status of the Center was reported as follows:

Total indebtedness approximately $5,000 which includes

$3,000 Printing
500 (Approx.) Taxes
1,000 Miscellaneous - supplies and operating expenses.

As against this indebtedness there is approximately $1,000 due us in outstanding [illegible] bills and pledges. We have on hand about $1,000 worth of literature. This leaves us with a net deficit of approximately $3,000.

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[Peace Info. Ctr.]

From Our Mail ---

Porland, Oregon:

As a mother of sons who have served in the army of the war just closed and of sons who must soon go to Korea to fight in an unjust and senseless war, I will sign any and every peace petition presented to me. But had I not a son in the world I would still be one among the millions and millions of the people who long for peace throughout God's beautiful earth. May God protect and further and bless this great magnificent appeal for World Peace in the name of His Son, the Prince of Peace.

Williams College, Williamstown, Mass:

"I am not concerned with the origins or sources of the so-called 'Stockholm Appeal' since I am convinced that all proposals in the field of public policy should be considered on their merits and not in terms of 'guilt-by-association'. Neither do I sympathize with the view that the Peace Information Center is a 'foreign agent'. On the contrary, I hope it is still the privilege of all Americans to put forward any proposals for peace that they believe may prove effective and to have them debated and considered by their fellow ditizens and by their elected political leaders in a free market for discussion."

Professor Frederick L. Schuman

Atlanta, Georgia:

"I have some signatures for peace. I collected them in a small town. This letter was mailed out of town, for I do not want to expose these people in a Georgia country town. The law would like to get such names so they could kill them. A friend of mine and I had our pictures in the newspapers. Last week a group of KKK came over to us. They came over and said: 'You're both Communists. We've got a great mind to kill you both.' They held us for twenty minutes or more. My friend broke away and called a taxi. All the KKK ran after him and knocked him down. I was running, screaming, hollering blue murder, calling for help. We jumped into the taxi, but the thugs were still fighting him. We went to our home and I gave him first aid. He put a good fight. We plan to work until victory is won. I talk to the people here daily and all people here want to sign the petition. Some of them are so afraid of the KKK they are chilled. The day will come soon when we people will have the rights that our fathers fought and died for. I am unemployed and hope to do better in the future. I enclose $3, maybe that will help a little.

Tacoma, Washington:

Enclosed is $5 to help your work. As a former missionary to Korea, a Ph. D. in Far Eastern Studies, and a minister, I have been doing all I can to point out the awful mistake we made and are making in Korea. Beginning July 1, I wrote a series of three letters to Secretary of State Acheson...I do not know what makes our American leadership so blind to the people's revolution in Asia..Should we not sponsor some great gathering of all Americans who believe in,are determined to find peaceful solutions to the world's problems.

Phoenix, Arizona:

At a group meeting last night on another matter, I brought up the World Peace Appeal and all present signed and each carried away a blank form and promised to have it signed and sent it...
If to work for peace is subversive, I guess I shall have to plead guilty. How anyone above the level of a moron can fail to sign this Appeal is beyond my understanding. I have no religion, but believe in the true principles of Christianity. I donot believe Christ would want my six grandchildren or the children or grandchildren of anyone else to be reduced to cinders by an instrument of mass extermination.

24-24.27

September 14, 1950.

PEACE INFORMATKON CENTER, 799 Broadway, Room 413, New York 3, N.Y.

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PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
799 Broadway, Room 413
New York 3, New York

ORGANIZATION LETTER # 9
September 18, 1950

Dear Friend:

As the war danger increases, the sentiment for peace throughout the world, and especially of the American people, is also on the rise. The war forces must drive ahead, now if ever, in an effort to silence and intimidate those who speak and work for peace.

The Wood-McCarran bills are now in the hands of a Joint Conference Committee which is reporting the bill back to both Houses favorably. It will be on the agenda of the House by Wednesday, September 20, at the latest.

Already President Truman has issued a statement indicating he will hedge on his pledge to veto the Wood-McCarran bills. We urge you to take all possible steps to send messages to President Truman, urging him to veto this legislation. Also send similar letters and wires to your Senators so that the opposition vote will be increased from the shocking figure of 70 to 7 by which the McCarran Bill finally passed the Senate. It is particularly important to reach new and representative community leaders who may not be fully aware of the dangers to all of us if this so-called "anti-Communist" legislation is passed. With organizations like the A. F. L., the C. I. O., Council of Social Action of the Christian-Congregational Churches, American Civil Liberties Union, American Jewish Congress, NAACP, and the United Council of Church Women, opposing these bills it should be possible to present this issue in the manner which will cut thru fear and suspicion.

24-24,23

PEACE PETITION CAMPAIGN

Despite continued attacks and intimidation inspired, in large part by the State Department, the signature campaign continues to roll on. At the present time the signature total is between 2 and 2⅛ million. In addition more than 125 additional prominent Americans have responded to our request to endorse the W. P. A. Within the next 2 or 3 days we shall give both of these important developments to the press (and of course will send copies of the release to you). This morning's "New York Times" carries a report of a sermon delivered by a nationally-known Unitarian clergyman, Rev. Karl M. Chworowsky of Brooklyn who declared:

> "I have seen the much maligned Stockholm Peace Appeal and know that it has been widely denounced as 'Moscow-inspired' and as an instrument designed to confuse and mislead our people.
>
> "I think that much of such talk is motivated not by a brave patriotism but by an Un-American and entirely unwarranted hysteria.
>
> "Signers of the Stockholm Appeal can show up the hypocrisy and duplicity of those w ho do not mean peace when they say peace and they can clarify and properly interpret what free and democratic people mean by peace."

Enclosed also are two letters which were published in the "New York Times" recently which will also be of help as well as some excerpts from our mail which are typical of the deep sentiment for peace among the American people.

Many of you have written to us requesting information as to our plans for ending the campaign. In this connection the continual response throughout the country is such that we do not feel that the time can yet be set. It is evident that the State Department is hoping for the campaign to wind up because of its continual off the record remarks to correspondents that the campaign will be wound up with the presentation of petitions to the U. N. General Assembly as part of the Soviet Union's "peace offensive". For our part we feel that we can and must continue the drive not only to get signatures but to make the question of outlawing atomic weapons a fundamental factor in our public life, for the next few months, particularly because this is an election year when every Congressman and one third of the Senate will be elected. It is interesting to note also that Prof. Joseph Fletcher who attended the meeting of the Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace at Prague, reported that in their opinion only the 2nd World Congress (to be held in London November 13-19) was competent to determine how and when the campaign should end and what should be done with the signatures. With this in mind we are sure you will undertake the repression of any efforts to consider the campaign of the W. P. A. "dead" or "unrealistic" in view of the Korean

(more)

war, the election, or the attacks on civil liberties. The continued campaign of the W. P. A. will be in its own way a geiger counter for peace which can help us fin d those who are not summer soldiers in the fight for peace. At the same time we again stress the importance of utilizing any and all other petitions for peace which will help register genuine sentiment for peace in your community.

2nd WORLD CONGRESS

Many of you have continued to write in for information regarding the selection of delegates and many other vital questions regarding the 2nd World Congress of the Defenders of Peace to be held in London, November 13-19. Altho we are not affiliated and have no special responsibility in this, nevertheless, we have endeavored to provide what information we could to those of you, in line with our function as the Information Center on all matters pertaining to peace.

Prof. Jos eph F. Fletcher of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass. was one of the Americans who attended the recent Bureau meeting of th the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace at Prague, which discussed the 2nd World Con ress and at his suggestion we are sending you a copy of the resolution which was adopted at Prague and which constitutes a call to the Congress.

Professor Fletcher returned only recently from Europe. We had the opportunity to meet with him briefly and in view of the many questions which have been raised with regard to the Congress we asked him if he could give us any indication of future plans to organize an American delegation. Dr. Fletcher declared that the main impression he took away from the meeting was the deep rooted sincere desire on the part of all the members of the Bureau to see that the Congress in London represented the broadest possible sentiment for peace among all peoples, regardless of agreements or disagreements on other questions as to responsibility for East-West tension,etc. Precisely because of their concern with securing the broadest poss ible representation from the United States, even from among peace groups and organizations and individuals who have not participated in the Stockholm campaign, it was decided to shift the place of the Congress from Warsaw to London and to change the date. Professor Fletcher was also deeply impressed by the fact that many of the suggestions made by peace leaders in America with regard to broadening the text of the Stockholm Pledge to contain all weapons of mass destruction as well as to denounce aggression were accepted favorably by the Bureau and were included in the call to the Congress. He also added that those who attended the Congress are not necessarily bound by its decisions, nor is participation conditional on support of any specific program for peace beyond the broad general terms, indicated in the call of a desire to work to avert a third World War. Professor Fletcher indicated that he, Dr. DuBois, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, editor the "California Eagle" and Mr. Rogge would be taking steps to initiate an American sponsoring committee of the 2nd World Congress, which w ould undertake to carry on the necessary work to elect dele gates to London.

THE RIGHT TO SPEAK FOR PEACE

Many of you know the important place the Fellow ship of Reconciliation plays among pacifist groups, particularly in the Protestant Church. Altho it has attacked the Stockholm Pledge because it does not believe in working with groups, regardless of political affiliation, it is nevertheless concerned with the many recent attacks by the Dept. of Justice. You you will find useful in your community the following extracts from a letter sent by Dr. A. J. Muste, Executive Secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation to Mr. Foley of the Department of Justice:

"I write to protest against the order issued by the Department of Justice demanding that the Peace Information Center, 799 Broadway, New York register as the "agent for a foreign principal" under the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 and to express the hope that in the interest of democracy and sanity the order will speedily be withdrawn. . . .

"But it is one thing for individuals and private organizati ns to choose which activities they will or will not support and to give their reasons therefore both in private and in public discussion. It is an entirely different matter for government to step in and prescribe by direct or indirect means What views the citizens may hear and what movements they may contact and learn about in order to accept or reject them. It is also a very different thing when either the government or private individuals or groups resort to violence against the advocates of unpopular or even fals e and dangerous ideas. Such resort to violence is becoming tragically common amidst the hysteria which nowprevails. . . .

(more)

Organizational Letter No. 9 September 18, 1950

"Governmental repression of opinion and interference with public or private discussion of ideas is the attribute of a police state, not of a democracy. It betrays a lack of faith in the ability of people, when the channels of communication are open, to do their own thinking, rather than having it done for them by a dictatorship of some kind. Violence employed against unpopular ideas and the advocates of them reveals an inner lack of confidence in our own thoughts and convictions. No amount of 'peace' propaganda put out by the Kremlin or the Comminform -- so long as freedom of expression is allowed and exercises -- can hurt us nearly as much as continuance of the current trend of repression, violence and hysteria with respect to ideas. The former, indeed, cannot really hurt us at all. The latter can destroy democratic society."

NEW MATERIAL

As many of you know, the State Department has been doing an extensive under-cover back-stabbing job of our work, exemplified by the inclosed copy of the United Press dispatch of some weeks back. We have received copies of the document in question and we also have available a specific analysis and refutation of these charges which will be of considerable importance in our work. This will be inclosed in our next mailing to you. We also have at the printers a basic document on the whole question of outlawing atomic weapons which we think deals fundamentally on many points which have been raised with regard to the Appeal and which we hope will sell for 1¢ each.

FINANCES

May we again request that you give us whatever financial assistance you can. Much of our work is held up and delayed at a time when every day counts because we lack the financial means to work speedily. Won't you give us whatever you can, whether it is $10.00, $5.00 or $1.00. Every contribution will help to keep us going.

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Address Reply to
"The Attorney General"
and refer to
Initials and Number

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149-06-2-12

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

Registered Mail
Return Receipt Requested

September 19, 1950

Miss Gloria Agrin
401 Broadway
New York 13, New York

Re: Peace Information Center

Dear Miss Agrin:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 14, 1950, in which are set forth your arguments as to the inapplicability of the registration requirements of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to the Peace Information Center.

At the outset it would appear that you are laboring under misapprehension as to the meaning of the term "political propaganda". Even a casual examination of the material distributed by the Peace Information Center leads to the inescapable conclusion that it is intended to influence the recipient as well as the public at large with reference to the foreign polity of the United States. Otherwise it is apparent that there would be no purpose in the establishment or operation of the Peace Information Center.

In view of the foregoing and the obvious execution of the World Peace Congress program by the Peace Information Center, the Center's registration should be submitted without further delay.

Again let me stress the point that registration under the act is in no way intented to interfere with the operation of the Peace Information Center in its present program.

Sincerely, yours,

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section

[Peace Information Center, PUBLISHED
SPEECH GIVEN 9/24/50]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

'I SPEAK FOR PEACE'

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Historian, Poet, Statesman & Humanitarian

The great issue, of this time, of this nation, of this world, is PEACE; and the central theme of the campaign which begins here today is Peace, no more War. There are in this nation today powerful interests which are determined on War. To this end they are suppressing the Bill of Rights so as to stop discussion, distort the facts and stampede the nation through the hysteria of groundless Fear. Who is it among us who wants War and why do they want it?

The American Labor Party knows who and why, and there are many others who also know. But the American Labor Party not only knows but it is going to do something about it. That right of action is the right to elect our lawmakers and executives by universal and secret ballot.

Our party therefore has selected candidates for governor and lieutenant-governor; for comptroller and attorney-general, for mayor of the city of New York and for members of the federal Congress.

It has asked me to run for the United States Senate. This is for me a new role. Only once in my life have I held public office, and that was when for a month I was, in 1928, made Special Minister Plenipotentiary to Liberia. My political activity has been almost wholly confined to writing. In this writing, with some speaking, I tried first to put the Negro vote in proper and effective relation to the national needs. In the first election of Woodrow Wilson, I sought to end Negro subserviency to the Republican Party. I tried to induce the Bull Moose movement to make Negro Rights a main plank and fought it when it refused. I opposed Taft's "lily-white" Southern policy and supported the third party movements of La Follette and Henry Wallace. I have never been an active party worker, but I have been an enrolled member of the Socialist Party, of the Democratic Party under the New Deal, and lately of the American Labor Party.

The basic motive of my political thought and activity has been the securing for all Americans, civil and political rights regardless of race or color. I assumed, and assumed too easily, that once color discrimination was done away with, the nation and the world would be free to attack and solve certain basic problems of human progress which I knew full well cried for solution. Behind and beneath this demand for rights lay always therefore the assumption that with the right to vote, the right to think and speak, and the right to know, would come through the very exercise of these fundamental privileges: the basic right of human beings to live, to work; to eat and be sheltered, to be shielded from disease and have their children educated.

But to my amazement and fright, I have lived to see the era of Peace which I was trained to look forward to as the only goal of civilization transformed into plans for universal world war; a theory of progress by war and more war, each more savage and destructive than the last. I now realize that I, as well as you, am facing a crisis in which no consideration of ease or age, suffice to hold me back from a great duty. That duty is the one of trying to bring reason and past experience to bear upon a group of people gone temporarily insane.

The basic cause of this insanity is the effort of powerful interests, armed by control of press and radio, school and platform, backed by almost unlimited money, to turn the attention of the world from the fundamental problem of our age.

That problem IS THAT IN OUR UNPRECEDENTED ORGANIZATION OF INDUSTRY, WITH ITS MARVELOUS TECHNIQUE AND WORLD-WIDE EXTENT, THE VAST MAJORITY OF MANKIND REMAIN SICK, IGNORANT AND STARVED WHILE A FEW HAVE MORE INCOME IN GOODS AND SERVICES THAN THEY CAN USE.

It is no sufficient answer to this fundamental problem, to point out that the present degradation of the worker is not near so great as it once was, or much less in some lands than in others. The point is that it is far too great than is necessary or decent and calls for drastic cure now and not a thousand years hence.

This is the basic problem of our culture, no matter how much we try to conceal and ignore it; or try to divert attention from it to other matters. There are no other matters so important or so pressing. We may be led to yell our heads off to convince ourselves that the problem of this world today is the Soviet Union and Communism. That is deliberate deception. The problem of economic justice to working men existed before the Russian revolution and would remain if Russia were swept from the face of the earth tomorrow. Proposals to solve this problem by socialism and communism, did not originate in Russia and will not end there. What Russia did was to attempt to solve this problem in a systematic way, at a time when the 19th century had bequeathed to the world the dogma that the problem of economic justice was insoluble; that most men must always be poor, ignorant and sick, because most men were so inferior in gift and morals that this was inevitable; that civilization depended on making the few masters of the many, the Rich the rulers of the Poor, and thus in this way, and only in this way, could civilization be built and maintained.

Is this true? Whether it is true or not, we have no right to stop people and nations from denying the necessity of poverty, disease and ignorance, and from experimenting in their own way to make a better world. Moreover, our own duty is clear and that is not to pull down others but rather to build ourselves up; to prove to the world that the economic condition of mankind can be bettered and that we know how to do this and that we propose to prove our belief by action. Instead of this, what are we up to? We are trying to fight an idea. We are going to make nations agree with us and our way of life by using atom bombs, and jet planes, battleships and artillery.

Why? Why do we propose to make the Russian experiment fail, to throttle China and to throw the world into continuous war? The reason is clear: we fear that any success of socialism or communism will interfere with our money-making. We have become a nation of money-makers. We think that money-making is the great end of man. Our whole ideology bows to this fantastic idea. Religion, science, art and morals in America tend to be measured by the profit they bring, and the true vocation of American manhood is regarded as profit-making business enterprise.

War is Big Business and a business immensely profitable to a few, but of measureless disaster and death of dream to the many. Big business wants war in order to keep your mind off social reform; it would rather spend your taxes for atom bombs than for schools because in this way it makes more money; it would rather have your sons dying in Korea than studying in America and asking awkward questions. The system which it advocates depends on war and more war.

In order to have war, Big Business must have Hate; so its press and newspapers ask you to hate communists and if not communists, hate all who do not hate communists; indeed hate all who do not take orders from those who now rule America.

What has happened to the world, is that those who profit from war, especially in the United States, have gained control of government, of information and propaganda. This came about because of the First World War, which we entered with reluctance and participated in mainly by furnishing materials at a huge profit to those who controlled them. The result was two-fold; Americans conceived the idea of continuing to profit from the world's disaster and to move in as successor of the British Empire as ruler of most of mankind. On the other hand, Russia and other nations who had been through Hell because of war, began experiments for reforming if not replacing the current methods of industrial organization. We joined the capi-

talists of the world to suppress their socialist experiments which threatened our plan of world industrial empire. However, just as plans were ripe for a mass attack, in particular on the Soviets, the bottom fell out of modern capitalist industry. This was no fault of Russia nor of socialism, but was directly due to the overreaching greed of private profit

But no matter what its cause, the result was that the Soviet experiment got a breathing space while in the United States the New Deal was forced to adopt many socialist remedies for poverty, unemployment and disease: we curbed the profits of capital; we put the State into certain industries and we adopted planned industry like the TVA, and we relieved the unemployed, and we established Social Security.

In other words, the United States began to form and carry out its own plans for so reorganizing industry as to save capitalism wherever it deserved to be saved.

Here the American Labor Party takes its stand as the successor of the New Deal. It maintains that the Soviet Union has a right to adopt its own economic philosophy and carry it out as it will. And that also the United States has a right to attempt to save its own way of life and that this can be done as the New Deal started to prove, when it was sabotaged not only by its enemies but more completely by its friends. What the American Labor Party asserts is that the present plan of Big Business to compel the world to adopt our philosophy and our methods by force of arms is not only unreasonable in the light of our failures, but impossible in itself and can only end in disaster.

It would seem that the futile efforts of a succession of master races to impose their will and power upon mankind would teach us that our program of world conquest is crazy. There is no possible chance for us to accomplish what Egypt, Persia, Greece, Rome, Great Britain and Hitler failed to do. With our little police action in Korea shaking our resources to the foundations, how long and what effort will it take to conquer China, the Soviet Union, the Balkans - not to mention India. Our military plans are idiotic and still more so if we depend on Germany and Japan to pull our chestnuts out of the fire. It will take more than one wild man of Tokyo to bring this fantasy to fact.

Moreover, we point out that the persons who are forcing us to adopt this policy of force and violence are the upholders of Big Business; and they are profiting as never before by war and preparation for war, and are deliberately blind to the fact that their profit is the disaster of America and the world. Moreover, we point out that Herbert Lehman was trained in Big Business and today deliberately represents its interests. Last year, Herbert Lehman called John Foster Dulles "a bigot, an anti-Semite and a Fascist". For that reason I voted for Lehman instead of Dulles. This year Senator Lehman welcomes this same Dulles into "bi-partisan" collaboration for war; he sponsors legislation for concentration camps for Communists and those called Communists; he ignores the restoration to power in Germany of the same gang which killed six million Jews, and acquiesces into their re-arming.

Why? What has changed Mr. Lehman? He has not changed. He follows automatically his training in the same school which made Dulles a war-monger and attorney of the Nazis, and that is, foreign investment of American capital, so as to make enormous profit out of the poverty and helplessness of Asia and Africa. American capital is pouring into South Africa and Rhodesia. We are the real owners of serf-labor in the Belgian Congo. We are wild to have Chinese factory hands at 12 cents a day. We helped shoot down the black miners in West Africa. And to bulwark our investment and guarantee high profit, the power of business joins hands with the military.

Thus, we are today ruled by Big Business and Big Brass for profit. A representative of the Steel Trust has been Secretary of State; a representative of Morgan and Rockefeller is chief adviser of Truman on foreign affairs; another Morgan man has been under-secretary of State and will be second in command under Marshall. A secretary of the Navy and Defense chief represented Dillon, Reid and Company, and another became Secretary of War. Where Big Business does not control government, men trained for war do. We have just reformed our defense department by placing a soldier at its head in defiance of sound tradition; his first word is universal training of our children for all-out war all over the earth, at a cost greater than we ever spent for education, health, housing and social uplift altogether. And for what? For profit to investors which is today piling up at the rate of $23,000,000,000 a year; with the prospect that the profit for 1950 will be four and a half that of 1939, and twice as high as the enormous war profit of 1944.

It is the theory of democratic government, that when a situation like this arises, two political parties will examine, debate and dispute issues and acts until the people can make intelligent choice of the problems before them. Today we have only one political party which shares power for the same ends. Men like Dewey and Hanley can only try to outdo what the Democrats have already done; if the Democrats are for war, they are for more war; if the Democrats repudiate the New Deal, the Republicans loathe and despise it. The one point of agreement between the two so-called parties is war on any nation or movement which stands in the way of American profit; and the suppression of all discussion of the merits of the present crisis. I try to spread in America news of the peace movement in Europe and I am threatened with jail. Paul Robeson advises Negroes never to fight against people who are striving for a better world for black and white, and he is denied the right to make a living.

In this situation the American Labor Party takes its stand on the proposition "There can be no progress without Peace". We are the only nation in the civilized world advocating war and compelling other nations to fight. For this we are hated and feared. We call for the immediate settlement of the war in Korea, which an American soldier has characterized when he said "I never saw such a useless, damned war in all my life". Mediation with both North and South in conference, and China represented in the United Nations, is the only solution. We ask resumption of the free flow of trade between east and west and the utter overthrow of colonialism even when masked under Point Four.

To stop this program of reason and progress, the allied and associated political profit-makers, called the Republican and Democratic parties, have adopted the last tactics of despair. They have made not only truth but civil rights a casualty of war. They have turned your attention from progress and peace to hate and fear. They are making it illegal to think of progress or to advocate peace or progress. Every path to reform like taxation of great wealth; effective rent control; river development and forest planning are all called communistic or socialistic and their promoters threatened with disgrace, jail or loss of livelihood.

And now as a last exercise of tyranny, we are presented with the McCarran bill - the Fugitive Slave Law of 1950. You know what the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850 was: capital invested in human beings began to run away; foolish northerners, black and white, helped it hide. The Slave Power ruled the nation as Wall Street rules it today; they passed a bill that made kidnapping of any Negro possible without trial, that made a man prove his freedom instead of forcing masters to prove property; and tried to make anti-slavery opinion a crime. This law was so successful that in a decade it brought Civil War and slavery was abolished three years later.

So today, we are bidden to hate Communism when what we must hate is war; we are called subversive when we try to think and act as human beings and not as puppets. If we attack segregation in the army or civil life, we are called traitors to America. Against this the American Labor Party protests and fights. And as its candidate for the United States Senate, I ask you to vote to curb Big Business and War as represented by Herbert Lehman, War and Big Business as represented by that eminent veteran, Joe Hanley, and to uphold peace and civil rights which are being sabotaged by Harry Truman.

246-28-63

(Statement by Dr. Du Bois on his candidacy for the United States Senate on the American Labor Party ticket at a press conference held September 24, 1950 at the Hotel Theresa, New York City.)

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, Chairman of the PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, was one of the original founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

Copies of this statement may be obtained from:
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
709 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, 3, N.Y.

Peace Information Center
799 Broadway, Room 413
New York 3, New York

September 25, 1940

ADDITIONAL LIST OF SIGNERS OF THE

WORLD PEACE APPEAL

(Organizations and other affiliations listed for purposes of identification only)

ALABAMA

Professor and Mrs. Frederick Sorenson, Ala. Polytechnic Inst., Auburn

ARIZONA

Rev. Henry B. Cate, Phoenix
Mrs. Eugene Gillam, Phoenix
Margaret Hinkle, Phoenix
Carol Hoff, Phoenix
Clifford McDonald, Phoenix
Mrs. Ida H. McDonald, Phoenix
Mrs. Belle Porter, Phoenix

CALIFORNIA

Lenore Peters Job, San Francisco
Don C. Matcham, journalist, Los Altos
Alice Park, Assistant Director, Susan B. Anthony Committee of California, Palo Alto

CONNECTICUT

Rev. Frederick C. Allen, Mystic
Rev. Dudley H. Burr, East Hartford
Lillian C. Browne, Hamden
Dr. George Dahl, Professor Emeritus, Yale University Divinity School, New Haven
Dr. Jerome Davis, West Haven
Rev. and Mrs. Fleming James, Sr., North Haven
Prof. John M. Marsalka, New Haven
Rev. Elbert M. Parkhurst, Danielson
Martha S. Powell, New Haven
Mel Powell, New Haven
Dr. and Mrs. John S. Stanes1ow, Waterbury
Rev. Dr. Willard Uphaus, Exec. Secretary Nat'l Religion and Labor Foundation, New Haven

FLORIDA

Rev. H. Stewart Austin, W. Palm Beach
Rev. David J. Davis, Miami
Stetson Kennedy, writer and journalist, Jacksonville

HAWAII

Rev. Earl Kennahan, Honolulu
Rev. Paul Mekkelson, Lahaina, Mane

IDAHO

Rev. H. H. Barr, Nampa
Rev. J. Edwin Elder, New Plymouth
Rev. Fred R. Owen, Pierce

IOWA

Will M. Hughes, Morning Sun
Rev. Ray E. G. Saunderson, Sioux City

ILLINOIS

David Brighthill, Elgin
Mrs. Philip H. Gray, Jr., Chicago
J. Albert Rush, Elgin
Rev. E. Lester Stanton, Chicago
Rev. Lawrence E. Voss, Western Springs
David Waas, Elgin
William J. Yohn, Elgin
Wayne Zunkel, Elgin

KANSAS

Prof. LeRoy J. Day, Ottawa University, Ottawa

KENTUCKY

Rev. J. E. Bowen, Mt. Sterling
Rev. J. P. Perkins, Owensboro

LOUISIANA

Elizabeth Lane Porter, social worker, New Orleans
Rev. I. W. Watson, Wisner

MAINE

Rev. Manfred A. Carter, Hampden
Mrs. Bertha G. Huse, Houlton

MARYLAND

Rev. B. Franklin Auls, Baltimore
Dr. Lewis Bayard Robinson, member American Mathematical Society, member de la Societe Mathematique de France, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

Prof. Oliver S. Allen, Arlington
Prof. Mervin Jules, Northampton
Rev. and Mrs. U. O. B. Little, Boston
Rev. Victor F. Scalise, Lowell

MINNESOTA

Prof. C. Sheldon Hart, Carleton College, Northfield
Henry Supak, businessman, Minneapolis

MISSISSIPPI

Rev. J. S. Slater, Indianola

MONTANA

Chester L. Kinsey, civic leader, candidate for Congress Progressive Party Ticket, Great Falls
Larry L. Price, candidate for Montana State Railroad and Public Service Com. Progressive Party Ticket, Great Falls

NEBRASKA

Rev. Fay Charling Mills, Hastings

NEW JERSEY

Helen L. Alfred, Peace Publication Fund, South Orange
Rev. Roger T. Burton, Irvington
Rev. Milton R. Emmons, Chester
Rev. S. C. Gozzo, Cliffside Park
Dr. Charles R. Roberts, Newark
Shirley E. Van Varick, President, Newark Conf. Methodist Youth Fellowship, Paterson
Mr. and Mrs. Benson Walters, Salem
Rev. Jack Ware, Leonia

NEW MEXICO

Rev. Clarence E. Parr, Albuquerque

NEW YORK

Rev. Otto Brand, Mineola
Rev. Dr. Mark Dawber, Executive Secretary Emeritus Home Missions Council of North America, Long Beach
Rev. Samuel W. Eaton, Canistee
Elizabeth Hawes, designer, New York City
Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, Jewish Theological Siminary of America, New York City
Sidney Laufman, New York City
Hon. Vito Marcantonio, Congressman, New York City
Rev. Pournelle A. Pitts, Lackawanna
Emma DeRogatis, Staten Island
Rev. Damiano Rossi, Corona
Rev. Elton O. Smith, Binghamton,
Dr. Mary Van Kleeck, industrial sociologist, New York City
Hilda Vaughn, actress, New York City
Theodore Ward, playwright, Brooklyn
Frank Wedl, President Local 848, Brotherhood of Painters AFL, New York City

(Organizations and other affiliations listed for purposes of identification only)

NORTH CAROLINA

Rev. William T. Brown, Raleigh
Rev. L. R. Russell, Greensboro
Dr. William R. Strassner, Raleigh

NORTH DAKOTA

Rev. Homer R. Harrington, Grand Forks

OHIO

Rev. Robert A. Anderson, Dayton

OKLAHOMA

Rev. Milton H. Bragg, Altus
Rev. H. H. Lindeman, Binger

OREGON

Nels Peterson, attorney, Portland

PENNSYLVANIA

Rev. Robert R. Croyle, Clearfield
W. F. McCabe, East Pittsburgh
Rev. E. Harold Miller, Donora
Helen U. Phillips, Philadelphia
Sol Rotenberg, Philadelphia

RHODE ISLAND

Rev. S. Raymond Luthy, Newport

TEXAS

Rabbi Henry Cohen, Galveston
Mrs. M. A. B. Fuller, President Women's Nat'l Baptist Convention of America, Austin
Rev. L. C. Glenn, Terrell
Rev. D. Ned Linegar, Dallas
Rev. B. R. Riley, President Dallas NAACP, Dallas

VIRGINIA

Dean Samuel N. Carter, School of Religion, Virginia Union University, Richmond
Rev. James R. Johnson, Jr., Norfolk
Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College, Petersburg
Rt. Rev. G. W. Taylor, South Hill

WISCONSIN

Rev. Julius I. Cairns, Madison
Rev. Francis S. Foulke, Manitowoc
Rev. Garth G. Gee, Crandon
Rev. Alfred W. Klumb, Shawano
Rev. Eugene A. Ransom, Milwaukee
Rev. Benjamin F. Schoenfeld, Park Falls
Rev. William G. Schwemmer, Kewaskum
Rev. Lyle D. Stephenson, Peshtigo
Rev. William T. Williams, Wild Rose
Rev. Michael Wrobel, Conrath

(Organizations and other affiliations for purposes of identification only)

24-24.22

September 29, 1950

Mr. William E. Foley
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Peace Information Center
WEF:NBL:et
149-06-2-12

Dear Mr. Foley:

I have your letter of September 19, 1950, and have discussed its contents with my clients. Dr. W.E.B. DuBois especially, as well as other of the officers of the Peace Information Center have expressed a strong desire to further discuss this matter with you. They have asked me to seek to arrange a conference between yourself, the officers I have mentioned, and myself.

As you may know, Dr. DuBois, is standing for election for the United States Senate from the State of New York, and, therefore would find it very difficult to make a trip to Washington until after Election Day, which is November 7th. If you feel that the matter cannot wait until then, he has informed me that he would be available after October 26th.

May I suggest, therefore, that you set a date at your convenience during the periods which I have mentioned above. I know that we should be grateful for your setting the time after elections.

I should be happy to hear from you at your earliest convenience, so that we may arrange our calendars to suit any appointment that may be fixed.

Sincerely yours,

GA:mm

Address reply to
"The Attorney General"
and refer to
Initials and Number

[redacted]F:NBL:et

149-06-2-12

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

October 3, 1950

Registered mail
Return receipt requested

Miss Gloria Agrin
401 Broadway
New York 13, New York

Re: Peace Information Center

Dear Miss Agrin:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 29, 1950, requesting a further conference regarding the obligations of the Peace Information Center under the terms of the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The position of the Peace Information Center regarding this matter has in my opinion been fully stated both in our previous talks and in our correspondence. It would appear therefore that no useful purpose would be served in any further discussion. Consequently it is requested that the registration statement of the Peace Information Center be submitted without further delay.

Sincerely yours,

William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section

PEACE
INFORMATION
CENTER

799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3 • ORegon 4-4662

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Chairman
KYRLE ELKIN
Treasurer

October 6, 1950

Memo to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois:

Abbott Simon suggested that you might want to reply to this letter from Walter Orr Roberts. I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Fletcher's statement which might be quoted or sent on to Walter Orr Roberts.

Arthur D. Kahn

COPY

August 2, 1950
1829 Bluebell Ave
Boulder, Colorado

Gentlemen:

I find it necessary to reject your World Peace Appeal because I cannot agree with it. Obviously people everywhere desire peace -- none more strongly than I. And obviously international control of weapons of warfare must dome day come if we are to have long or stable peace. A world government with power to enforce this peace against any aggressor, it seems to me, is the answer the world must ultimately reach.

But your Peace Appeal seems not to attack the central issue at all -- and in the bargain seems like a below-the-belt blow at the U.S. use of the atomic bomb in the past war. Probably lots of people innocently sign the statement without seeing this joker, and then to their embarrassment later discover it. Your appeal seems to me more like a propaganda trick in the cold war than like a sincere appeal to the wish for peace of peoples everywhere.

Thus I personally reject your appeal with disappointment that you have not found a way to circulate a petition in all countries that would offer more hope of achievement of world peace through strengthening and extending the best world hope there is left to us -- the United Nations, and through the establishment of a stable body of enforceable world law together with the personnel and the machinery to carry out that enforcement in the name and in the interest of all living people.

Very truly yours,

Walter Orr Roberts

64-16-95

~~[illegible]~~ File

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station

New York 17, N. Y.

24-16-71

PLEASE KEEP ME ON YOUR MAILING LIST_____

I WOULD LIKE TO COOPERATE WITH YOUR OFFICE_____

_____

I ENCLOSE $_____TO HELP SUPPORT YOUR WORK.

NAME_____

STREET & NO._____

CITY & STATE_____

UOPWA 16-189

P.I.C.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
October 12, 1950

PRESENT: Rev. John Darr Jr., Mr. Kyrle Elkin, Miss Dorothy Gottlieb, Miss Shirley Graham, Mr. Albert Kahn, Mr. Abraham Jenofsky, Mr. George Murphy, Mr. Paul Robeson, Mr. Marcel Scherer, Miss Frieda Schwenkmeyer, Mr. Abbott Simon, Mr. Leon Straus, Dr. Gene Weltfish

AGENDA: Stockholm Appeal Campaign
Emergency Conference on Peace and the Far East
Report on World Congress
Finances
Future of Peace Information Center
Dept. of Justice Case

24-24-37

STOCKHOLM APPEAL CAMPAIGN

The campaign is drawing to a close, and the petitions are coming into the office. There was some discussion about presenting the petitions to the UN on United Nations Day, or during that week, but because most of the UN officials will be tied up during that period, and because many of the active peace workers are involved in the elections, it was felt that nothing should be done until after Election Day.

EMERGENCY CONFERENCE ON PEACE AND THE FAR EAST

An emergency conference is needed to deal with the question of cease-fire in Korea and the seating of China in the UN. Such a conference might be the medium through which some type of peace action could be realized.

REPORT ON WORLD CONGRESS

At the Preparatory Committee meeting at Prague, it was felt that unless there was a good delegation from the U.S., there would be no point to holding the Peace Congress. The members of the Preparatory Committee agreed on the following principles: (1) Peace could not be imposed by force; (2) People of different backgrounds and social systems should get together to discuss the attainment of peace.

The Preparatory Committee asked for the names of educators, ministers, professionals and rank and file labor leaders so that similar people in England and France could invite them to attend the Congress. Also, it was important for rank and file people to attend the Congress, such people as star signature collectors on peace petitions. The Preparatory Committee would give financial assistance to such people.

Mr. Simon reported that Dr. Du Bois and Dr. Fletcher have sent out letters to many prominent people asking them to join an American Sponsoring Committee to see to it that Americans attend the Peace Congress. Dr. Fletcher has asked Rev. Muir to act as Secretary of this Committee and an office has been set up in the offices of The Witness.

Now the question is to get delegates to the Congress. Some preparations have been made to get certain leading people. It was emphasized that there should be a large Negro delegation. Miss Gottlieb spoke of the outstanding work of the youth and urged that special attention be given to youth delegates.

The problems ahead are the question of (1) obtaining passports, and (2) raising money to send the delegates. It was urged that many people ask for passports immediately, so that if there are refusals, some campaign can be worked around such refusals. On finances, suggestions were given on contacting groups and individuals who would be more responsive to contributing to peace than other progressive activities. A further suggestion was to ask Bishop Walls to make an appeal for funds through his church.

The organization of a representative delegation is such a difficult job for the short period ahead that it was strongly suggested, if at all possible, some person be assigned to travel around the country to facilitate such arrangements.

(more)

FINANCES

The Peace Information Center now has a debt of $5500. There is a possibility of raising some money within the next two months, but such possibilities are extremely limited in view of the elections and other demands made on many of the people who have contributed to our work.

FUTURE OF THE PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

In view of the severe and pressing financial difficulties, and many allied problems, it was felt that the Peace Information Center should terminate its activities and dissolve. Authority was given to the officers to undertake the necessary steps to wind up its affairs and close the office.

REGISTRATION WITH DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Simon reported that the Justice Dept. had refused to make an appointment for Dr. Du Bois to personally discuss the case with them, and that Dr. Du Bois had written a strong letter to Attorney General McGrath protesting this denial. He was now waiting for an answer from McGrath.

The meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Sylvia Soloff, Secretary

dpowa

24-24.38

[Peace Information Center]

Sent to Mr. Abbott Simon--
Oct. 12, 1950

Dear Mr.----------

There is to be held in Sheffield, England, in November, 1950, a Peace Congress. It is held by consent of the British Government and all elements of opinion are to be represented. This appeal for peace in the world followes the cCongress held in New York in 1948, called by an imposing list of American Liberals; this was followed by the great Congress held in Paris in 1949, called by the World Partisans of the Peace which brought together representatives from nations with millions of inhabitants. Subsequently the Soviet Union held a Peace Congress in Moscow in 1949, with a thousand delegates from Eastern Europe. The Paris World Partisans' Committee, meeting in 1950 issued the well-known Stockholm Peace Appeal and later a wider appeal in their Prague meeting. The London Congress was then decided on and it was hoped that the peace opinion of the whole world, regardless of political opinion, could here be gathered.

I am sure that no group of persons in the world, have a greater stake in world peace than American Negroes; not only because of its intrinsic right, but because in any war in which the United States now participates, Negro troops will be "Jim-crowed" and discriminated against and yet be expected to fight with loyalty and enthusiasm. But beyond this, the hope of Negro full citizenship in America; the hope of the emancipation of Africa and of Negro freedom in the Caribbean, Central and South America, lies in the progress through peaceful effort, rather than in the turmoil and injustice of war.

I am therefore asking American Negro citizens to join in a national non-partisan committee to promote the London Peace Conference. This involves no alligance to any particular political doctrine or social program but simply enrolls the signer as subscribing to the proposition that future social progress must be sought in peace and not in war; and that a Third World War is simply inconceivable.

Will you join such a committee on these terms?

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
799 Broadway, Room 413
New York City 3, New York

ORGANIZATION LETTER # 11
October 12, 1950

Dear Friend:

A serious situation confronts us which threatens our work more than the attacks launched by the State Department, the press or the radio. We appealed to you several weeks ago for funds. Your help then kept us in operation.

Now we must again turn to you. We need the $10, $5, $3 or $1 -- whatever you can send us -- to keep the Peace Information Center going. WON'T YOU PLEASE HELP BY SENDING US SOMETHING.

WORLDWIDE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The crossing of the 38th Parallel by American and South Korean troops has tremendously heightened the dangers of a third world war. There is deep uneasiness throughout the world as a result of this step, reflected both in our own country and abroad.

Here in the United States, opposition to this policy is being voiced on many sides. Significant was the policy statement issued by the Executive Board of the Comm. for Peaceful Alternatives several days ago (which was buried, for the most part, by the press, because of their fear to let the American people know of the position taken by a movement headed by such leading American religious leaders, educators and cultural figures as Dr. Thomas Mann, Bishop Walls, Secretary of the Board of Bishops of the A.M.E. Zion Church and member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, and Dean Thompson of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel of the University of Chicago). In the section of their statement dealing with Korea they declared:

> "We propose a UN order for an immediate armistice in Korea; that the 38th parallel be respected by all nations concerned as the limit of UN military action; that no undemocratic government like that of the Syngman Rhee regime be installed; that Korea be unified and given the right to determine its own form of government under the guarantees of a truly representative United Nations; and an immediate program of reconstruction under UN auspices and direction. In short, we fully support Prime Minister Nehru's analysis of the crisis and proposals for mediation and settlement in Korea as restated in his interview reprinted in U.S. News and World Report of September 15th. We urge assurances that Korea not become another Greece with political reprisals and concentration camps, but be permitted to work out its own destiny."

In our last letter we drew your attention to the plea of Sir Benegal Rau, India's delegate to the Assembly, for a meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers to settle their differences. Peace through negotiation now, as against peace by imposition, was raised in the United Nations on October 4th when Sir Benegal Rau introduced his resolution calling for discussions to settle the differences between the United States and the Soviet resolutions on Korea.

The newspapers have gloated over the fact that this resolution for negotiation now was defeated by a vote of 32 to 24, with three abstentions. But the 24 nations voting in favor of the Indian resolution have a combined population of 846 million people (without China) while the 32 countries voting with the United States against the Indian resolution have a combined population of only 415 millions.

(more)

If China and those abstaining should add to those voting with the Indian delegation, the total represented is 1,323,000,000 people. All of the Arab countries, and all the Asiatic countries (with the exception of the Philippines and Thailand) voted with India for an immediate cease-fire in Korea. It is signficant that the Scandinavian countries, traditional symbols of neutrality, also supported the Indian proposal.

We stress the urgency of your taking immediate action on this matter, and again emphasize the value of the statement of the 469 Protestant ministers (issued by The Witness) calling for mediation in Korea, as well as some of the other s tatements discussed above. We are sure you will find sympathetic response in your community if you seek to send telegrams and round-robin letters to the American delegation at the U.N. and President Truman. The President will no doubt be discussing this matter with General MacArthur at their conference. In this connection, you will be interested in the enclosed statement by 16 Australian clergymen.

WORLD PEACE APPEAL CAMPAIGN

In our last letter it was proposed that the campaign for the World Peace Appeal be closed with the presentation of petitions to the United Nations some time during UN Week, October 16-24. However, due to the many formal ceremonies in which UN officials are being involved, plus the pressure of election activities and campaign work on many of the leaders of the peace movement, it has been suggested that the presentation of the petitions be deferred until shortly after Election Day, which is November 7th.

This brief delay of a fortnight will also permit you more time to send the petitions on to us. There is a tremendous job involved in tabulating and properly preparing the petitions for presentation to the UN, and we regret to say only Southern California, the state of Washington, and the District of Columbia have forwarded their petitions to us, as of this date.

Meanwhile, we hope you will undertake the special steps during UN week outlined in our last letter to bring the issue of peace to the fore. Again we stress the importance of directing efforts toward the churches and other groups which are deeply concerned with the problem of finding a path to peace, no matter how difficult that path may be.

SECOND WORLD CONGRESS

As you know, in view of the many requests that have been directed to us, we have been transmitting whatever information we could with regard to the Second World Congress. Our latest information from Dr. Fletcher and the Preparation Commitee for the Congress is that it will be held as originally planned in England, November 13-19, although the site of the Congress has been shifted to Sheffield, rather than London.

Prof. Fletcher has informed us that with several other prominent Americans, a "Sponsoring Committee for the World Peace Congress" is in process of being organized. The address of the Committee is Room 409, 135 Liberty Street, New York 6, New York. The phone number is REctor 2-9351. Rev. Robert Muir of Roxbury, Mass., will be acting as secretary of the Committee on behalf of Dr. Fletcher, and it is suggested that you communicate directly with the Sponsoring Committee for further information on travel arrangements, etc.

(more)

LOCAL ACTION FOR PEACE

Throughout the country A-bomb rehearsals have been taking place as a means of preparing people to accept the inevitability of atomic war. In Chicago, peace forces refused to let this pass without taking notice of the matter. Chicago Women for Peace issued a mimeographed leaflet which contained a diagram of the three rings of destruction that might follow an atomic blast -- total destruction, damaged beyond repair and major damage -- and superimposed this over a rough outline map of Chicago, entitling it "Where the Mock A-Bomb Hit." The text accompanying the map read as follows:

Dear Mother and Dad:

I came home to you today after the mock A-Bomb drill. If a real A-bomb were dropped at 107th Street and Prospect Avenue, our family, our home, and our school would be totally destroyed. Instead of frightening us with A-Bomb drills, can't you grown-ups do something to keep the A-Bomb from falling on any children -- anywhere in the world? If you would really protect us, call Mayor Kennelly today. Tell him to tell President Truman and the other world leaders to get together and OUTLAW the A-Bomb before it falls on us. Call Randolph 6-8000.

Your Child

Dear Parent,

We are sending you this note with your child to drive home the point that we must outlaw the A-Bomb. Won't you call Mayor Kennelly today? Call us if you are willing to do more for all children.

Chicago Women for Peace
179 West Washington St.
Randolph 6-5981

The Chicago Labor Peace Conference prepared a full-page advertisement in the form of an open letter to Mayor Kennelly entitled "Would A-Bomb Rehearsal Have Helped in Hiroshima?

We commend the leaders of these two peace organizations for their initiative and quick response to the issue. We hope that you can adopt similar techniques in your community in utilizing the whole hysteria around civilian defense against the atom bomb to drive home the splendid point made in Chicago that the only defense against A-Bombs is to make sure that no A-Bombs fall anywhere in the world.

Yours for peace,

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon
Executive Director

uopwa

October 13, 1950

J. Howard McGrath
Attorney General of the United States
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Re: Peace Information Center
WEF:MEL:et
149-06-2-12

Dear Sir:

On August 11, 1950, the Peace Information Center, of which I am the Chairman, received a request from the Foreign Agents Registration Section of your Department to register, pursuant to the applicable act, as "publicity agent" for a "foreign principal". At that time I was out of the country, unable to take personal charge of this matter. Since a request to the Chief of the Section, William E. Foley, to defer discussions until my return was not honored, I authorized the organization to take such steps as it deemed necessary to meet your Department's request.

Gloria Agrin, Esq. was retained as attorney for the Peace Information Center, and, I am informed, she conferred and corresponded with Mr. Foley concerning the view of the organization of the inapplicability of the Foreign Agents Registration Act to it.

On September 19, 1950, Miss Agrin received a letter from Mr. Foley, indicating that his Section was not satisfied that this was so. Since I believed the Justice Department's persistent adherence to its original demand to be an absurdity, unfounded in fact, and unwarranted in law, and because I am, perhaps, the person best informed concerning the organization, I requested Miss Agrin to arrange an appointment for me with Mr. Foley. I have since been informed that this request was denied.

I cannot but feel that, in a matter of such serious concern, Mr. Foley's denial to me of an opportunity to be heard must necessarily reflect adversely upon the Department of Justice. I should think that the possible consequences of an unjustified enforcement of the Act, would impel the Justice Department to bend every effort to make certain of its conclusions. The Department's arbitrary and capricious refusal to confer with me compels me to infer that either the Department is unaware of the import of the statute which it seeks to enforce, or that it is unwise enough to deal cavalierly with the rights of American citizens.

Whatever be the motivation, I consider the end product indefensible and outrageous. It is for that reason that I am writing to you, as the head of the Justice Department. I believe it to be of the utmost importance that an appointment be arranged for me.

Although, as you know, I am a candidate for the U.S. Senate from the State of New York, and, therefore, am laboring under a heavy schedule, I shall seek to accomodate myself to any date you may set, if it is at all possible.

I await your early reply.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

cc: William E. Foley, Chief
Foreign Agents Registration Section
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

24-4-9

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

W. E. B. Du Bois
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

October 27, 1950

Mr. Abbott Simon
Peace Information Center
799 Broadway
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Simon:

After November 7, I shall be absent from the city for three weeks or more. If there is anything that should be attended to during that time, I should like to know of it before I leave, as I shall not be able to do anything during the time I am away.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-20-3

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

222 WEST 23 STREET, NEW YORK 11 • ALgonquin 5-4348

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Chairman

KYRLE ELKIN
Treasurer

November 3, 1950

Dear Friend:

Our nation and the world stand on the brink of catastrophe. The advance of American troops toward the Manchurian border of North Korea; the grave dangers of our intervention in Indo-China; the attempt, as Premier Nehru so aptly declared, to make the UN another Atlantic Pact, are all leading us to an hour of fateful decision.

Despite the hysteria and propaganda for a "preventive war," the people of America want to assure peace for themselves and their families. More than 2,500,000 signatures were collected for the Stockholm Pledge. The 12,000 men and women who have taken the lead for collecting these signatures in every state, city and town, are daily writing to us, asking what more they can do to work for peace. They are unafraid, as you can see from the enclosed excerpts from their correspondence.

In this hour of emergency, we turn to you and ask your help so that we can give these courageous leaders of the peace movement the tools with which to work for peace — materials, information, the day-to-day direction which they expect from us.

Won't you give us whatever you can to help do this job — not next week or next month, but today when every bit of help counts. If you can make a large contribution, do so. If not, give us $10, $5, $3, yes, even $1, to help meet this emergency situation.

The people of the world are looking to the peace forces of America. Won't you help us meet this responsibility?

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Chairman

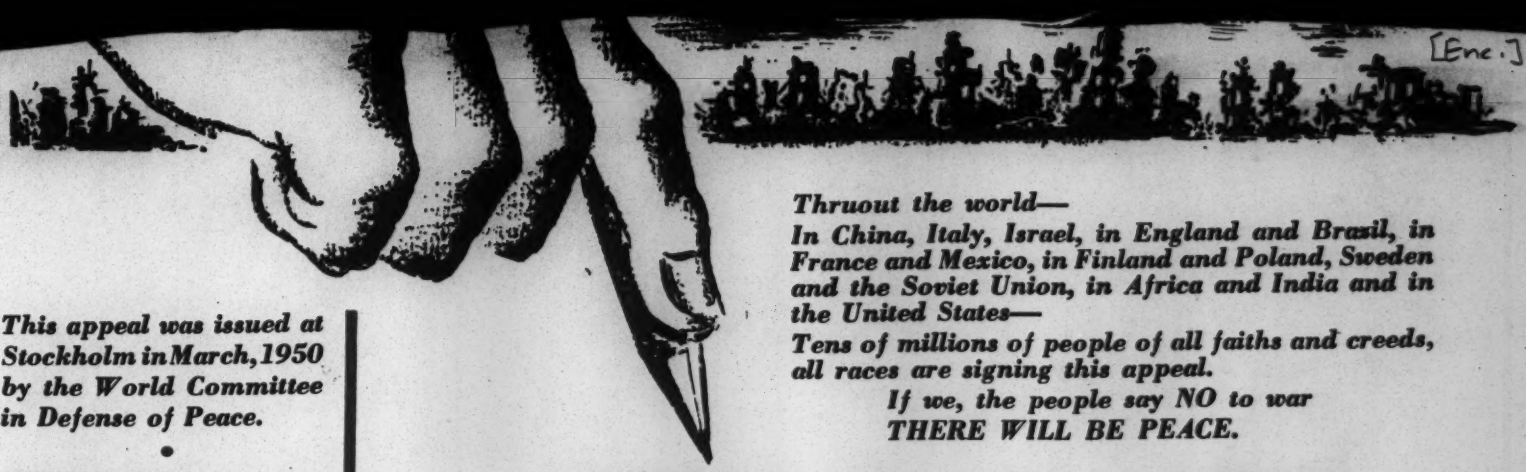
P.S. If you wish, checks may be made payable either to Mr. Elkin, our Treasurer, or to myself.

uopwa
encl.

84-24.34

264

[Enc.]



Thruout the world—
In China, Italy, Israel, in England and Brazil, in France and Mexico, in Finland and Poland, Sweden and the Soviet Union, in Africa and India and in the United States—
Tens of millions of people of all faiths and creeds, all races are signing this appeal.
If we, the people say NO to war
THERE WILL BE PEACE.

WORLD PEACE APPEAL

- **We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.**
- **We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.**
- **We call on all men and women of good will thruout the world to sign this appeal.**

Name	*City*	
Minnie Hellar	Gratiot Ind	
Kurt Gartner	Fort-Wayne Ind	
Mrs Gertrude Gartner.	Ft Wayne. Ind.	
Harvey A. Gunter	Ft. Wayne Ind	
Norval E. Amerman	Ft Wayne Ind.	
Grace Kirby	Fort Wayne, Ind	
Dorothy Jamison	Fort Wayne, Ind.	
Franklin Hart	Fort Wayne Ind	
Sola M. Cague	Ft. Wayne Ind	
Bessie E. Fisher	West Unity	Ohio
Lowell Austin	Bryant	Ohio

This appeal was issued at Stockholm in March, 1950 by the World Committee in Defense of Peace.

•

TRYGVE LIE, *Secretary of the United Nations, said of this Committee:*

"I bless everyone, every man and woman, who works for peace."

•

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS:

"The A-bomb means total destruction . . . ban it."

•

THOMAS MANN, *Writer, Nobel Prize Winner:*

"I have signed the Stockholm appeal. I support any movement which has peace as its aim."

•

WM. HOOD, *Recording Sec'y, Ford Local 600, UAW, CIO:*

"I am for world peace. If we don't have peace we won't be around to struggle for more democracy and better working conditions."

•

ABBE BOULIER, *French Catholic Leader:*

"God does not want the atomic bomb dropped on . . . any capital. All peoples should adhere to our appeal, adopted in Stockholm, which condemns any employment of the atomic weapon and brands as criminal that government which first uses it. We hope that other organizations fighting for peace will join us."

24-84.33

Return this petition to:

Collected by..... *Address*.....

Made available by: PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station, New York City

№ 405627

[Enc.]

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Yes, I want to help you fight for peace.

Enclosed is $_____ as my contribution.

(__) I would like to be on your mailing list.

Name_____

Address_____

City_____

24:24.36

[Enc.]

"If I signed a thing sponsored by a subversive group, that is too bad. But I would rather find myself shoulder to s houlder with a group working for peace than in a camp of warmongers who think we can settle the present world difficulties only by bloodshed. I deplore the present tendency to call everyone a Communist who is making a plea for peace."

Rt. Rev. Benjamin D. Dagwell,
Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oregon

"In this appeal lies the only hope of peace and of life for mankind. May you gain many millions of signatures!"

Prof. John Daniel Wild, Harvard University

"I am absolutely opposed to the use of atomic weapons. Atomic warfare is mass murder and cannot be justified by any principle of human concern."

Rev. Mark A. Dawber, Executive Secretary ret.
Home Mission Council of North America

"I am glad you are circulating the Appeal in spite of cries of 'Communist inspired' in an attempt at intimidation. I am opposed to mass murder becauie I follow Jesus Christ, and I do not intend to abondon his way, as I see it, because someone tries to pin a label on me."

Rev. B. Custer Cromwall, Towson, Maryland

24-24.35

"It seems to me that if we have an ounce of Christianity left this is the only position to take. To me it certainly does not make sense for us to leave to those we have been telling ourselves are godless, the privilege of leading the peace movement throughout the world."

Rev. Garth G. Gee, Crandon, Wisconsin

"Lovers of peace must not be intimidated by persons in high places who would curtail their constitutional right freely to express their conviction that war is a sin against humanity now as always."

Rev. Francis I Sheeder, Executive Secretary,
Board of Christian Education & Publications,
Reformed and Evangelical Church, Philadelphia

"I am for Peace for myself and don't care who knows it. I come of Revolutionary stock (a member of the D.A.R.) but my ancestors knew what they were fighting for."

Lizabeth Wiley, Greybull, Wyoming

"As a mother of sons who have served in the army of the war just closed and of sons who must soon go to Korea to fight in an unjust and senseless war, I will sign any and every peace petition presented to me. But had I not a son in the world, I would still be one among the millions and millions of the people who long for peace throughout God's beautiful earth."

A woman from Portland, Oregon

"Enclosed is $5 to help your work. As a former missionary to Korea and a minister, I have been doing all I can to point out the awful mistake we made and are making in Korea."

Rev. Harold Bass, Tacoma, Washington

"I desire to be on record favoring the Stockholm World Peace Appeal and enclose herewith my own and five other signatures, including the judge of this court.

"If to work for peace is subversive, I guess I shall have to plead guilty. How anyone above the level of a moron can fail to sign t his Appeal is beyond my understanding. I do not believe Christ would want my six grandchildren or the children or grandchildren of anyone else to be reduced to cinders by an instrument of mass extermination."

Ben. L. Rudderow, Court Reporter
Superior Court, Maricopa County
Phoenix, Arizona

uopwa

PEACE
INFORMATION
CENTER

799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3 • ORegon 4-4662

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Chairman
KYRLE ELKIN
Treasurer

November 16, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th St.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Dr. Henry H. Noyes, Executive Director of the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship has asked me to convey to you an invitation to speak in Chicago.

I know of your plans, but if you have any thought of doing any out-of-town speaking, I would like to urge acceptance of Dr. Noyes' invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Abbott Simon

Abbott Simon

CC: Dr. Henry H. Noyes

24-7-22

PEACE
INFORMATION
CENTER

799 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 3 • ORegon 4-4662

DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS
Chairman
KYRLE ELKIN
Treasurer

December 31, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th St.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I was sorry you couldn't make it that Sunday evening for the reception. You would have liked the program and discussion, especially some of the reports made by delegates who had visited the Soviet Union.

I know you will want to know about the follow-up of our meeting the morning of December 11th at the Brevoort.

The succeeding weekend Rev. Darr and I went out to see Dr. Fletcher. He regretted his inability to participate at the meeting but was pleased with the sentiments expressed and the desire for action. It was his strong feeling that we should not lose any time in moving into action. He suggested that we undertake to have several of those present send out a statement inviting a number of other prominent Americans to join in initially sponsoring a new American Peace Crusade. In his opinion, this could best be crystallized by not only setting forth a concept of the new organization, but also proposing a specific action such as a Peoples Peace Lobby in Washington.

Since then we had the opportunity to discuss the matter further with Professor Morrison and the enclosed material represents a proposed draft that we hope might be sent out jointly by Dr. Morrison, Dr. Porter, Dr. Ward, Dr. Pauling, Mr. Howard, and one or two others.

I had originally thought that I would get to see you this last week to discuss the matter personally, but I was ill for several days and I thought the best thing might be to get this material to you so that you could have a chance to read it over and then we might discuss it further once the New Year's weekend is over. I am sure that any suggestions from you politically or stylistically would be helpful.

With best wishes for the New Year --

Sincerely yours,

Abbott Simon

Encl.

Abbott Simon

[1950?]

Peace Information Center
799 Broadway
New York City 3

(The following letter was written by Prof. Joseph Fletcher of the Episcopal Theological Seminary at Cambridge, Mass. to an official of the Federal Council of Churches. The official had received a copy of a State Department circular attacking the World Peace Appeal and had asked Dr. Fletcher to comment on the argument in the document.)

Dear Friend:

Like thousands of others in this country and millions in other parts of the world I signed the Stockholm Appeal for two main reasons, having first examined the Appeal itself and found it worth signing on its own merits. My first reason was that I want to join with others who are anxious to demonstrate the wide-spread and earnest hope that our statesmen will find a way to ban the use of atom bombs. My second reason was that I was glad to have something on which both Communists and non-Communists could join hands and hearts, as men of good will transcending ideological barriers. Were the International Red Cross to circulate its appeal for banning the atom bomb and other weapons of mass destruction for signatures I would gladly sign it too, for the Red Cross and the Stockholm Appeals offer very similar proposals. Both reflect the thinking of Hans Bethe and the other eleven American scientists who declared at the beginning of this year: "We believe that no nation has the right to use such a bomb, no matter how righteous its cause. This bomb is no longer a weapon of war but a means of extermination of whole populations. Its use would be a betrayal of all standards of morality and of Christian civilization itself....In the meantime we urge that the United States through its elected government make a solemn declaration that we shall never use this bomb."

25-12-38

Within a few days of the formal denunciation of the Stockholm Appeal by our Secretary of State there was a deluge of condemnation from the Un-American Activities Committee, the Toronto meeting of the World Council of Churches and its Committee on International Affairs, the American Legion, the commercial press and hosts of people and groups. The burden of their attack seems to rest on two things: a fact — that the Stockholm meeting which issued the Appeal was composed of Communists and the non-Communist left; and an assumption — that it <u>therefore</u> could not be sincere and must cover a sinister double entendre.

Now as to the merits of the Appeal itself, quite apart from the question of any ulterior motives behind it, I am quite clear in my own mind that it deserves the endorsement of decent people <u>if they want to ban atom warfare.</u> It is a call upon statesmen of both sides of the Iron Curtain, without discrimination between them, to renew their efforts to outlaw the bomb. It asks for strict international (not national) control, leaving to the statesmen the technical questions of procedure. The section of criminality Stockholm carefully put in the future tense to eliminate without prejudice the question whether it was criminal to have used it in Japan. It draws a distinction between <u>initiatory</u> and <u>retaliatory</u> use of the A-bomb, so that there would be no charge of criminality against any nation compelled to use it as defense in kind — hense the phrase "any government which first uses the atom weapon."

Most of the attacks on the Stockholm Appeal that have come to my attention have not discussed it on its own merits but always in terms of some alleged ulterior motive. There is even a real effort to suggest, though never in so many words, that no non-communist could ethically or reasonably sign any statement that communists would sign! I have noted that none of those who attack the Stockholm Appeal offer any substitute appeal to ban A-bombs, and I am compelled to draw the conclusion that <u>they do not want A-bombs banned.</u> This was the opinion of the Washington Post which said of Dean Acheson's formal denunciation of the Stockholm Appeal that it indicated that the United States government wants to be free to use atom bombs, and presumably this means free to <u>initiate</u> their use in any future war which (God forbid) might get started. <u>The New York Times</u> commented: "Inferentially, Mr. Acheson served notice that the United States would not refrain from using atomic weapons simply because it would be called a war criminal if it did so."

Last week I wrote a letter to the editor of <u>The New York Times</u> saying very much what I am writing to you and pleading with him to discuss the question in his editorial columns since official circles in this country are evidently not willing to discuss the Stockholm Appeal in terms of the issue: Freedom to Use Atom Bombs as against Their Outlawry. I don't know whether he will print the letter or respond to the suggestion, but I am sure that if it were openly and honestly discussed by some responsible agent it would contribute enormously to the improvement of our moral climate.

(more)

(I am not entering here into the whole moral question whether we are ever justified in using atom bombs. I am inclined to the view expressed by the Federal Council's committee appointed to study the question after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, which thought that such weapons cannot be justified -- which conclusion, I have been told, was never adopted by the Federal Council. I am certainly of the opinion that the initiatory use of A-bombs is unjustifiable, and -- to be frank -- close to the edge of deciding against their use under any circumstances, on the ground that they are nihilistic to subserve any proper end. But that is another question and my opinion on the subject only partially accounts for my support of the Stockholm Appeal.)

Now let me comment on some elements in this attack on the World Peace Appeal. Its starting point, as in all other attacks, is that "The Soviet Government is attempting to conceal its direction of the campaign and to camouflage the fact that this is exclusively a Communist campaign." No documentary evidence is adduced to support this charge of Soviet direction. It is obvious to all that Soviet officials endorse it and that Communists support it. So do many others, including European political groups, churches, etc.* Is it unreasonable or obstructionist to ask for evidence of some kind for "Soviet direction" -- if this means something sinister over and beyond the obvious fact of Soviet approval?

Much of this attack is clearly a matter of policies and not of principles. The claim that the Appeal is "ingeniously" worded to divert attention from Soviet aggressions holds about as much water as saying that my support of the UN police action in Korea, or the World Council's support of it, is aimed at diverting attention from American aggressive policies in, say, China's civil war.!

The Appeal deliberately avoided going into the very broad question of foreign policies as pursued by the great powers, and into the intricate problem of "aggression" and how it works in the world today. These broader matters are tied to the question of methods of warfare, of course, at some point sooner or later. One might reasonably complain that the Stockholm Appeal is too restricted in its scope, being more of a proposal for partial disarmament; that it ought to be a proposal for complete disarmament or even a plan for peace, not such a restricted contribution toward peace. But it is an effort to get governments to commit themselves to banning the worst technologies of warfare of which we are sure they can be guilty, and to do so as a matter of principle, and not simply as a cynical decision of expediency; as a principled morality, not merely a prudential one.

2512-39

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*The World Peace Appeal has been endorsed by such outstanding political figures and groups as: ex-President Cardenas of Mexico, the President of the Indonesian Republic, the President of the French Supreme Court, the Prime Minister of Finland, the Egyptian Council of State, Mme. Sun Yat-sen, Vittorio E. Orlando as well as the Parliament of Sicily, the legislatures of several Brazilian States and 70 Canadian municipal councils.

The Church support of the Appeal is equally impressive, including: the Lutheran and Calvinist Bishops of Hungary, the Roman Catholic Cardinals and Bishops of Poland, 8 Italian Roman Catholic Bishops, the Bishop of Guajira, Colombia, the Rabbinical Council of France, the Bhuddist hierarchy of Ceylon, the Patriarch of Antioch and the President of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Italy.

Twenty-four French Protestant pastors and leading laymen issued a manifesto in which they stated: "We think that the Stockholm Appeal constitutes an effort of extreme importance for maintaining peace by its wide circulation and by the diversity of its endorsement."

The Annual Conference of the Polish Methodist Church resolved that they "warmly welcome the Stockholm Appeal...as the expression of a sincere effort to liberate humanity from the danger of another war."

In Rumania the President of the Baptist Church urged all men of good will, Baptists particularly, to sign and circulate the Stockholm Appeal. In Switzerland the Pastors of the National Protestant Church met with representatives of the Geneva Committee of the Swiss Peace Movement (which circulates the Stockholm Appeal) and declared that their Church "joins its voice to those of all sincere people who want peace. In the name of Jesus Christ it feels compelled to condemn all weapons of blind destruction and also every act of open or masked aggression. It affirms its absolute condemnation of the use of the atom bomb by any government whatever."

In Sweden, Theodor Arvidsson, a Methodist Bishop, stated: "The increase in the preparations for war cannot lead toward peace...I must express my profound regret at the use of atomic energy for purposes of war. More than ever we must see to it that Truman and Stalin meet to settle questions together. Mutual agreement must be introduced into the world in one way or another." Cesar Dacorso Filho, Brazilian Methodist Bishop, declared: "We support all efforts toward the maintenance of peace. In this way we carry out the tenets of our faith. I urge that all Christians sign the Stockholm Appeal."

(more)

Almost certainly the signatures gained, millions and hundreds of millions, will be presented to the United Nations, although I do not imagine that the Soviet delegation will do so and do not see what right it has to do so. Even on the cloak-and-dagger-Soviet-plot theory of the Stockholm Appeal it would be silly if the USSR were to be the agency to bring them to the UN!

This unsigned document without any auspices given which I am told is being sent out by the World Council of Churches says that the Kremlin's aim is to "nullify the defensive value of U.S. superiority in atom weapons both to the United States and its allies by making any use of the weapon seem morally indefensible."

Now we have something we can put our teeth into! First of all, this objection does more or less frankly indicate that there is a practical reason why the United States wants to be free to use atom bombs. But PLEASE NOTE that the Appeal does NOT rule out "defensive" use of A-bombs. It is aimed at banning their offensive use, the "first use" by any government. Saying that it wants to stop "any use" of the atom weapon is a gross caricature and misrepresentation indicating no desire to meet the terms of the document itself.

How could the Stockholm Appeal "create doubts concerning the wisdom of the current foreign policy of the United States and its allies"? This is an amazing and suggestive ground which they create out of whole cloth as an objection. Could it be that they feel that our foreign policy <u>is</u> somehow based on freedom to use A-bombs, and freedom from any committment not to be the <u>first</u> to use them? This is, of course, precisely the question people all over the world are asking themselves, and with evident reason.

If Russia has a "self-appointed role of the real champion of world peace" because its officials and people support a call to ban A-bombs, then I can only say that our government has itself to thank for that situation, just as (for example) it has itself to thank for what the world is thinking when it receives the news that the Senate of the United States has voted 65-15 to make a down payment of 100 million dollars on an alliance with Franco Spain; just as it has itself to thank for what the world thinks about our unilateral intervention into China's civil war and opposition to seating the new Chinese government in the UN, etc.

The section in the document about tricking non-Communist peoples into abetting efforts to "sabotage the Western security measures" clearly implies that these security measures are based on atomic warfare. (I must be frank enough with you, on the political side, to say quite bluntly that I do not for one minute think that the people of Western Europe will really serve in a strategy of war against the Soviet Union in which the US provides the aerial thrusts and they provide the field of battle and the mass soldiery! But this is a debatable question, too, depending upon how well one believes he understands people and things in Europe.)

The item in the document which asserts that the Stockholm Appeal will identify aggression with use of the atom bomb seems to me silly. It is perfectly obvious to anybody that aggressions existed before the A-bomb and could continue quite apart from it. This is an argument of the sort that is just out to make lots of smoke. I, and many who have signed the Appeal, regard North Korea as the aggressor. Certainly something ought to be done about aggression and I for one would be glad to support a sound appeal to governments to ban aggression, too, although I can see that defining it will be a headache as compared with pointing the finger at A-bombs.

All this talk, which Acheson used too about the Appeal's supporting the Soviet Union's proposals for international control of atomic energy is read into the Appeal — any stick will do to beat a dog. In the first place, the latest discussions of the UN commission show that the USSR will not continue to hold out, as she did in the days of the Baruch plan, for periodic inspection. But the assumption in this document I am commenting on is that <u>control</u> is impossible without international ownership of fissionable material. That's a big debate, as you will know for yourself. Funny that it comes from a country which holds that social control of industry is not dependent upon social ownership! You know as well as I do all the problems of social structure, and questions of competitive production vs. atomic energy, which are bound up with any proposal for international rather than national ownership of atomic materials. In any case the Stockholm Appeal wants them to get together again and go into the matter, with all the world having a chance to hear the issues at stake in strict international control.

25-12-40

There is vastly more to be said on this mysterious document and about the Stockholm Appeal than I have mentioned here in this letter. But it is at least clear that the case against it is based on the assumption of ulterior motives, not upon the document (the Appeal) itself. If the United States government wanted to ban atomic warfare, it could take the "propaganda of the Soviet Union" out of the Stockholm Appeal very easily -- simply by endorsing it, thus letting the Soviet charge that the United States wants to use A-bombs fall flat on its face! No, we must see obviously that the American government does not want to ban atomic warfare, and apparently does not even want a convention to ban an initiatory use of A-bombs!

Is there any way of getting an honest, straight-forward discussion of this -- the real issue: the argument that American policy and security depend upon atom bombs? We Christians ought not to make ourselves party to an evasive dishonest policy of condemning efforts like the Stockholm Appeal for reasons other than those that are publicly advanced! Maybe it is true that A-bombs are our only way of equalizing war potential as between the United States and the Soviet Union. Then let's say so, and say why, and why we can't do anything about it!

25-12-41

This kind of attack we have been discussing is clearly tendentious and politically motivated. It is not for me. I'm an honest man trying to think seriously, a loyal American who criticizes his government's policies in several respects, but with my loyalty going first of all to God's will and to his whole family apart from any tribalism, eastern or western. What do you think of it all?

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Prof. Joseph Fletcher

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At a meeting in New York, April 3, 1950, attended by about 40 persons interested in peace, some of whom had attended Peace Congresses in New York, Paris and Stockholm, it was proposed to form a Peace Information Center, for the following purposes:

I To supply information about peace activities abroad to organizations, the press and the Radio and to issue fact sheets from time to time

2. to cooperate and assist in plans for arranging American delegations to peace conferences abroad and for receiving and helping foreign speakers ~~xxxxxx~~ who came here to speak for peace

3. to desseminate information about peace activities in the United States to individuals to individuals and and groups working for peace in other countries

An office was organized and literature sent out; a series of Peace-grams were published.

35-7-01

~~On this organization was asked to register as "Agent of a~~

~~To this Dr. Du Bois~~

The Stockholm Appeal against the use of the Atom Bomb was translated from the original widely published document, and distributed. Over 2 million persons signed this statement.

On August II, the United States Department of Justice asked this organization to register under the act requiring registration as "an agent of a foreign principal." The chairman replied

When reached by trans-Atlantic telephone in Paris ~~Thursday~~, and informed of the Justice Departments demands that the Peace Information Center register under the provision of the Foreign Agents Act, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois noted Negro anthropologist and historian who is chairman of the Peace Information Center issued the following statement on behalf of the Peace Information Center:

"As chairman of the Peace Information Center since its inception in April of this year, I can state categorically that there is no basis, in fancy or in fact, for the charge that the Peace Information Center is a representative in any way of a 'foreign principal'. The Peace Information Center is an entirely American organization whose sole objective is to secure peace to prevent a third World War. The fantastic absurdity of the Justice Department's report is demonstrated in the failure of the Department even to indicate on whose behalf we are supposed to be acting.

"Since there is clearly no justification in fact for this demand by the Department of Justice, I must assume that the Department's action, which comes suddenly after several months of normal activity by our organization, is a further move by the Administration to frighten into silence the voices of peace in America. This is only the latest of a series of attacks first launched by Sec'y of State Acheson on the World Peace Appeal and on those who would save the American people from the horrors of atomic warfare. These attacks have but one purpose - to intimidate those working for peace, whether in support of the World Peace Appeal, the Int'l Red Cross Statement calling for banning atomic weapons or the teachings of the Prince of Peace Himself.

The desire for peace cannot be made an 'alien' sentiment when the fathers and mothers of America's children read daily of the impending horrors of atomic devastation in their own cities. Branding those who work for peace as foreign agents will not stem the tide of for peace in America. It will not erase the two million

signatures already secured for the World Peace Appal. I am sure that these two million signers and countless millions of Americans who hate war will defend the right to speak and work for peace."

Born in Mass. in 1868, Dr. DuBois has three degrees from Harvard and is a recipient of honorary degrees from five American universities. A founder of the "Crisis" he was director of research for the NAACP from 1910 to 1932 and from 1944 to 1948. He is the only Negro member of the National Academy of Arts and Letters.

24-39-25

Dear Friend:

As a signer of the Stockholm Peace Appeal who has been convinced by first hand observation abroad of the tremendous effectiveness and the good purpose of the World Peace campaign centered in this petition, I wish to thank you sincerely for the great contribution you have made to the cause of peace by adding your name to the group of distinguished men and women who have signed this appeal.

Under normal times, the signing of a petition would not perhaps be deserving of appreciative recognition. Those times are not normal however in which a simple act expressing concern for religious values and human life is twisted into some sinister and deplorable thing by powerful and respectable agencies of propaganda.

84-34-33

You and I, with our petition, have posed an ethical question to the leaders of nations: Should atomic weapons be used as instruments of national policy? Just the need to ask this question five years after Hiroshima gives some hint of the moral abnormality of our times. This hint becomes a grave warning, however, when the very act of asking this question creates a fury of retaliation seeking, not to answer the question, but to avoid answering it and to silence or intimidate those who ask it.

The shame in our land lies not with those who serve humanity by seeking to prevent atomic warfare. The shame lies rather with those who, being secretly ready to approve the first use of atomic weapons and not daring to confess this publicly, resort to vilification and sophistry to abuse and confuse those honestly and openly seeking to spare mankind of atomic destruction. Asking "How can aggression be stopped?" or "What atom control plan is best?" is no answer to the question "Should atomic weapons be used in reaching the final decision in any question in dispute between the nations of the world?" We who have signed the Stockholm Appeal disagree among ourselves as to whether negotiation or greater standing armies is the best way to solve American Soviet differences. We disagree as to the best system for control of atomic energy.

We agree, however, that we do not want atom bombs used in settling these problems.

Ours is a position that speaks good sense and common humanity. This is why we are in such good company in signing the Stockholm Appeal. Indeed the flower of mankind has signed this Appeal as you can see by the enclosed list. To my mind, it seems a bit childish for anyone to be frightened of association with some "bad" people in the fight to prevent atomic war, when to lose this fight will mean association with these same people in atomic death. Alas, even the wisdom of a child, can disappear when hysteria rules the land.

Perhaps you can understand now why I consider your action in signing the Stockholm Appeal as deserving of a letter of appreciation. I am thanking you because you are helping to stop hysteria; because you are helping to prevent atomic war; because you are helping to save the lives of millions of innocent children who have a future to live; and especially because you are helping to reassert the moral dignity of man.

24-39-34

God bless you in your work and keep your spirit high. May He move you to ever greater efforts on behalf of peace. The enclosed literature may suggest some of the ways you can help further. Perhaps you will want to circulate the Stockholm Appeal yourself or to pass it on to others for circulation. We can send you all the copies you want. Or perhaps you may feel that a different sort of activity is more suitable for your situation. You may find in the enclosed Peacegram information as to what the various peace groups are doing.

The important thing is to keep fighting for peace. If we all do this, each in his own way, we shall help conquer war hysteria by creating a moral climate for peace between the nations.

Sincerely yours,

Fletcher

DEFENSE OF THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL

In July 1950, a document without signature or acknowledged source appeared in the United States, containing about twenty separate and distinguishable accusations or criticisms of the Stockholm Appeal. It first appeared in mimeograph form, distributed quietly and without publicity or general knowledge to some of the members of various religious and civic organizations which are in close touch with the State Department and exert great influence in the formation of public opinion.

Prior to the appearance of this document there had been no specific criticism of the Stockholm Appeal. Government sources, and others immediately following, had attacked it in extraneous terms; for example, that the Appeal is insincere, of communist or progressive origin and therefore a "fake"; that it is circulated to make America seem warlike and Russia peace-loving. With the exception of Secretary Acheson's claim that the Appeal endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal for control of atomic energy, rather than the American proposal, all attacks were on extraneous grounds.

It is important to note that none of those who attacked the Stockholm Appeal to outlaw atom bombs offered to substitute another call to outlaw the atom bomb. With the passage of time it became apparent that the real objection to the Stockholm Appeal was not its source but its substance. The attackers were in reality opposed to outlawing atom bombs, as such;

Following is a brief analysis of the twenty points made in this somewhat mysterious critique, and (seriatim) a brief reply to each. Defenders of peace can, of course, elaborate these replies in many ways.

24-39-26

I. It is said that the Stockholm Appeal embodies a demand for "the unenforceable Soviet 'control' plan" before the United Nations.

The Appeal is carefully and simply worded precisely to avoid prejudicing the technical question of procedure in control. It leaves this question to be settled by statesmen and their consultants, without any reference to proposals made in the past, urging all powers to renew their determination ti find a way, and calling upon all people to renew their demand that it be done, ceasing their present attitude of pessimism and despair.

II. It is said that the "bulk" of signatures obtained came from "Iron Curtain" countries.

This is untrue, as a matter of fact, unless all peoples and countries not parties to the Atlantic Pact are to be regarded as "Iron Curtain" countries. Many lands in the world today refuse to be divided like sheep and goats by this fiction of Goebbels and Churchill.

24-39-27

III. It is said that the Communists are the chief supporters of the Stockholm Appeal.

This is neither the intention of the Appeal, nor an inherent necessity. If it is true, in whatever degree, it is a matter of shame to other sections of the people. The World Congress of Defenders of Peace have urged men and women of good will to join with them, from all religious, philosophical and political standpoints.

IV. It is said that the Soviet government tries "to conceal its direction of the campaign" for the Appeal.

Those who make this claim have offered no evidence to support it beyond the open and proclaimed fact that Soviet officials and citizens have generally endorsed the Appeal.

V. It is said that the Appeal is carefully worded to divert attention fro m "Soviet aggressive policies and actions".

The Appeal does not refer to Soviet, American or any other policies in foreign affairs, whether "aggressive" or not. On the contrary, its emphasis on the danger of atomic warfare serves to direct sharp and apprehensive attention to all aggressions and interventions which could result in large-scale war.

VI It is said that there are "Soviet intentions of presenting the signatures in the next session of the United Nations General Assembly."

No such action is known to be in project. On the face of it, it is absurd. It is obviously inconsistent with the charge (IV above) that the Soviet Union is "secretly" directing the campaign to avoid being connected with it. The document contradicts itself in its own speculations!

VII It is said that the signature drive is a part of "Moscow's Peace Offensive" for Soviet benefit.

It is tragic and frightening to hear peace efforts described as offensive.

To whom is peace among men an "offensive" ambition?

VIII It is said that the Appeal is "clearly designed to exploit" the hopes of the people for peace.

Naturally and rightly the people fear war, atom weapons, lowered standards of living due to war preparations, international friction, and the like. It is contemptuous of mankind to suggest that these democratic sentiments can be manipulated, or in any way disregarded by policy makers.

IX It is said that the Kremlin's aim is to "nullify the defensive value of U.S. superiority in atom weapons."

HERE IS THE REAL CORE OF THE ATTACK ON THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL. It implies that the United States government is relying upon mass extermination for its security. If this is the case, let it be plainly and honestly stated! At no point in U.N. discussions of atomic energy has this policy been declared by the Americans or Atlantic Pact powers. Do the American people realise that this is the policy of their government, and do they approve it? Is it true that America cannot be secure without atom bombs? Does this mean that the Atlantic powers do not believe that they can depend upon a democratic, people's defense, that they must replace men with weapons of mass extermination?

Furthermore, in saying that the Appeal makes "any use of the atom weapon seem really indefensible", do the unacknowledged authors of this document suggest that the U.S. do not regard atom weapons as morally wrong?

X. It is said that the Appeal tries "to weaken the support of people in non-communist countries for their national governments, by creating doubts concerning the wisdom of the current foreign policy of the U.S. and its allies."

To drag this extraneous charge into a proposal to outlaw atom bombs can, again, only mean that U.S. policy is based upon atom bombs. In fact, the charge is manifestly ridiculous, since many patriots believe in adequate defense while they regard some methods, such as atom weapons, as outside the moral limit. In this connection it is worth observing that the Stockholm Appeal draws a distinction between the initiatory and the retaliatory use of atom bombs, urging that the nation which "first uses" them be declared a war criminal. It would be manifestly unjust to ask for unilateral disarmament.

24-39-29

XI. It is said that the Appeal tries to "lure" people into supporting the Soviet Union, by making the U.S.S.R. appear as "the real champion of world peace."

To this charge it can only be answered that such a "plot" to make the U.S.S.R. "appear" to be the only champion of peace, because it favours outlawing the atom bomb, could easily be thwarted by American support of the same proposal! Why is this simple exposure of the "plot" not used by the U.S.?

XII. It is said that the Appeal attempts to "trick" people into abetting Communist "Sabotage" of Western security.

This complaint is part and parcel of the preceding point (No.XI), with no more substance in logic. Obviously it is employed as a smoke screen for communiplotters, to play down the real objection revealed above (No.IX).

XIII. It is said that the Stockholm Appeal tries to "raise doubts" among Americans as to the reliability of their allies.

It is a monstrous representation to suggest that the American people want friends, or expect to find friends, among those who would base an alliance on the power of mass-extermination!

XIV. It is said that the Stockholm Appeal identifies aggression with the use of atom bombs, and minimizes other forms of aggression.

It is obviously absurd. Everybody knows that aggressions have occurred before nuclear fission was achieved and may (if the peace sentiment of the people is disregarded) yet continue. But no sane person would suggest that atom bombs are needed in aggressive actions. Such apparent non-sequiturs are a smoke screen.

XV. It is said that the Appeal is only a "paper" ban which will not be effective, and that its only purpose is to "dilute the sense of security among Western peoples arising from the current U.S. superiority in atomic stockpiles".

This accusation takes us back to No. IX above, the heart of the matter. We may leave aside the bland, but mortally dangerous, assumption that the U.S. has a militarily effective superiority in stockpiles. Actually, the Appeal aims to compel statemen of all great powers to renew their efforts, genuine efforts, to agree on an actual outlawry. The Western peoples do not have any "sense of security" in atomic stockpiles; human beings of East and West alike have more common sense than that!

XVI. It is said that "U.N. adoption" of the "Soviet proposal" would strengthen the Soviet military position.

This charge again suggests, as in No. I above, that the Stockholm Appeal entials a particular plan of atomic control, which is not true. If atom bombs were outlawed, in what class of weapons would the Soviet Union gain a security not available to other nations? The World Defenders of Peace who issued the Appeal have, furthermore, issued a call for general reduction in conventional arms by multilateral agreement.

XVII. It is said that the Appeal is a "trap" a "control which is no control at all".

It is quite clear, on reading the Appeal, that nothing is attempted whatever to prejudice the technical question of control (No.I and XVI above). The people of the world have not been fully informed, as they ought to be, of the facts and the issues in past U.N. discussions of this question. What is the real issue unresolved? What agreement has been reached on inspection? Why the impasse on ownership?

XVIII. It is said that the Appeal tries to "distract" peoples' attention from the real issue to a "phony" issue, and that the real issue is not control of atomic energy.

24-39-31

Peace-loving and humane people will insist against this kind of moral cynicism, to their dying breath, that the outlawing of weapons of mass destruction is a real issue, not a "phony" issue!

XIX. It is said that the Appeal is "designed to make the peoples of the world forget the record of Soviet aggressions and obstruction".

The Appeal deliberately does not enter into the complex and controversial questions of this or that foreign policy, nor into the whole political complex in which the goal of peace is framed. It seeks a moral ground upon which men of different policies could meet in humane agreement. It is supported by those who approve of U.S. policies, and by those who approve of Soviet policies.

XX. Finally, this critique of the Stockholm Appeal offers a substitute appeal. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THE SIGNIFICANT FACT (See No.IX above) THAT THIS SUBSTITUTE EVADES AND IGNORES ALROGETHER THE ISSUE OF MASS-EXTERMINATION!. The points in this new "appeal" and comments are as follows:

1. Honor obligations in the United Nations

All men of good will would support this proposal. It is clear that all the powers must renew their support, and that the right of all nations to participate must be respected! But it must be insisted that a crucial obligation of the U.N. is to eliminate warfare, and especially mass destruction.

2. Support U.N. collective defense to stop all aggression.

This is a clear obligation under the Charter, but we must be honest enough to recognize that there will be differences of opinion in specific cases, until an agreed conception of "aggression" is reached by the U.N.

3. Eliminate armaments by a) the U.N. plan for atomic control and b) reduction of other arms.

All men can heartily support this proposal. But it must be pointed out that there is nothing as yet to be called "the U.N. plan" for control. Here it quite obviously an attempt to endorse a particular plan of control, namely the American plan. General reduction of arms is as commonly desired and approved as outlawing of the atom bomb.

4. Respect for the human rights and freedoms pledged in the U.N. charter. Who could oppose or deny them?

5. Promote well-bei g through the specifalised agencies of the U.N.

It is clear that two things characterize this document which attacks the Stockholm Pledge (1) an evasion of and resentment toward a precise and concrete and non-political proposal to outlaw atom bombs, on the ground that American interests are served by freedom to use them (presumably even freedom to be the first to use them) and (2) an escape into the broad and controversial areaof internationalpolitics, along the lines of a particular nation's or "bloc's" viewpoint.

24-39-32

MOSCOW'S "SIGNATURES FOR PEACE" CAMPAIGN

1. On March 19, 1950, at Stockholm, the Communist-controlled World Congress of Partisans of Peace adopted the "Stockholm Resolution" which Moscow has made into its most concerted and broadscale propaganda effort to exploit the universal desire for peace. The Stockholm Resolution embodies three demands: prohibition of atomic weapons, "strict international control" of the atom bomb (i. e., the unenforceable Soviet "control" plan as opposed to the enforceable United Nations control plan), and condemnation of the first government to use atomic weapons as a war criminal.

2. The world goal of the Moscow "signatures for peace" campaign is three to four hundred million signatures, to be solicited in both Communist and non-Communist countries. On May 31 the committee claimed 100 million signatures, the bulk of which were obtained in the Iron Curtain countries.

3. The Communist goal in the U. S. is five million signatures. The "Daily Worker" and other Communist Party publications have already begun promotional activities, and the soliciting of signatures is underway in some cities, as in Philadelphia, New York and on the West Coast.

25-19-110

4. The Soviet government is attempting to conceal its direction of the campaign and to camouflage the fact that this is exclusively a Communist program. However, it has now become apparent that the Communists will be forced for the most part to conduct the American drive openly, with the help of a few transparently Communist "front" organizations such as the "Peace Information Bureau" in New York and the "National Labor Peace Conference" which is connected with the Partisans of Peace. The American campaign will be concluded with a "National Peace Congress" in September in New York.

5. The campaign has been carefully planned and the wording of the petition ingeniously chosen to appeal to genuine sentiment for peace while diverting attention away from the reality of Soviet aggressive policies and actions. The petition, which people are being asked to sign, reads:

> "We demand the absolute banning of the atom weapon, arm of terror, and mass extermination of populations.
>
> "We demand the establishment of strict international control to insure the implementation of this banning measure.
>
> "We consider that any government which would be first to use the atom weapon against any country whatsoever would be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.
>
> "We call on all men of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal."

6. The world-wide campaign appears timed to reach a climax in four months at the second World Congress of Partisans of Peace, scheduled to be held in Europe during the second fortnight of October, significantly near the world-wide observance of United Nations Day on October 24. There have been reports of Soviet intentions of presenting the signatures in the next session of the U. N. General Assembly, claiming universal backing of the repeatedly rejected phony Soviet plan of atom weapon control.

7. This signature drive, marking the newest major development in Moscow's "peace offensive", is clearly designed to exploit for Soviet benefit these existing public sentiments:

> a. The universal fear of war, and particularly the fear that present Western rearmament may lead to a war that would destroy Europe;
>
> b. The widespread fear of the atom bomb and repugnance to its use as a war weapon.
>
> c. The concern that the rearmament program of the Western powers may result in a lowering of economic standards and an unendurable increase in taxes;
>
> d. The desire for international tension to cease.

(more)

8. The Kremlin's chief aims in non-Communist areas are to accomplish the following:

a. To nullify the defensive value of U. S. superiority in atom weapons both to the United States and its allies by making any use of the atom weapon seem morally indefensible;

b. To weaken the support of people in non-Communist countries for their national governments, by creating doubts concerning the wisdom of current foreign policy of the United States and its allies;

c. To lure non-Communist peoples into seeming support of Soviet policy, by making them appear to back the USSR in its self-appointed role of the real champion of world peace;

d. To trick non-Communist peoples into abetting Communist efforts to sabotage the Western security measures;

e. To raise doubts among the American people of the reliability of the populations of its allies in the event of war.

f. To identify aggression with use of the atom bomb and minimize public condemnation of aggression by other means; i. e., the invasion of the Republic of Korea by troops of the puppet regime of North Korea.

9. The fraudulent nature of this Moscow effort is glaringly obvious. In pressing for a simple "paper" ban on the use of atomic weapons, the USSR is simply continuing its effort to place a moral stigma on atomic weapons, conscious that any such prohibition would not be effective, but would dilute the sense of security among Western peoples arising from the current U. S. superiority in atomic stockpiles.

10. Moscow hopes to win a psychological advantage even if the U. N. sensibly rejects again the empty Soviet proposal of a "paper" ban without a control system to make it effective. The Communists would then renew their efforts to brand the Western pow ers as war-mongers.

11. U. N. adoption of the Soviet proposal w ould play into the hands of Soviet aggressive policy. It would strengthen the Soviet military position.

a. Adoption of a "paper" ban on atomic weapons, without any provision for effective international control, would place a premium on evasion and bad faith, in both of w hich practices the Soviet Union stands condemned by its record. Countries with democratic institutions whose budgets and policies are necessarily matters of public knowledge would be at the mercy of countries which operate behind an iron curtain and whose every activity is a state secret.

b. Agreement by all countries not to be the first to use the atomic weapon would present an immense military advantage to the Soviet Union. It would mean that at a period when the USSR is supreme in mass armies which it refuses to reduce and comparatively weak in its development of atomic weapons, the USSR would be asking the rest of the world to discard atomic weapons and leave itself at the mercy of the Soviet Armies. The "appeal" which the Communists are circulating is an appeal to provide these strategic advantages for the Soviet Union.

12. The trap set in the "Stockholm Resolution" is apparent. It proposes a "control" which would be no control at all. The United Nations has been tackling the problem of how to achieve security against the destructiveness of the atom bomb for the past four years. All of the member nations except the Soviet Union and its satellites agree on the essentials for effective control. Because the stuff that generates atomic power, even for peaceful purposes, can in a matter of hours be put into a piece of machinery that converts it into an atom bomb, it is necessary to have some international agency, in which all nations will have confidence, in control of atomic materials from the time the minerals are first extracted from the earth until the last unit of energy has been expended. Mere promises will not suffice. The Soviet record is one of broken promises. It must be assumed that they would be broken in the future, especially since to break them would serve the imperialistic ambitions of Communist Russia. Control by an international agency over all atomic production is the only guarantee of security. All the UN members except the Soviet bloc have voted in favor of this course; the Soviet and its satellites alone have blocked it.

(more)

85-19-112

13. The major aim of this Soviet propaganda trap is also apparent. While this "signatures for peace" campaign is obviously an important move in the Soviet peace offensive strategy, it is in effect a diversionary tactic. It seeks to distract the attention of the American and other peoples from the real issue, by concentrating their attention on a phony issue. The peace petition is not the real issue; neither is control of atomic energy, although it is an important element in the over-all issue. The real, overriding issue is Soviet intentions, as reflected in Soviet deeds rather than words. These intentions are made brutally clear in the Soviet record. The peace petition, and the whole peace offensive, is designed to make the peoples of the world forget the record of Soviet aggression and obstruction -- to forget such matters as the Soviet walkout from the U. N., the police tactics in eastern Europe, Soviet aggression in Iran, Greece, Turkey, and Germany, the obstruction of armed forces for the U. N., and Soviet efforts to sabotage the Marshall Plan, Point Four and other constructive measures truly contributing to world peace and security. Crowning all these evidences of the real issue is the naked resort to force by Communism in the outrageous invasion of South Korea by the Communist puppet-forces of North Korea. This act of invasion in itself reduces the Moscow "peace offensive" to a farce and -- in the words of President Truman on June 27 -- "makes it plain beyond all doubt that Communism has passed beyond the use of subversion to conquer independent nations and will now use armed invasion and war."

14. In the struggle for peace by the United States and its allies, the United States will continue to demand, at the bar of world opinion, that the words of the Soviet Union shall be judged in the full perspective of Soviet actions. The opportunity will remain open to the Soviet Union to remove the contradiction between its protestations of peaceful aims and its actual policies and deeds of flagrant aggression. The Soviet Union can accomplish this by cooperating with the majority of the U. N. members as follows.

I. Honor obligations under the Charter and cooperate in the efforts of the UN to achieve peace and freedom for all peoples.

II. Support United Nations measures of collective defense to stop all aggression.

III. Lift the fear and burden of armaments by:

a. Adopting the UN plan for enforceable control of atomic energy in order to make effective the prohibition of atomic weapons and to assure the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only;

b. Regulating and reducing other armaments and armed forces through effective United Nations Control.

IV. Respect the human rights and freedoms pledged in the UN Charter.

V. Promote well-being through the specialized agencies of the UN.

Critiques & Shorn
W.E.B. DuBois

[1950]

Since the Secretary of State has publicly called the petition for peace which the Peace Information Center has made available to all who ask for it; and since the Associated Press announces that the House Un-American Committee is preparing a "blast" for this organization, you will perhaps allow me as chairman of this body to explain its work and objects. The Peace Information Bureau is an American organization connected with no foreign body and established by a group of Americans belonging to many other organizations and with many different beliefs and opinions, including I hope, communists as well as republicans, democrats as well as socialists; but united in the conviction that the greatest duty of our day is Peace. Our one object is to spread in this country such news of the growing peace movement throughout the world as will encourage work for peace in this land. We collect items of such activities from all available sources, domestic and foreign, and publish them in our "Peace-grams" and in answer to letters of inquiry. Having obtained in the public press the text of the peace resolution adopted at Stockholm, we translated it and made copies available to all who asked.

24-41-19

This petition is a clear and unequivocal protest against use of the atomic bomb. It does not, as Secretary Acheson alleges, "promote the unenforceable Soviet proposals concerning atomic energy" nor does it ignore the plan of the United States; it simply asks "the outlawing of atomic weapons" and "strict international control". We are not concerned with who first suggested this petition or who now advocates it. We are concerned and terribly concerned with world peace and we firmly believe "that any government which uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal."

We cannot believe that the circulation of this appeal is unpatriotic or that those millions who have signed it are not intelligent people who

can read and understand what they have signed. When it becomes Un-American to oppose war the end of free democratic institutions is in sight.

Among the organization which have asked for and are circulating this petition are

Among the persons who have signed it are:

To these names we will have in a few days the signatures of three of the most prominent Americans who have already signed.

This petition has already been signed by

including citizens of the United States. The signing is proceeding rapidly and we invite correspondence as to the facts and for copies of the petition.

24-41-30

P.I.C.

Total #23,000

Sale of Lot — 750,000 pieces { 465,000 SP / 10000 shades

make ½ amt. on each folder

Correspondence

100 - 300 pieces of mail daily

Printing 8 - 9000 — Monarch paper

Office

Salaries 8 - 9000

Total

Rent ar 50 - 1

Mailing Dept 500 - 600 who would believe

distributed 6000 persons

Total — Oct 12 —

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Buttons (at 1¢ each) _____ $_____
(metal tab - dove superimposed on blue globe carrying slogan Peace)
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PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, Post Office Box 349, Grand Central Station, New York

uopwa 16

24-3-12

YOUR HAND CAN STOP ATOMIC WAR!

30-19-14

Thruout the world—
In China, Italy, Israel, in England and Brazil, in France and Mexico, in Finland and Poland, Sweden and the Soviet Union, in Africa and India and in the United States—
Tens of millions of people of all faiths and creeds, all races are signing this appeal.
If we, the people say NO to war
THERE WILL BE PEACE.

This appeal was issued at Stockholm in March, 1950 by the World Committee in Defense of Peace.

•

TRYGVE LIE, *Secretary of the United Nations, said of this Committee:*

"I bless everyone, every man and woman, who works for peace."

•

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS:

"The A-bomb means total destruction . . . ban it."

•

THOMAS MANN, *Writer, Nobel Prise Winner:*

"I have signed the Stockholm appeal. I support any movement which has peace as its aim."

•

WM. HOOD, *Recording Sec'y, Ford Local 600, UAW, CIO:*

"I am for world peace. If we don't have peace we won't be around to struggle for more democracy and better working conditions."

•

ABBE BOULIER, *French Catholic Leader:*

"God does not want the atomic bomb dropped on . . . any capital. All peoples should adhere to our appeal, adopted in Stockholm, which condemns any employment of the atomic weapon and brands as criminal that government which first uses it. We hope that other organizations fighting for peace will join us."

WORLD PEACE APPEAL

- **We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.**
- **We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.**
- **We call on all men and women of good will thruout the world to sign this appeal.**

Name	*City*	

Return this petition to:

Collected by ..... ***Address*** .....

Made available by: PEACE INFORMATION CENTER
P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station, New York City

209

No 543226

Prominent Americans who have signed for Peace

J. A. BOAK, *Past Master, Penn State Grange*

RABBI STANLEY R. BRAV, *Central Conference of American Rabbis*

DR. ANTON J. CARLSON, *physicist, University of Chicago*

BISHOP A. R. CLIPPINGER, *Presiding Bishop, Evang. United Brethren Church*

DR. GAINES COOK, *Exec. Secy., Int'l Conv., Disciples of Christ*

LION FEUCHTWANGER, *novelist*

BISHOP WILLIAM A. FOUNTAIN, *Sr. Bishop, AME Church*

J. B. KENNEDY, *Nat'l Chairman, Methodist Youth Fellowship*

MRS. WELTHY HONSINGER FISHER, *Chairman, World Day of Prayer Committee, United Council of Churchwomen*

DR. GEORGE MILES GIBSON, *McCormick Theological Seminary*

BISHOP SHERMAN L. GREENE, *AME Church*

PROF. S. RALPH HARLOW, *Smith College*

DR. D. V. JEMISON, *Pres., National Baptist Conv., Inc.*

DR. W. H. JERNIGAN, *Pres., National Baptist Sunday School Conv.*

DR. I. M. KOLTHOFF, *physicist, University of Minnesota*

REV. B. F. LAMB, *President, Ohio Council of Churches*

RT. REV. ARTHUR W. MOULTON, *Episcopal Bishop (ret.) of Utah*

PROF. ERWIN PANOFSKY, *Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton University*

CHARLIE PARKER, *composer and musician*

DR. RALPH W. RILEY, *American Baptist Theological Seminary*

VERY REV. PAUL ROBERTS, *Dean, St. John's Episcopal Cathedral, Denver*

PAUL ROBESON, *singer*

O. JOHN ROGGE, *former U. S. Assistant Attorney-General*

ARTUR SCHNABEL, *concert pianist*

FRED STOVER, *President, Iowa Farmers Union*

BISHOP W. J. WALLS, *Secretary, Board of Bishops AME Church*

DR. PHILIP WHITE, *Cancer Research Institute*

AUBREY WILLIAMS, *publisher, "Southern Farmer"*

JUSTICE JAMES H. WOLFE, *Utah Supreme Court*

In other parts of the world—

MSGR. GALIASTI, *Roman Catholic Bishop of Grosseto, Italy:* "Anyone who talks of the possibility of using the atomic weapon as a means of warfare deserves the pitiless and eternal malediction of history. . . . All men who are endowed with good sense must intervene against the atom bomb."

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF FRENCH RABBIS: "Whoever we are, whatever opinions we may have, we must recognize that the Stockholm call to ban this weapon of mass destruction represents to us an expression of the noblest aspirations and is in full agreement with God's commandment."

ISRAEL GALILI, *former Commander-in-Chief of the Haganah of Israel:* "When the Soviet Union supported the struggle for the creation of the state of Israel, no one said that help to Israel should be opposed because the Soviet Union was supporting Israel, and Britain was attempting to destroy it. So, too, no one has the right to smear the campaign for peace because the Soviet Union and the communist movement are participants."

VITTORIO ORLANDO, *World War I prime-minister of Italy:* "We demand that the nations announce complete prohibition of atomic armaments and the destruction of those already in existence and at the same time that there be created a system of controls, that such prohibition be respected and applied by all nations. . . . Any government which defies the outlawing of atomic weapons and uses the atomic bomb against the people of any other nation . . . should be answerable for a crime against humanity."

STATEMENT OF THE CARDINALS AND BISHOPS OF POLAND: "Insofar as the Stockholm Appeal is a factor in bringing about peaceful settlement of international differences, the Episcopate is taking a definite stand and will support the peace movement connected with the collection of signatures to the Appeal."

Issued by: PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station, New York City

[1950?]

YES, INDEED...

37-101-76

America says: Give them

Atomic war must be outlawed. ¶ There are no winners in an atomic war. Death takes all. ¶ The threat of an atomic World War grows hourly with the fighting in Korea and the Far East. ¶ For peace . . . and life, join with the 300,000,000 men and women in every nation who have signed the World Peace Appeal. ¶ Through the World Peace Appeal, the peoples of the earth can express their yearning to escape atomic destruction, calling upon ALL governments to outlaw atomic weapons. ¶ *If the people say peace, there will be no war.*

"Yes, indeed," wrote the RT. REV. BENJAMIN D. DAGWELL, *Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Oregon,* on the letter requesting his endorsement of the World Peace Appeal.

THOMAS MANN, *author, Nobel Prize winner:* "I have signed the World Peace Appeal. I support any movement which has peace as its aim."

DR. EMILY GREENE BALCH, *Nobel Peace Prize winner, honorary chairman, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom:* "A statement like the World Peace Appeal is especially important at this time because it cuts across all ideological and political lines and merits the support of all those who want peace, regardless of any other differences among them."

WILLIAM HOOD, *Recording Secretary, Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO:* "I am for world peace. If we don't have peace, we won't be around to struggle for more democracy and better working conditions."

DUKE ELLINGTON, *composer and musician:* "It is quite unimaginable that people should think of using the A-bomb."

REV. J. L. TOLBERT, *General Secretary of Evangelism, Colored Methodist Episcopal Church:* "I am in agreement with the World Peace Appeal because I think that the Christian Church should uphold the principles of Christ to the end that Salvation is designed for all men and not destruction."

PROFESSOR PHILIP MORRISON, *Cornell University nuclear physicist who worked on the atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima:* "Let us indeed have an atomic rivalry . . . with the Soviets. . . . But let that rivalry not be for the manufacture of the H-bomb. Let that rivalry be for the large-scale use of atomic energy for burning the lights and heating the homes of nations."

America is sign

m a chance to grow up!

WORLD PEACE APPEAL

TO THE UNITED NATIONS:

We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.

We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.

WE CALL ON ALL MEN AND WOMEN OF GOOD WILL TO SIGN THIS APPEAL.

Bishop Benjamin D. Dagwell *Bishop W. J. Walls*
Thomas Mann *Dr. Emily Greene Balch*

NAME	CITY

Return this petition to: **PEACE INFORMATION CENTER, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,* *Chairman***
P. O. Box 349, Grand Central Station, New York City 209

ning for Peace!

WORLD PEACE APPEAL

- We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.
- We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.
- ***We call on all men and women of good will to sign this appeal.***

HEWLETT JOHNSON, *Dean of Canterbury*:

"A million signatures will annoy the warmongers. . . . 10 million signatures will make them pause. . . . 100 million signatures will wreck their plans and save the world!"

Name .....

Address .....

City..... State.....

Sign this Appeal and mail to the Peace Information Center

- Send for PEACE PETITIONS today—and get your friends, shopmates, neighbors to sign for PEACE today!

For further information write to

PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

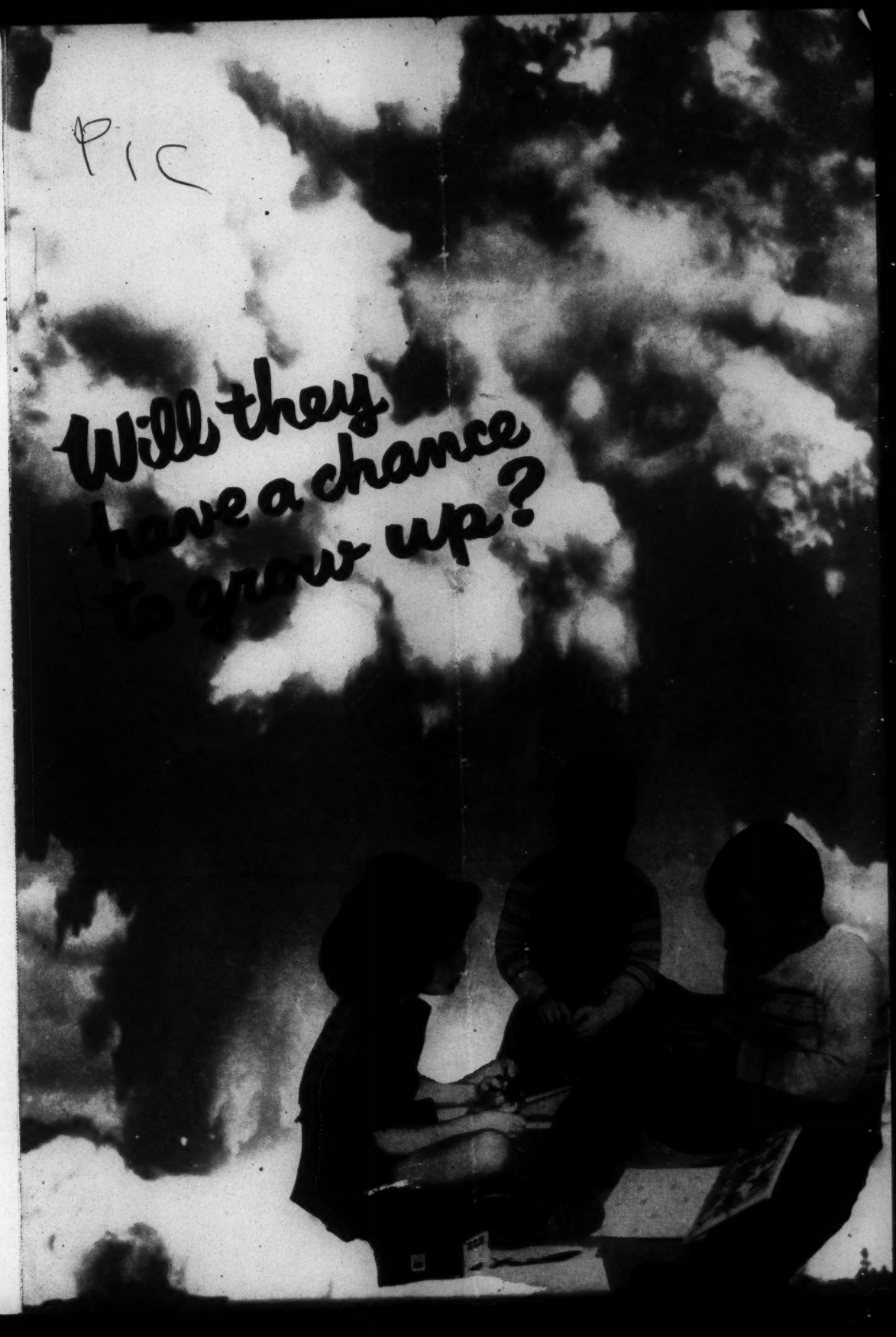
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Chairman

222 West 23rd Street, New York 10, N. Y.

or

P.O. Box 349, Grand Central Station, New York City

PIC



P1

"AGAINST THE ATOM BOMB

In an atomic conflict there will be no winner, only destruction for the world. But already Dixiecrat Congressman Rivers of South Carolina has urged President Truman to order the A-Bomb dropped in Korea!

IF THE PEOPLE SAY PEACE THERE WILL BE NO WAR

That's why Americans everywhere are joining tens of millions of people all over the world who are signing the World Peace Appeal. In China, Italy and Israel, in Africa and England and France, in Finland and Poland, in the Soviet Union and the United States, men and women like ourselves are demanding that the Atom Bomb be banned by ALL countries. They are signing, regardless of nationality, religion, occupation or political belief, because they know the ONLY defense against A-bomb death is the prevention of World War III.

WILL YOUR SIGNATURE HELP? OF COURSE!

In the face of the spreading war dangers in Korea and the Far East every signature to the World Peace Appeal is a necessary warning to those who are thinking openly of World War III.

SIGN FOR PEACE TODAY

You are not alone. Already more than 100,000,000 have signed. Join such outstanding world figures as Thomas Mann, Prime Minister Kekkinon of Finland; the Chief Rabbi of Warsaw, former president Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico; the Chief Justice of the French Supreme Court; Vittorio Orlando, statesman and former Premier of Italy; Actor Maurice Chevalier; the President of the Egyptian Council of State; Madam Sun Yat-Sen. The Appeal has been endorsed by the Parliament of the Soviet Union; by the Mayors of dozens of European cities; and above all, by men and women everywhere who want peace and security for their families.

TOGETHER WE CAN PREVENT WORLD WAR III. TOGET

WM. HOOD, Recording Secretary, Ford Local 600, UAW, CIO:

"I am for world peace. If we don't have peace we won't be around to struggle for more democracy and better working conditions."

ABBE BOULIER, French Catholic Leader:

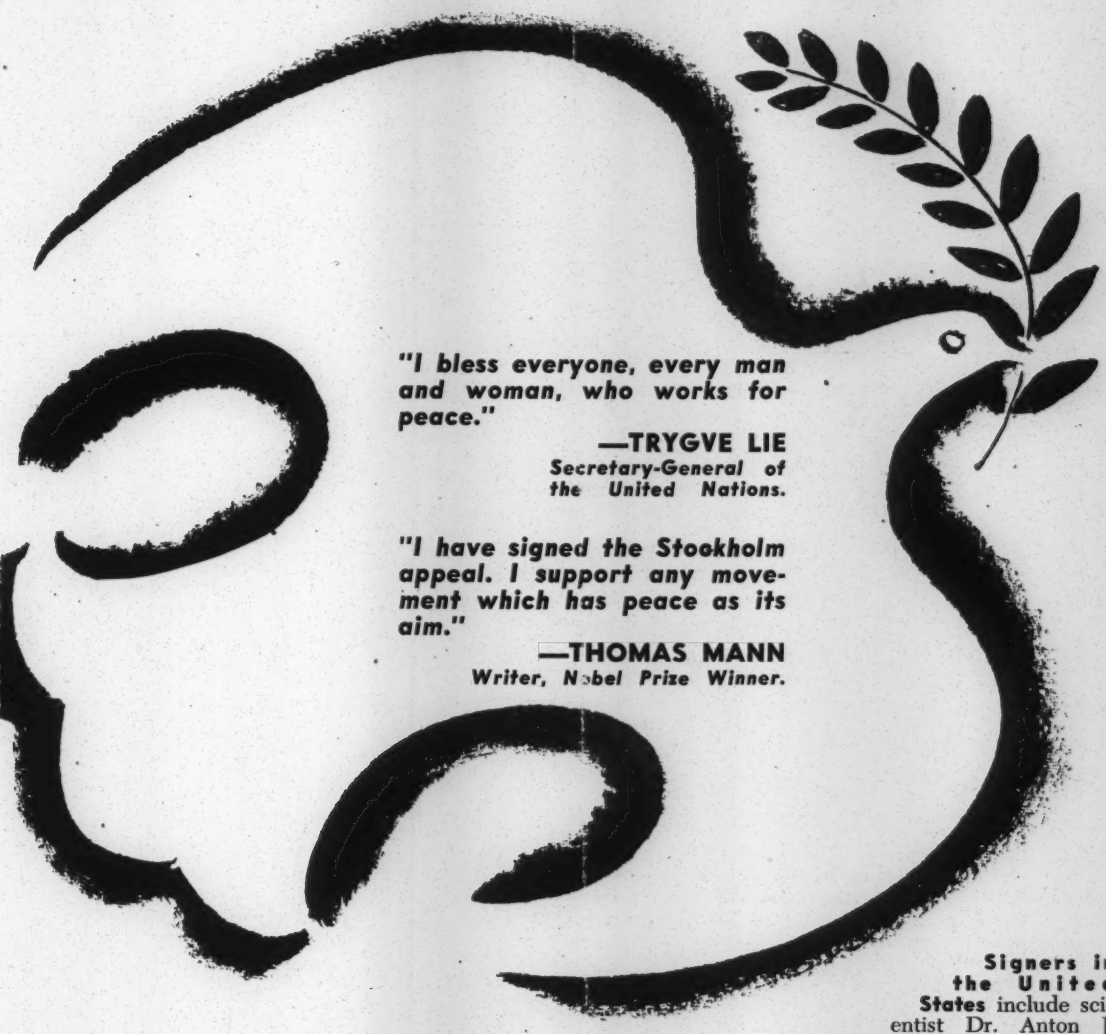
"God does not want the atomic bomb dropped on . . . any capital. All peoples should adhere to our appeal, which condemns any employment of the atomic weapon."

DUKE ELLINGTON, Musician:

"The bomb? It's quite unimaginable should think of usin essential to defend

NO PROTECTION IS POSSIBLE"

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS



"I bless everyone, every man and woman, who works for peace."

—TRYGVE LIE
Secretary-General of the United Nations.

"I have signed the Stockholm appeal. I support any movement which has peace as its aim."

—THOMAS MANN
Writer, Nobel Prize Winner.

Signers in the United States include scientist Dr. Anton J. Carlson; Nuclear Physicist Dr. Philip Morrison; Cancer Specialist Dr. Philip R. White; religious leaders such as Bishop Sherman L. Greene, Bishop G. Ashton Oldham, Prof. Joseph Fletcher; Hon. James H. Wolfe, Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah; publisher Aubrey Williams; singer Paul Robeson; Fred Stover, President of the Iowa Farmers Union, authors Shirley Graham and Lion Feuchtwanger, and many others.

THER WE CAN SECURE PEACE.

, Composer and

horrible. It is
le that people
ing it. . . . It is
l peace."

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, Anthropologist and Historian:

"The most astonishing fact today is that it takes courage to oppose war and preparation for war. Especially is it dangerous to want peace with Russia."

PEACE
INFORMATION
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96/4/24

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NIGHT LETTER

VIA _____ [1950?]

(SEND TO) Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
Hotel Paris Dinard
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Paris France

BELOW FOLLOWS TEXT STATEMENT ISSUED FOR YOU TODAY. ASSOCIATED PRESS MAY ATTEMPT CONTACT. SHIRLEY SENDS LOVE. LETTER FOLLOWS. AS CHAIRMAN PIC SINCE INCEPTION STATE CATEGORICALLY NO BASIS FANCY FACT CHARGE CENTER REPRESENTATIVE FOREIGN PRINCIPAL. CENTER ENTIRELY AMERICAN ORGANIZATION SOLE OBJECTIVE SECURE PEACE PREVENT THIRD WORLD WAR. FANTASTIC ABSURDITY JUSTICE DEPARTMENTS REQUEST DEMONSTRATED IN FAILURE INDICATE WHOSE BEHALF WE SUPPOSED TO ACTING. SINCE NO JUSTIFICATION FOR DEMAND BY DEPARTMENT MUST ASSUME ACTION COMING SUDDENLY AFTER MONTHS NORMAL ACTIVITY IS FURTHER MOVE BY ADMINISTRATION SILENCE VOICES OF PEACE IN AMERICA. THIS LATEST OF SERIES ATTACKS FIRST LAUNCHED BY SECRETARY ACHESON AGAINST WORLD PEACE APPEAL AND AGAINST THOSE WOULD SAVE AMERICAN PEOPLE FROM HORROR ATOMIC WARFARE. ATTACKS HAVE PURPOSE INTIMIDATE THOSE WORKING FOR PEACE WHETHER SUPPORT OF APPEAL RED CROSS STATEMENT OR TEACHINGS OF PRINCE OF PEACE HIMSELF. DESIRE FOR PEACE CANNOT BE MADE ALIEN SENTIMENT WHEN FATHERS MOTHERS OF AMERICAN CHILDREN DAILY

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(SEND TO)

VIA_____

READ IMPENDING ATOMIC DEVASTATION THEIR CITIES. BRANDING THOSE WORK FOR PEACE FOREIGN AGENTS WILL NOT STEM TIDE FOR PEACE AMERICA. WILL NOT ERASE TWO MILLION SIGNATURES SECURED FOR APPEAL. AM SURE THESE SIGNERS AND COUNTLESS MILLIONS AMERICANS WHO HATE WAR WILL DEFEND RIGHT SPEAK AND WORK FOR PEACE.

ABBOTT SIMON

Send the above Radiogram subject to the conditions, regulations and rates as set forth in the applicable tariff of RCA Communications, Inc., and on file with the regulatory authorities.

(1)

VOICES FOR PEACE

Catholics Speak for Peace

Eight Italian Bishops
Sign World Peace Appeal

Polish Cardinals and Bishops
Endorse World Peace Appeal

Against the Atom Bomb No Protection Is Possible.—*International Red Cross*

Why I Signed the World Peace Appeal

ABBE JEAN BOULIER

French Catholic priest,
former professor of Christian Principles of Law,
Catholic Institute, Paris

I HAVE SIGNED. I am certain I will never regret having done so. This is my reason. The international situation is critical and is becoming more aggravated every day.

General Vandenberg declared in Detroit on May 19: "The existence of the atom bomb places industrial centers like Detroit in the frontline. The great factories and industrial centers have become major objectives. With the use of the atomic bomb, these centers can be destroyed a few hours after an attack has been launched."

What General Vandenberg said of Detroit, we must say of Creusot, of Lorraine, of Boulagne-Billancourt.

Atomic death, then, menaces hundreds of innocent victims in Russia, in the United States, in Europe, in the world, during the first hours of conflict.

It is necessary to reverse this abominable situation. How?

By prayer. Certainly. Prayer is capable of miracles. But we must not try God. God helps those who help themselves. . . .

By placing confidence in the government officials? Officials are evasive. At Lake Success the United Nations Commission is in an impasse. We must find a way out. Control presupposes outlawing. The outlawing presupposes a weapon declared criminal. That is obvious.

This is what the Stockholm Appeal is. It does not address itself to government officials, who have turned deaf ears. The Appeal turns to the peoples. It expresses the will of the people. And before this sovereign will, governments bow, submit or resign.

This is why the Stockholm Appeal is not a declaration of principle, but a declaration of will, a resolution, the resolution of the peoples of the world to save humanity.

It is a modest resolution which aims only at the more spectacular of the weapons of mass extermination . . . but which, obviously, opens the way to further outlawings.

It is a realistic resolution, which is expressed in three inseparable parts: the outlawing, control and sanction.

It is an effective resolution, which will be signed in France by several millions, in the world by hundreds of millions and which will thereby force governments to stop having recourse to diversions and evasions and will allow them only two alternatives: either to refuse to sign and to confess that they envision employing this criminal weapon; or to sign and to use it anyhow and to perjure themselves at the very beginning of a war, to be hanged at the end of a war.

It is an appeal by the people to the governing officials, by the people who declare to the governments which pretend to serve the people: here is the Stockholm Appeal. It is neces-

sary that the governing authorities hear this like a thunder through the snug and tight double-doors of the chancellories. It is necessary that millions of voices lend themselves to this appeal.

That is why I have given my name.

One must choose and be counted. . . .

"I am against the Appeal," a poor soul has said, a man who to boot is the President of the Paris Bar. "If the first atomic bomb is for Moscow, I'm for it."

Well, really! Here is a courageous, if cynical, opinion — one which puts its author outside humanity. This is no man, this is a ferocious beast!

The pilot of the plane which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima, Captain Robert Lewis, has entered a monastery. He has decided to expiate the crime he committed in ignorance, until the end of his life. He did not know the kind of machine he was transporting and which he released. Robert Lewis is a man and a Christian. The President of the Bar is a beast.

And this beast has lost his senses. For if the first bomb is for Moscow, where will the second fall?

"I am against the Appeal," a theologian has said, "for this Appeal is a publicity trap. I will not fall into this trap." He has fallen further—into sophistry and equivocation.

The only way to answer is to keep out of the equivocation. Is it a publicity trap? Well, then, make it your publicity, add your signature, the signature of a Christian; give testimony of your Christianity on the petition on which men, all men, offer evidence of their humanity.

"I am against the Appeal," says another, "it does not speak of God. Without God there can be no real peace. I am for Christian peace, the only true peace!"

I too. But let us not be confused. The Stockholm Appeal does not lead us to "the peace of Christ in the kingdom of Christ," nor into the peace of the heart, nor into eternal peace. It concerns the peace of the graveyards. Do you want to have to bury by the thousands the remains of human beings burned alive, if anything remains of them? Do you want to dig graves by the thousands for children?

This is the question. And if the Defenders of Peace are outraged and repelled at this thought, sign with them. Express with your name the disgust and horror which such a perspective for the human race inspires in you. I am a Christian, I am an honest man, I sign with millions of honest people who sign with me in the entire world, in the United States, in England, in Sweden, in China, in Russia, in India, in my neighborhood, in my village.

It is precisely at this point that I am attacked. "Abbe Boulier is a bad priest"; "a Moscow spy in a priest's frock"; "he plays the Communist game. . . ."

Let me play my role as man and my role as priest and preach to all men the Lord's precept: *"Thou shalt not kill."* Where is the Communist game in this? I play the game of the Church, the game of the Evangelist, the game of life against the game of death and of fright-

CATHOLICS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Italy

MSGR. SANTINI, *Archbishop of Trieste:*

"Faced with the threat of a new war, more terrible than previous wars, we demand that the governments of the Four Great Powers give us guarantees of peace and adopt directly the terms of the Stockholm Appeal."

MSGR. GALIASTI, *Bishop of Grosseto:*

"Any one who talks of the possibility of using the atomic weapon as a means of warfare deserves the pitiless and eternal malediction of history. An act so barbarous would mean a flagrant denial of all the principles of humanity. All men who are endowed with good sense must intervene against the atom bomb."

SIX OTHER ITALIAN BISHOPS have joined in endorsing the World Peace Appeal: the Bishops of Pescia, Acqui, Iesi, Arezzo and Cesena.

France

ON JUNE 19, THE SECRETARIAT OF THE FRENCH EPISCOPATE issued a statement in opposition to atomic weapons in the name of the French Cardinals and Bishops, declaring:

"It is understandable that in this nightmarish atmosphere, the Stockholm Appeal against the use of the atomic weapon should have appealed to many generous minds. You yourselves, your priests, your bishops, are being asked insistently today if we condemn the use of this atomic weapon . . .

". . . we beg the statesmen, who at the present time bear a crushing weight of responsibility, not to give in to the dreadful temptation of using these means of destruction and to do everything possible to succeed by common agreement in absolutely prohibiting their use."

A GROUP OF 43 ROMAN CATHOLIC DIGNITARIES, including three clergymen who are members of the National Assembly, Canon Kir, Abbe Gau and Abbe Pierre

ful massacre. You tell me that that is the game of the Communists. You cannot grant them higher praise. . . .

The struggle against atomic death demands unity of action. Hatred and fear of communism must yield before a feeling of human solidarity, to the sense of duty toward our equals which teaches us to sign.

One must go further. How can one explain such a strange refusal among Christians of good will? Would not this refusal spring from a secret and obscure rationalization? — "Never, under any pretext, on any occasion, make the slightest concession to the Communists. They are intrinsically perverse. They are under the ban of humanity. It is sufficient that they say white for me to say black. I hate them with a perfect and irreconcilable hate." Such madmen exist. I have met them. What do they retain in common with the Scriptures?

"Hypocrite, if your ass hath fallen into a pit, do you not break the sabbath?" If your house is burning, do you send back the firemen because there is a Communist among them? Or if fire threatens the headquarters of the Communist Party, do you refuse to put it out, as is your duty, in order not to play the Communist game? Well, your house and the house of the Communist, both equally, your wife and his, your children and his, all of us together, are menaced by the atom bomb. This danger can only be eliminated by millions of signatures. Why refuse yours on this petition? Because the Communists have put theirs here? Must you be evil because they have been good?

As a man, finally, I must support for Communists all civil rights and recognize therefore their right to solicit petitions, with other citizens, representing the opinion of all citizens on a question of life and death which concerns us all, or I adopt toward them an attitude of hostility which is not justified in public life, putting them outside the law. That is nazism.

The Communist game is that in the next war no one should be atomized. But . . . it is also the game of all men who want to preserve something of humanity.

I have chosen the game of all men, including the Americans, including the Communists, that it should never more be a question of this inhuman threat. Whichever they may be, let the criminal government authorities and their bombs be put outside the law.

A final word, and it is the priest speaking after the citizen. The Stockholm Appeal poses us clerics with this alternative: either to remain silent and shut ourselves into a ghetto . . . under the rule of the whip, mouths shut, resifting our hates, our fears, our rancors, our pseudo-principles and our failures in accordance with their principles; or to step out to the light of day into the marketplace with all free men who wait our free witnessing of the living, as priest and Christian, carrying the testament of God that He did not create men and their labor, the home and its beauty, and the fruitfulness of mothers and the innocence of infants, to deliver this admirable creation to the bestiality of the race of Cain.

This is why I have signed the Stockholm Appeal and invited Christians to sign it with me.

CONDEMN THE USE OF ATOMIC WEAPONS

Groues, as well as other priests, Catholic youth leaders, members of the Catholic Workers Action and Catholic intellectuals, issued a statement in which they said: "We approve of all efforts made in every country to develop a will for peace throughout the world and in particular do we approve of the Stockholm Appeal."

Canada

HIS EMINENCE, JAMES CARDINAL McGUIGNAN, commenting on Truman's decision to increase production of atomic weapons, declared: "How long and how far can we go in this present armament race for more terrible weapons? For how can peace be effected among nations by preparing for greater destruction? Scientists have gone on record as saying that this hydrogen bomb . . . will no longer be a weapon of war, but a means of exterminating whole populations. 'Its use,' they say, 'would be a betrayal of all standards of morality and Christian civilization itself.' The hydrogen bomb will not make peace. It is sheer nonsense to think otherwise."

Brazil

FATHER MEDEIROS NETO, Deputy in the Brazilian Parliament:

"It is not only the Communists who defend peace. . . . The atom bomb, that instrument of terrible destructive power, should be condemned by all men and women, by all the governments and all the peoples of the world. Only the desperate men who hate humanity and aim at domination, who have turned against God and against life, can still insist on the necessity of stocks of atom bombs."

Poland

THE POLISH CARDINALS AND BISHOPS issued a statement in support of the World Peace Appeal on June 22:

"Insofar as the Stockholm Appeal is a factor in bringing about peaceful settlement of international differences, the Episcopate is taking a definite stand and will support the peace movement connected with the collection of signatures to the Appeal."

ON JUNE 8, ADAM STEFAN CARDINAL SAPIEHA, PRIMATE OF POLAND, SIGNED THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL.

(5)

YOUR HAND CAN STOP ATOMIC WAR

• We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.

• We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.

• ***We call on all men and women of good will to sign this appeal.***

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30-19-12

VOICES FOR PEACE

Yitzhak Greenbaum and Israel Galili** Appeal to the Jewish People*

French Rabbinate and Chief Rabbi of Poland Urge Endorsement of World Peace Appeal

---

Against the Atom Bomb No Protection Is Possible.—INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

* World Zionist Leader

** Former Haganah Commander-in-Chief

[27]

Israel Welcomes the World Peace Appeal

YITZHAK GREENBAUM, former member of Cabinet, member of the Jewish Agency Executive, calls for support of the World Peace Appeal:

"I am afraid that unless we join the forces struggling for peace throughout the world, the very existence of Israel may become a mere historic episode, a passing thing. It is our purpose, however, that Israel shall remain in existence for all time to come. This cannot be accomplished without the people of Israel joining as a unit with the forces of the camp of peace throughout the world so that together with them we win this struggle for peace."

ISRAEL GALILI, former Commander-in-Chief of the Haganah, declared upon signing the Appeal:

"When the Soviet Union supported the struggle for the creation of the state of Israel, no one said that help to Israel should be opposed because the Soviet Union was supporting Israel, and Britain was attempting to destroy it. So, too, no one has the right to smear the campaign for peace because the Soviet Union and the communist movement are participants."

LEA GOLDBERG, renowned Israeli writer, asks:

"Who would dare take on his conscience the responsibility of not carrying out this tiny act which we ask of him in suggesting that he sign the appeal against war?"

Among the distinguished Israeli signers:

The vice president of the Knesset and 22 deputies representing 4 parties; S. Kaplansky, rector of the Haifa Technical School; Dr. Klutz and Dr. Zaitchek, Hebrew University; Prof. Heinz Oppenheimer, Ziv Institute; Miriam Bronstein-Cohen, poet; Hana Rovina, actress; numerous rabbis, writers, artists and theatrical people, trade union leaders, soldiers of the Israeli army.

160,000 Israelis, or one out of every six persons in the country, had signed the World Peace Appeal by June 30, following a 3 week petition campaign.

The Jews of France Welcome the World Peace Appeal

THE RABBINATE OF FRANCE ENDORSES THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL!

Meeting in a General Conference in Paris, the French Rabbinate unanimously supported the following declaration:

> "In the light of the great movement that has developed out of the Stockholm Appeal for the banning of the atom bomb, the Rabbinical organization is of the opinion that this call represents a generous initiative in the cause of peace. . . .
>
> "Whoever we are, whatever opinion we may have, we must recognize that the Stockholm call to ban this weapon of mass destruction means to us the expression of the noblest aspirations and is in full agreement with God's commandment.
>
> "It is therefore imperative that every Jew sign the Stockholm appeal."

Among the Rabbis who had previously signed the World Peace Appeal were: the Chief Rabbis of Besancon, Colmar, Nancy and Lyon and Rabbis Bauer, Sheely, Schwartz and Zauei of Paris.

The Association of Former Jewish Deportees has officially endorsed the Appeal.

Among the outstanding signers:

M. ORFUS, President, Jewish War Veterans, Vice President of the Zionist Organization of France

DR. VITAL MODIANO, President of the Council of the Jews of France and Honorary President of the Zionist Organization of France

M. ECHARD, French representative at UNESCO

M. PERELMAN, President of the Association of Jewish Painters and Sculptors

LEON LYON-CAEN, Justice of the French High Court of Appeals

M. BERGMAN, President, Agoudath Ahim

Dr. Lazarew, a famous French Jewish Physician, speaks out:

> "How much time and effort we doctors consecrate to the fierce battle against death, in defense of human life. As a man, and more, as a physician, I think it imperative to protest the barbarism of the atom bomb, a weapon which can annihilate in a second hundreds of thousands of human lives."

A Message to the Jewish People

RABBI SHOLEM TREISTMAN, *Chief Rabbi of Poland*

Neither tongue nor pen, nor power of speech, nor a single language, nor even all the world's languages together can picture in any measure of truth the horrors that followed in the wake of World War II.

What genius, what prophet is capable of describing the torments of the Jewish people, which bled so terribly, so much more dreadfully than any other people?

Not only six million Jews, but literally every Jew felt the sharp edge of the Hitler knife. Nowhere in the world today is there a Jewish family which did not feel the blow. In every family, one, two, three are missing. Every Jew bears the burden of loss; every Jew is in mourning for his dead. A third of the people! Surely this is the greatest tragedy that has ever befallen us!

Who, then, can express the horror which grips the heart of every Jew at the mere mention of a new war. May God forbid it!

If there is no peace, it doesn't necessarily mean the end of the world. But for the Jew, the end of peace means the end of the Jew. Aside from mass murder and destruction, a tragedy for the world is general . . . a third world war is a new weapon in the hands of the arch-enemies of the Jewish people, a gleaming new axe in the hands of the anti-Semitic headsman; a third world war would be a fearful and ghastly hour for all the bloodhounds and Hamans . . . for all the open and concealed anti-Semites to annihilate, root-and-branch, the entire Jewish people. God forbid! We have seen before – may we never see again – how much blood and tears this has cost.

Therefore, we declare openly—we cannot do otherwise . . . for it is simple and clear as the light of day—the fate, the very exis-

tence of the Jewish people is inextricably tied to the victory of the forces of peace.

Even more than for the rest of the world, the triumph of the peace forces means life and light, sun and air for our survival.

The Appeal of the World Congress of Defenders of Peace to all men of good will everywhere, men on the right and on the left, must be signed by the best part of humanity and above all, by every Jew!

The Peace Appeal sounds around the globe with a message of the love of mankind and reaches from heart to heart, from country to country. It is a mighty voice of protest, a solemn warning against the lords and chieftains who have already in their selfishness begun small fires all over the world, even in Israel.

Regardless of political differences, differences of race, class, religion and philosophy, every living being wants to live and to live a decent life. But without peace there can be no life. Fear of war throws a long shadow over life, fills days and nights with foreboding and worry, destroys the joy of living. We suffer not only in the fires of war; even the smoke of the fires, the smell of gunpowder chokes and poisons every desire for life, every joy in work and in creating.

The highest happiness, the greatest joy is peace on earth.

The great army of peace is being recruited from among the common people, ordinary peace-loving people who will not tolerate slaughter and murder . . . the simple people who will not lock their hearts to the suffering of millions of innocent men and women, old and young. The leaders of this army are the finest people of our generation; they represent the conscience of the world.

The conscience of the world cannot and will not recognize differences of personal conviction, of individual outlook. It sees only the human being with his joys and sorrows. . . . Putting aside all political differences, thrusting aside considerations of color of skin and political coloration, the conscience of the world can see only one color, the color of blood. This color sounds the alarm, crying out from the earth soaked with the blood of our brothers, shrieking out to the world: *"Thou shalt not kill!"* This voice of the blood of our brothers and sisters must grow stronger from day to day and drown out the ferocious howling for a new bloodbath. . . . The common will of hundreds of millions must triumph. The will of the world is stronger than the split atom, and more powerful than the evil spirit of the hydrogen bomb.

We dare not stand aside.

It is not enough to preach peace. We must seek for peace, pursue it, establish it and guard it with all our strength.

We Jews must always remember that the enemy of peace is always, consciously or not, the enemy of Jews. The Borgias of a new war know very well that the Jews will be dealt the first portion from the poison cup. Little enough does this matter to them! For them it is more important to make war than to worry about spilling the blood of others; least of all do they worry about the lives of Jews.

There can be no talk of "not butting in," of "not taking sides" in the heroic struggle now taking place for the peace of the world. . . . No, we dare not be confused by the clamor of the warmakers into believing that all this is for the benefit of humanity. No, thank you! That kind of benefit we can do without. . . . Rather a thousand plagues than such benefit. . . .

For the Jewish world it is perfectly clear—the question of War or Peace is a question of life and death. . . .

Peace for us is as the warmth of the sun for the flower. We cannot live and bloom without it.

We dare not stand aside from the great peace movement. To stand aside while murder is being done, to watch silently as others prepare to murder is an act of murder itself.

Therefore, we call on all honest and honorable Jews throughout the world: Unite! Be militant and unafraid in the battle against all war provocations, against the preparations for a new bloodbath and against the danger of annihilation of the Jewish people. Let your voice be heard in the chorus for peace with the hundreds of millions who cry out in one voice the sacred commandment: *"Thou shalt not kill!"*

Demand Peace! Fight for Peace!

YOUR HAND CAN STOP ATOMIC WAR

- We demand the outlawing of atomic weapons as instruments of intimidation and mass murder of peoples. We demand strict international control to enforce this measure.
- We believe that any government which first uses atomic weapons against any other country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be dealt with as a war criminal.
- ***We call on all men and women of good will to sign this appeal.***

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191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

August 12, 1950

Dr. William E. Burghardt DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
20 West 40th Street
New York 18, New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

With Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune's approval I am writing the story of her life for young people, and I wonder if you would be willing to grant me an interview and tell me what you can recall of your associations with her and her work at the San Francisco Conference in 1945.

Her biography is the third in a series that I am writing for teen-agers, each book the life of the most outstanding personality of a particular people, and each having race tolerance as its theme. "Albert Einstein" was the first published, and on October 4 "Mahatma Gandhi" will be brought out. I want to weave into Mrs. Bethune's biography the story of the American Negro since emancipation, and since you have been so outstanding your advice will be most valuable.

Mrs. Bethune's health has not been of the best and for that reason I want to gather as much material as possible before going to her. I plan to visit her at her college in Florida in October.

I am very sorry that I am tied to a white collar job five days a week, but I finish promptly at five each day and I am free all day Saturday and Sunday. When do you think it would be possible for you to see me?

Very sincerely yours,

Catherine Owens Peare

(Miss) Catherine Owens Peare

P.S. I am writing a similar letter to Mr. Walter White.

August 21, 1950

Miss Catherine Owens Peare
191 Clinton Street
Brooklyn 2, New York

Dear Miss Peare:

Dr. Du Bois is at present in Paris. He is expected to return about September 5. I shall bring your letter to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

248-29-36

April 17, 1950

Mr. Norman Pelver
339 Macon Street
Brooklyn 16, New York

Dear Mr. Pelver:

Dr. Du Bois regrets that he already has so many engagements this Spring that it will be impossible for him to take part in your meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

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BEN LUCIAN BURMAN
HENRY SEIDEL CANBY
CARL CARMER
THOMAS R. COWARD
CHARLES FERGUSSON
ROBERT FROST
JOHN HERSEY
B. W. HUEBSCH
HELEN HULL
VICTOR KNAUTH
MERLE MILLER
IRA V. MORRIS
ELMER RICE
HARRY SCHERMAN
LILLIAN SMITH
LELAND STOWE
ROGER W. STRAUS, JR.

★

THE P.E.N. A WORLD ASSOCIATION OF WRITERS
54 CENTERS IN EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND THE AMERICAS
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY · JANE HUDSON · 123 E. 94TH ST., NEW YORK 28, N.Y. SACRAMENTO 2-6751

March 9, 1950

We take great pleasure in announcing that the Guest of Honor at the next P.E.N. dinner will be our fellow-member, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt will speak on "Authors and Human Rights". She will be introduced by Robert Sherwood. Henry Steele Commager will preside.

The dinner will be held on Wednesday evening, March 29th, at 7:30 o'clock, at The Netherland Club, 10 Rockefeller Plaza. The price will be $3.75 per person. Dress is optional.

As the dining room of The Netherland Club holds only 125 people, no more reservations can be accepted after that number has been reached. Therefore we urge you to make your reservations immediately by filling out the blank below and mailing it to the Executive Secretary. No cancellations or reservations will be accepted after noon the day preceding the dinner. Please make all checks payable to the P.E.N. Club, and remember, we do not send out tickets.

THE DINNER COMMITTEE
Lewis Gannett, Chairman
Ben Lucien Burman
Merle Miller

* * * *

Mrs. Jane Hudson
Executive Secretary, P.E.N.
123 E. 94th Street
New York 28, N. Y.

Please reserve_____places for me, at $3.75 per person, for the P.E.N. dinner on Wednesday evening, March 29th, at The Netherland Club, 10 Rockefeller Plaza. I enclose my check for_____.

_____

My guests will be _____

Seating preferences (if possible)_____

[P.E.N.]

24-11-32

The Library of Congress has approached the P.E.N. about our attitude on possible changes in copyright law. Any member who has any suggestions to make regarding this subject is asked to get in touch with Manuel Komroff (400 East 52nd Street - ELdorado 5-5747).

[PENNSYLVANIA STATE ...]

February 24, 1950,
210 West College Avenue,
State College, Pennsylvania.

Dr. William E.B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Permit me to introduce myself to you. I am Julian A. Cook, Jr. and I have recently succeeded Mr. William Meek to the chairmanship of the Penn State Negro History Week program.

I am sending to you under separate cover a copy of the New York-Lewistown train schedule. After checking with this chart, would you please notify us as to the time of your arrival in Lewistown in order that we may arrange to meet you at the railroad station. Transportation to State College will be provided.

In regard to living accomodations, is there any preference to staying in a hotel or a private home? If there is such a choice, would you send this information to us along with any other pertinent information which would help us to make your stay in State College a pleasant one. I have been requested by our publicity staff to ask you for any two picture "cuts" which will help them in their advance pub licity campaign.

Very Truly Yours,

Julian A. Cook, Jr.

Julian A. Cook, Jr.,
Chairman, Negro History Week.

February 28, 1950

Mr. Julian A. Cook Jr.
Chairman, Negro History Week
210 West College Avenue
State College, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Cook:

I shall arrive Friday, March 3, at 3:00 p.m.

I should prefer a hotel.

I am enclosing the photographs you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-18-14

people's drama
6 fifth avenue
new york city

Req for appt

Dear Dr. DuBois,

I have been unable to reach you by telephone and am writing to request an appointment.

People's Drama is currently in rehearsal with NAT TURNER by Paul Peters. We realize that Nat Turner is in an historical sense perhaps America's greatest Negro. We should like our publicity to be on the highest possible historical as well as creative level.

For that reason we would like to see you in order to discuss an article on Nat Turner which would serve to enlighten those who may be unfamiliar with his contribution toward freedom, and interest them in our production as an educational as well as dramatic evening in theatre.

If it is at all possible we would appreciate an appointment with you so that we may discuss this further.

24-8-35

Sincerely,
Nula Sacco
Or 3-2728

December 7, 1950

Mr. Nala Sacco
People's Drama
6 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

I regret to say that my absence from the city has prevented an answer to your letter concerning NAT TURNER. I am sure it is now too late to be of any use to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-8-36

Japan

34-7-11

A CALL TO BE READ OUT AND PUBLISHED ON HIROSHIMA DAY

People's World Convention and
Fifth Anniversary of Hiroshima
Day, August 6, 1950

Since 1945, Hiroshima Day has been made a world wide Peace Day. We, who are working for world government have always stressed the significance of the fifth day of August and have participated last year on a major scale to organize big demonstrations, expressing that there should be NO MORE HIROSHIMAS.

This year's 5th Anniversary of Hiroshima Day is of particular significance as it is followed later in the same year by the first session of the Peoples' World Convention at Geneva. There, the beginning will be made to create a system of law to serve as a concrete basis for a democratic world order where no repetition of Hiroshimas is possible.

We are glad to report that the idea of Peoples' World Convention is rapidly gathering force. It has become to represent the most hopeful project in a darkening International situation. The Peoples' World Convention is on its way to become the panacea of peace hungry mankind.

We consider it therefore as an honour and duty of those who do not want any more Hiroshimas, to make the first session of the Peoples' World Convention at Geneva the big occasion it deserves to be.

Together with the Convention of elected delegates (one per million of population) a Consultative Assembly of the Peoples' World Convention has been called to meet separately and discuss the world wide promotion of Peoples' World Convention Delegate elections. We want to assure that one or several thousand peoples' including individual supporters, representatives of organizations, representatives of governments, of UNO, etc., will follow the call to come to Geneva to make this first attempt to create a realistic basis for a world system of law an historic event of real impressiveness.

We are urging you to make your preparations now for coming to Geneva during the week beginning December 30, 1950. Do not let obstacles deter you from coming, because peace cannot wait!

Please, write for information to Secretariat, Peoples' World Convention, 37 Quai Wilson, Geneva, Switzerland.

Please reply soon « PEACE CANNOT WAIT ». Répondez promptement s.v.p. « LA PAIX NE PEUT PAS ATTENDRE ».

Peoples' World Convention ★ Assemblée Mondiale des Peuples

(for World Law) ★ (pour une Loi Mondiale)

Genève Décembre 1950

PROMINENT SPONSORS OF THE PEOPLES' WORLD CONVENTION INCLUDE:
Albert Einstein, Gerhard Domagk, Robert Hutchins, Kerstin Hesselgren, John Steinbeck, Lord Beveridge, Hu Shih, Albert Camus, Toyohiko Kagawa, Yehudi Menuhin, Jacques Maritain, Lord Boyd Orr, Thomas Mann, Savarpalli Radha Krishnan, Roberto Rossellini, Hans Thirring.

Secrétariat :
PALAIS WILSON
GENEVE (Suisse) Tel. Genève 29245

Conseil International de Liaison de l'Assemblée

ADEN
A B. A. Akrahi

AFRIQUE DU SUD
Dr. Liebeck
Tom Wardle

ALLEMAGNE
Dr. Konrad Fink, Député
Klaus Hasenclever
Ernst H. Heinecke
Prof. Dr. A. Jores
Dr. Egon von Karamasy
Helmut Kimpel
J. W. Klefisch
Heiinz Leschke
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Dr. Lothar Mann
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Karl Vath
Hans Wildermann

ARGENTINE
Prof. Juan Lazarte

AUSTRALIE
Arthur J. Grenfeld

AUTRICHE
Mme Elisabeth Anderl
Albert Schwingschakl
Prof. Scala
Franz Ofner
Hans Zinggl

BELGIQUE
Antoine Allard
M. G. Cleymaet
J. Desmedt
G. B. Devos
René Dupriez.
Charles Gheude
Emile Grasser
M. Meerschaert
Serge Snoeck
E. Soudan, Ministre d'Etat

Comité exécutif pour les arrangements de l'Assemblée

Amérique du Sud :	T. Tagliaferri
Autriche :	Comm. Rat Ing. R. Kastner
Belgique :	Edgar Gevaert
Finlande :	Jauko Paunio
France :	J. Diedisheim
Gr. Bretagne :	Harry Knight.
Hollande :	Prof. Dr. C. W. de Vries
Inde :	Brinda Prasad Sinha.
Islande :	Ingvar Sigurdsson.
Israel :	John Popper
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Japan :	Komakichi. Matsuoka, Député
Norvège :	O. Holter
Nouvelle Zelande :	G. Clark Titman
Phillipines :	Sil V. Epistola.
Suisse :	Prof. Edmond Privat. Paul Meyhoffer Fyke Farmer

SECRETARY GENERAL : Gerry Kraus

12th November 1950

Dr. William Edward B. du Bois,
20, West 40th Street,
New York 18,
N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. du Bois,

Mr. Alfred W. Parker of Oakland, California has suggested to us that we should invite you to attend the Consultative Assembly fo the Peoples' World Convention which is being held in Geneva during the first week of

GRANDE BRETAGNE
Edith Barritt
Cecil H. Blass
Dr. Stanley Boyd
Corder Catchpool
Ronald Chamberlain
L. J. Cohen
Dr. A. D. Belden
Mrs. Dangerfield
Miss Ruth Fry
Mrs. Ada B. Goodwin
H. O. V. Hopkins
Michael Howard
Phyllis Haigh
John Lynes
Stuart Morris
Marc Pick
John Mc. Nair
Bruno Preuss
John Rankin, Député
John Roberts
H. G. Schonfield
Conrad Tapster
P. L. Wright

GUYANE (Brit.)
G. R. Banerjee

HAITI Mlle Simone Etienne

HOLLANDE
A. R. Brent
J. J. Eecen
H. Holzhaus
Mrs. Julia Isbrucker
Johan J. Smit
Dr. Ten Haaf

INDE
Prof. D: V. Gokhale
Dr. S.S. Nehru

INDONESIE A. C. van Ingen

IRLANDE A. R. Campbell

ISLANDE
Mrs. A. Ainarsdottir
Pall Gnudnason

ISRAEL
Dr. Michael Posner
Beda Wiesner

ITALIE
Gian Carlo Barberis
On. Giovanni Adonnino, Député
Luigi Barone
David v. Btesh
Mauro Cavalieri

E. Troch
J. Van de Velde

CHILI Pedro Labowitz

COLUMBIA
Dr. A. Nieto Caballero

CEYLAN
Mansoor Ghouse
Mrs. Kusala Mututantri

CHINE
M. Th. Tchou

COTE D'OR
A. A. Boateng-Bediako

DANEMARK
Knud Nielsen

EGYPT
Hon. Samir Abou El Ezz Bey (Député)
Dr. Zaki Mechal Bichara *(ancien Président du Sénat)*
Ahmad Hadr
Mohamed Anvar Hamdi
Tadros Megalli

ESPAGNE
D. Dalmau

ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE
E. T. Clark
Dr. H. G. Cohn
Roy Mc Corkle
Mrs. Caresse Crosby
John H. Davenport
Rev. Robert Gemmer, *Representing AYPA*
Leon Jourolmon
Bob Lindsey
Miss Tracy D. Mygatt
Judge L. Stauffer Oliver
Alfred W. Parker
Noel Rawnsley
Violet Rawnsley
Carl A. Ross
Glenn P. Turner
Mrs. Mary H. Weik
John R. Williams

FRANCE
Charles d'Aragon, Député
Paul Grunebaum-Ballin
Prof. P. Herdner
André François Mercier, Député
Mme Zoja Motchane
Mlle O. Nagler, *Rep. Suppléante Femmes Unies*
Mme M. Rauze, *Représentant Femmes Unies*
Prof. Paul Rivet, Député
Adrien Robinet de Cléry
Henri Marcais
Paul Hutin, Député

Dept. ALGERIE (FR.).
Henriette Charles Vallin

GRECE Dr Anakreon Stamtiadis

January 1952. In the event of you being [illegible] participate, please ask other interested people to attend.

Participants are expected from more than 60 countries, including observers from the U.N.O., Governments, Political Parties, Trade Unions, Co-operative, Religious, Agricultural, Women's, Youth and other organisations. They will discuss the problems relating to the Peoples' World Convention and will make recommendations to the Elected Delegates.

We should feel honoured by your participation.

Will you please fill in and return to us the enclosed slip, telling us if you wish to make use of your right to speak.

Looking forward to your early reply,

Yours sincerely,

G Kraus

GERRY KRAUS, Secretary
For the Executive Committee on Arrangements.

ENC:

P.S. PLEASE CONTACT MR. & MRS FENNER OF AFTON, NEW YORK, WHO ARE ORGANISING A CHEAP GROUP JOURNEY TO GENEVA.

Prof. Giuseppe Chiostergi, *(Député, Vice-Prés. Chambre)*
On. M. Composarcuno, Député
On. Prof. G. Firrao, Député
On. A. Cingolani, *Député*
On. Ugo Damiani
Dr. P. Emilio Faggioni
Dr. Nicola Gigante
On. Cino Macrelli *(Sénateur)*
Michele Saponaro
Sign. Dr. A. G. Sangiorgi
On. Longoni Mario, Sénateur
Dr. Giuseppe Mastrangelo
On. C. Michele, *Député*
Dr. Gianni Oliva
Comm. Santi Paladino
Sign. Alice Sella
Sign. Betty Tian
Graf Wolkenstein Trostburg

JAPON Kaju Nakamura
G. Ohsawa
Rev. Kiyoshi Tanimoto

KENYA H. Chauhan

LES CANARIES
Prof. Juan R. Pérez

MAROC Louis Apcher

NOUVELLE ZELANDE
Miss Shirley Hill
Prof. H. R. Rodwell

NIGER Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe
Prof. Eyo Ita
Philip Ogwuazar
Yinka Otolorin

NORVEGE O. Saetre

PHILLIPPINES
Sal Gene Marzullo

PORTUGAL
J. de Saldanha Carreira

SUEDE Vera Akesson
Hugh S. Baker

SUISSE Camillo Bariffi
Prof. Pierre Bovet
Prof. Guido Calgari
Eric Descœudres
René Dovaz
Prof. A. Ferrière
G. Gugelmeier
William Gunning
Hans Jakob
G. O. Messerly
David Moriaud *(Prés. Gr. Conseil)*
Pierre A. Visseur

SANS NATIONALITE
Mme Assia Lachin Werfel

TOGO G. O. Awuma
Nicolas K. Lawson

TRINIDAD (Les Antilles).
Dr. Joseph M. Mitchell

TURQUIE Behic Erkin (Ancien Ministre des Trav. Publ.)
Dr. Mahmut R. Belik

URUGUAY Dr. W. Heimann

Boule

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.

National President, Dr. R. O. Johnson
634 Beckwith St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

National Vice President, Felix J. Brown, M.D.
2431 Venable Street, Richmond 23, Va.

National Junior Vice President, Julius C. Thomas
6650 Maryland Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

National Executive Secretary, William E. Doar, Jr.
644A Halsey Street, Brooklyn 33, N. Y.

National Treasurer, George L. Hightower, M.D.
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

National Business Counsellor, James A. Jackson
15 West 51st Street, New York, N. Y.

National Director of Bigger and Better Business,
H. Alexander Howard
4325 South Broadway, Los Angeles 37, Cal.

National Director of Social Action,
Attorney Hutson L. Lovell
240 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

National Director of Education,
Horace F. Johnson, II
4806 Evans Avenue, Chicago 15, Ill.

National Director of Publicity,
Dr. S. Edward Gilbert
4336 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis 8, Mo.

National Historian, Dr. W. Sherman Savage
Lincoln University
Jefferson City, Mo.

Editor of The Crescent, Dr. L. D. Reddick,
Atlanta University Library
273 Chestnut Street, S. W., Atlanta, Ga.

OFFICE OF
DR. R. O. JOHNSON
National President
634 Beckwith St., S. W.
Atlanta, Ga.

January 10, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 36th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your presence at the Public Program of the 35th Anniversary Conclave of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity held in Washington, D. C., December 27,1949.

I think that your statement of warning and admonition was well founded and quite appropriate. You will be interested to know that the Conclave voted to support wholeheartedly the liberation movement in West Africa led by Dr. Nmandi Azikiwe. We are making this one of our major emphasis for the next several years.

Best wishes for continued success in your work.

Sincerely yours,

R. O. Johnson

24-5-22

Bills

COLOR AND DEMOCRACY
COLONIES AND PEACE

OCT 10 1950

W. E. B. Du Bois
23 WEST 26TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

VICE-CHAIRMAN
COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

24-1-31

October 9, 1950

Philharmonic Airconditioning Corporation
119 West 57th Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I have your model 106 which was installed this summer, will you please advise me about ~~care~~ Care in winter? Will it be all right to leave it in the window as it is, or ~~to~~ have it taken out and stored; and if so what company do you recommend for taking care of it?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

It is not necessary to move the conditioner. It may remain in the window during the winter.

WEBD:lm

AN *American Greeting* CARD
CLEVELAND © U.S.A.
10 AG 788G

Sincere Sympathy

July 6, '50

With understanding sympathy
This message comes to say
That many thoughts
go out to you
From many hearts today

Jacoper Tappan Phillips, M.D.

24-15-15

June 19, 1930

Dear Cousin Will:

Just a note to tell you that my father (John Herbert Burghardt Piper) passed away June 1 at the age of 78 years. He was here with me since January 1. We took the body home to Great Barrington, Massachusetts for burial at Elmwood Cemetery.

Sincerely
Emma Piper

84 Vee St., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

July 7, 1950

Miss Emma Piper
84 Vee Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Emma:

Your letter of June 9, telling of the death of Cousin John reached me just as I was arranging for the funeral of my wife. She died June 26, in Baltimore and I have just buried her in Mahaiew Cemetery in Great Barrington, Mass.

I hope I shall the pleasure of seeing you soon.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

64-5-16

Pittsburgh Courier

POST OFFICE BOX 1828
PITTSBURGH 30, PA.
MAyflower 1401

Office of the
EXECUTIVE EDITOR

January
7
1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

23 W. 26th St.,

New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I want to express to you our deep appreciation for the prompt manner in which you acceded to our request to prepare an article for The Courier's Fortieth Anniversary series. It is unnecessary for us to emphasize how greatly impressed and inspired we were by the article.

Enclosed is a check for $100.00 in payment.

Yours very sincerely,

P. L. Prattis (fej)

P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER

PLP/fej

enclosure
(check-$100)

MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

January 12, 1950

Mr. P. L. Prattis
Executive Editor
The Pittsburgh Courier
Post Office Box 1828
Pittsburgh 30, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Prattis:

Please send ten copies of the January 14, issue of the Pittsburgh Courier, with bill.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[Poland, Delegation of]

24-11-25

To Celebrate the National Holiday of Poland

The Polish Ambassador and Madame Winiewicz

request the honour of your company

at a reception

Friday evening the twenty-first of July

from nine to eleven o'clock

at the Embassy

R.s.v.p.

[Poland, Embassy of]

July 19, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois thanks the Polish Ambassador and Madam Winiewicz for the invitation for the receoption for July 21. He regrets his inability to come to Washington, but he will celebrate the occasion at the Consulate in New York

24-11-2

[Poland, Embassy of]

July 17, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois and Miss Shirley Graham will be glad to accept the invitation of the Consul General of Poland and Madam Galewits to attend the cocktail party, Friday July 21, 1950.

24-11-1

Poland [Pl, Delg. 8]

44-11-23

Mr. Stefan Wierbtowski
Chairman of the Delegation of Poland
to the
General Assembly of the United Nations
requests the honor of your company
at a Reception
on Tuesday, the twenty-first of November
from seven until nine p. m.
at the Ambassador Garden
Hotel Ambassador
(Park Avenue Entrance)

R. S. V. P.
Plaza 5-1000
Room 505

[Poland, Delegation of]

November 20, 1950

Mr. Stefan Wierbtowski
Delegation of Poland
to the United Nations
151 East 67th Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Dr. Du Bois regrets his inability to accept your kind invitation on Tuesday, the 2[illegible] of November. He will be out of town until December 1.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

[Polish Research ...]

The Director
of the
Polish Research and Information Service
Cordially Invites

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois

to a Reception
at which

CZESLAW MILOSZ

Leading Polish Writer and Cultural Attache,
Polish Embassy in Washington, will speak on

THE WRITER IN PRESENT-DAY POLAND

Friday, March 3, 1950 8:30 P. M.

The Lounge, Room 1424
250 West 57th Street, New York City

R. S. V. P.

246-29-52

[Polish Research....]

February 17, 1950

. Dr. Du Bois regrets his inability to accept the kind invitation of the Director of the Polish Research and Information Service for Friday, March 3. Unfortunately he will be absent from the city on a lecture tour.

244-89-53

Reg for Info

Washington Technical High
814 N. 19th. Street,
Saint Louis 3, Mo.
March 20, 1950

College Of Liberal Arts and Sciences,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois:

Dear Sir:

While we have never met, I feel that I know something about you from your many, many excellent books and publications. It is with the deepest and the friendliest spirit; therefore, that I am writing.

In view of the extraordinary efforts being made by certain pressure groups by the minorities today, we have had inaugurated a new course of study in our curriculum here at Washington Technical High School. The course is in Human Relations. I am a student, studying under the G. I. Bill in this course.

Speaking for myself and my classmates, we all are swept away in a burst of enthusiasm over the wonderful things we have learned so far in this course. We are anxious to gather as much information as possible from all sources. By sending us information on the following questions, you will have afforded us another opportunity to increase our meager store of learning.

1. Any material avout the founding, description, history of, and rating of the Negro Land Grant Institutions, Private Negro Universities and Colleges .

2. Material on Race -or Human Relations Studies being carried on in Africa, including Missionary Reports and Activities.

3. Material on Race- on Human Relations Studies especially in the Elementry and Secondary schools, Colleges and Universities, (White, Colored, and Others) in the United States.

As a beginner among experts in writing to you, I feel that in the answers to these questions lie the training and responsibility for the Americans of tomorrow.

Very truly

Charles A. Price

May 31, 1950

Mr. Charles A. Price
Washington Technical High
814 N. 19th Street
Saint Louis 3, Missouri

Dear Mr. Price:

On account of the great amount of work which I have been trying to do during the last month, it has been impossiblefor me to answer your kind letter of March 20.

I appreciate what you say. The material concerning the Land Grant Institutions can be obtained from the department of education in Washington, by writing to Mr. Ambrose Calliver. Material on Race and Human Relation Studies can best be obtained by consulting the well known book, by Gene Weltfish of Columbia and others.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-29-11

[Professional and Cultural Society]

Lect Rend. March 19

EMANUEL H. BLOCH
COUNSELOR AT LAW
270 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

PHONE WORTH 2-6851

March 3, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Professional and Cultural Society, an organization composed of professionals who reside or practice in New York City, has authorized me to extend an invitation to you to deliver a lecture before that body on the subject of Negro History, with some emphasis upon the lessons to be learned in the present struggle to achieve full equality for the Negro people in all phases of American life. The lecture is to be solely for educational purposes.

The Society suggests the evening of March 17th or the afternoon of March 19th. If these dates are not acceptable to you, any Friday night or Sunday afternoon later in March is satisfactory to the organization.

We anticipate an audience of approximately two hundred people.

Will you be kind enough to advise us of the amount of your fee and your willingness to respond favorably to our invitation.

We would be deeply honored to hear you.

Yours very truly,

EMANUEL H. BLOCH

EHB/yf

$50

24-8-9

EMANUEL H. BLOCH
COUNSELOR AT LAW
270 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N.Y.

PHONE WORTH 2-6851

March 11, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

This is in reference to your letter of March 6, 1950 in response to my invitation to you to speak before the Professional and Cultural Society of New York.

We have set the date of your lecture for March 31, 1950 at 8:00 P.M. at Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th Street, New York City.

Your lecture fee, $50.00, is acceptable and we agree to pay the same on or prior to the date of your lecture. If you desire, the fee will be paid immediately.

Kindly confirm so that the proper invitations may be sent out to the prospective audience.

Very truly yours,

Emanuel H. Bloch

EHB:lj

24-8-16

March 22, 1950

Mr. Emanuel H. Bloch
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Bloch:

Answering your letter of March 11, may I say that I shall be glad to speak for you March 31, 1950 at 8:00 p.m. at Steinway Hall, 113 West 57th Street New York City.

I shall speak on "Negro History 19[illegible]--1950." The fee of $50.00 is agreeable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-8-17

March 6, 1950

Mr. Emanuel H. Bloch
270 Broadway
New York 7, New York

Dear Mr. Bloch:

Dr. Du Bois is accepting few engagements for lectures or addresses on account of his committments for literary work.

If in exceptional cases he consents to speak, he must make the following charges, since, being retired he receives no salary.

For talks in New York City--$50.00. For talks outside New York City, $100 or more according to distance.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LM:m

EMANUEL H. BLOCH
COUNSELOR AT LAW
270 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 7, N. Y.

PHONE WORTH 2-6851

April 5, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept with my thanks the enclosed check for your lecture last Friday at Steinway Hall before the Professional and Cultural Society.

Your dissertation was most educational and enlightening, and it is only regrettable that the audience was not tenfold the size.

We hope that we may be able to call upon you on another occasion to continue the splendid educational work which is so necessary on the whole subject of the Negro question in our common struggle to advance the cause of democracy in this country and throughout the world.

Respectfully yours,

Emanuel H. Bloch

EHB:lj
Enc:

24-8-28

733
150
883

[Progressive Forum-Philadelphia]

Office Phone: RI 6-3939 Home Phone: MA 5-1586

LEON N. PENZUR, D. D. S.
Room 609, Medical Arts Building
16th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

Feb. 25, 1950

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I am the successor to Dr Sidney Bloom as chairman of the Progressive Forum in Philadelphia. We are in the process of arranging our Spring Series of lectures and would be delighted to include you as one of our speakers.

We had one of our most successful meetings around your talk last year and would feel that a repeat performance will help guarantee the success of our forthcoming series.

Specifically we have in mind running a meeting around the issue of Civil Rights and the toothless FEPC act passed so recently by Congress. We plan to operate the meeting in conjunction with the local chapters of the NAACP and the AJC. We would like you as the feature speaker and will arrange a local person from each of the other sponsoring organizations to appear briefly.

The projected dates for this meeting will be either April 16 or 23, whichever will be more convenient for you. Since we would like a maximum period of time for our promotion, an early reply would be greatly appreciated.

In anticipation of a favorable response, I am

Very sincerly,

Leon N Penzur

24-8-24

February 28, 1950

Mr. Leon N. Penzur
Room 609, Medical Arts Building
16th And Walnut Streets
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Penzur:

I could speak for you April 16 or 23. My charge would be $100 out of which I would pay my own expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Office Phone: RI 6-3939 Apr. 23, Home Phone: MA 5-1586

Lectures pending

LEON N. PENZUR, D. D. S.
Room 609, Medical Arts Building
16th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

March 8, 1950

Dear Dr Dubois:

I should like to verify your agreement to speak for the Progressive Forum in Phila. The date will be Sunday evening April 23 at 8:30 P.M. in the Foyer of the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Sts.

The fee you suggest of $100 will be satisfactory with our committee.

The organizations which have been invited to join us in this meeting, the local chapters of the NAACP and the American Jewish Congress are having their board meetings later this week. I expect a decision from them at that time.

Meanwhile we are getting out our advance publicity and are advertising you to speak on "The Rights of Man". I trust you will find this a satisfactory title. Possible modification of this will depend on the participating organizations.

I will communicate with you further as we approach the date of your engagement.

Very sincerely,

Leon N Penzur

"Freedom"

21-8-22

March 10, 1950

Dr. Leon M. Penzur
Room 609, Medical Arts Bldg.
16th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Dr. Penzur:

I shall be glad to speak for the Progressive Forum in Philadelphia, Sunday, April 23, at 8:30.

I should prefer to speak on "Freedom", instead of "The Rights of Man." The fee of $100 is agreeable.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Office Phone: RI 6-3939 Home Phone: MA 5-1586

LEON N. PENZUR, D. D. S.
Room 609, Medical Arts Building
16th and Walnut Streets
Philadelphia 2, Pa.

April 20, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed you will find a mailing piece which the Progressive Forum is utilizing to advertise your talk this Sunday evening. I trust that you find it satisfactory and not too divergent from your proposed text. Our chairman will follow the general content of the copy for your introduction. However if you prefer a different content, please send me a brief outline of how you would prefer to be introduced.

I am also enclosing a card for you to complete dothat we may arrange for you to be met and brought to the Academy of Music. If you intend to reach Phila. earlier in the day, please let me know where you may be reached.

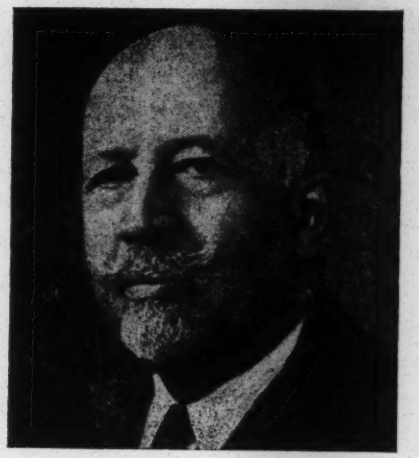
Please forgive this "last-minute" communication. If for any reason your reply by mail cannot reach me by Saturday morning, I would appreciate it if you would call me collect at either of the above numbers.

Sincerely,

Leon N Penzur

24b-28-125

[Progressive Forum] [1950]



W. E. B. DUBOIS

SPEAKS ON

FREEDOM

IS THE ISSUE OF CIVIL RIGHTS INSOLUBLE IN OUR SOCIETY?

WILL POLITICIANS CONTINUE TO ESPOUSE F.E.P.C. BEFORE ELECTIONS ONLY TO SABOTAGE IT AFTERWARDS?

37-14-37

Dr. DuBois has been correctly called "the greatest living American " by biographers. His accomplishments over more than a half century as a leader of the Negro People's struggle for freedom, eminently qualify him to speak on this subject.

Dr. DuBois' increased activity in the past year belies his age. He has been a delegate to peace conferences held in New York, Paris, Mexico City and Moscow. He finds no time to relax in the continuing struggle for Peace, Freedom and Human Dignity.

SUNDAY EVENING
APRIL 23, 8:30 P.M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC FOYER
Broad and Locust Streets

ADMISSION **75c** (Tax Included)

ARTHUR POLLACK
N. Y. Compass
says
''Theatre of enormous stamina and vitality''

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AWAKE AND SING

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YMHA, Broad and Pine Sts.

Admission, **Orch. $1.30** (Tax Inc.)
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PROGRESSIVE

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Peace

Freedom

Human Dignity

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

39 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 16 NY MURRAY HILL 6-5300

Change address to 56 W. 45th St.

February 2, 1950

Chairman
ELMER A. BENSON

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. BALDWIN

Co-Chairmen
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
PAUL ROBESON

Vice-Chairmen
MRS. ELINOR GIMBEL
ALVIN JONES
JERRY O'CONNELL
FRED W. STOVER

Treasurer
CLARK FOREMAN

24-29-81

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 W. 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a copy of the Call to the second National Convention of the Progressive Party, which will be held in Chicago on February 24, 25 and 26.

The Convention will be a major event in the life of our party. It will be attended by state delegations from substantially all of the states and will concern itself with the urgent problems which today confront the whole American people. It will adopt a party program for the 1950 election campaign and perfect plans to assure the full and effective participation of our party in these vital elections.

Such developments as President Truman's fateful decision to proceed with the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb and the complete failure of the 81st Congress to protect the civil rights or promote the economic welfare of the American people imposes on us a greater responsibility than ever before to build a strong and effective party to carry on the fight for Peace, Freedom and Abundance.

I want to urge you therefore, to attend the Convention and participate in its deliberations as a delegate. I shall be happy to request the American Labor Party to issue credentials to you as a delegate from New York State.

Will you sign the enclosed card indicating that you plan to attend the Convention and return it to me, so that I may arrange to have delegates credentials issued to you?

I shall look forward to seeing you in Chicago.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Baldwin

C. B. Baldwin
Secretary

February 3, 1950

Miss Theodora Peck
Progressive Party
56 West 45th Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Peck:

This hurts me more than it does you but I simply dare not try a reception between two lectures.

I ought not to have accepted the two lectures, but having done so, I must not attempt more.

Please understand and forgive.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

39 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 16 NY MURRAY HILL 6-5300

Chairman
ELMER A. BENSON

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. BALDWIN

Co-Chairmen
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
PAUL ROBESON

Vice-Chairmen
MRS. ELINOR GIMBEL
ALVIN JONES
JERRY O'CONNELL
FRED W. STOVER

Treasurer
CLARK FOREMAN

245-26-7

February 16, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 W. 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing a mimeographed copy of the Program and the memorandum of transmittal to the members of the Resolutions Committee.

You will note that the Preamble incorporates your suggestion but, unfortunately, is more prolix than you intended. I am afraid that extravagance in the use of words is a fault of my legal training. Please feel perfectly free, however, to propose any deletions or changes in the entire program which you feel desirable.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Abt
General Counsel

JJA:ehp
uopwa #16

[Enc.]

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

39 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 16 NY MURRAY HILL 6-5300

Change Address To: 56 West 45th Street

February 16, 1950

Chairman
ELMER A. BENSON

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. BALDWIN

Co-Chairmen
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
PAUL ROBESON

Vice-Chairmen
MRS. ELINOR GIMBEL
ALVIN JONES
JERRY O'CONNELL
FRED W. STOVER

Treasurer
CLARK FOREMAN

24/6-28-3

Memorandum

To: All members Convention Resolution Committee

From: C. B. Baldwin, National Secretary

I am enclosing a draft of a policy statement for 1950 which has been prepared by a number of sub-committees meeting here in New York as a working draft for submission to the Resolutions Committee.

The purpose of the policy statement is to present a condensed statement of our party's position on the most urgent questions facing the people in 1950 for adoption at the Convention. It is the thought of the sub-committees that this policy statement will be supplemented by a series of more detailed resolutions which elaborate some of the points it contains as well as resolutions which deal with questions omitted from the policy statement.

I am sending you this draft in advance of the meeting of the Committee both so that you amy consider its contents and give thought to the character of the additional resolutions which the Committee should propose to the Convention.

[Enc.]

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

39 PARK AVENUE NEW YORK 16 NY MURRAY HILL 6-5300

Change address to: 56 West 45 St., NYC

Chairman
ELMER A. BENSON

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. BALDWIN

Co-Chairmen
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
PAUL ROBESON

Vice-Chairmen
MRS. ELINOR GIMBEL
ALVIN JONES
JERRY O'CONNELL
FRED W. STOVER

Treasurer
CLARK FOREMAN

24b-28-1

February 16, 1950

MEMORANDUM

To: All members Convention Resolutions Committee

From: C. B. Baldwin, National Secretary

I am enclosing a draft of a policy statement for 1950 which has been prepared by a number of sub-committees meeting here in New York as a working draft for submission to the Resolutions Committee.

The purpose of the policy statement is to present a condensed statement of our party's position on the most urgent questions facing the people in 1950 for adoption by the Convention. It is the thought of the sub-committees that this policy statement will be supplemented by a series of more detailed resolutions which elaborate some of the points it contains as well as resolutions which deal with questions omitted from the policy statement.

I am sending you this draft in advance of the meeting of the Committee both so that you may consider its contents and give thought to the character of the additional resolutions which the Committee should propose to the Convention.

ucpwa #16

P. Party

Sent to Mr. John Abt - Progressive Party by hand of Geo. Murphy 2/17/50 -

[Progressive Party]

The Progressive Party in second annual convention assembled, re-affirms the platform of its founding convention in Philadelphia, in 1948, and hereby emphasizes and restates its present attitude toward the great and pressing problems of Peace, Security and Freedom:

WEBD

February 16, 1950

Mr. C. B. Baldwin
Progressive Party
56 West 45th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

I think I have mentioned to you the matter of my expenses if I should attend the Progressive Party Convention in Chicago.

In the interview with Messers Abt, Murphy and Burnham, we reached the conclusion that I should leave here February 22, and stay in Chicago five days.

This will cost between $175 and $200, if I stay in a comfortable hotel and take care of myself as I must.

I know that the funds of the Progressive Party are low and I wonder if my presence would be worth this. If you think that it is, I should like to have the money in hand before I start instead of waiting for the finances to be settled after the convention.

Please tell me frankly what your judgment is.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Return to
Vi Lonski
(B.B.)
56 W.
45th

Biographical Notes
on CONVENTION PERSONALITIES
National Convention, Progressive Party
Abland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois
February 24, 25, 26, 1950

Abt, John Chief Counsel of Progressive Party. For 10 years, counsel to Amalgamated Clothing Workers, CIO. Former Assistant Counsel to Works Progress Administration, N. Y.C.

Baldwin, C. B.: National Secretary of the Progressive Paty. Campaign manager for Henry Wallace in 1948. Assistant to Wallace in Department of Agriculture from 1933 to 1940 and Chief of Farm Security Administration from 1940 to 1943. Formerly an officer of CIO-PAC and National Citizen's PAC. New York City.

Bass, Mrs. Charlotta: Publisher of the CALIFORNIA EAGLE

Benson, Elmer: Chairman of the Progressive Party. Former Governor of Minnesota, former U. S. Senator from Minnesota, Appleton, Minnesota.

Bryson, Hugh: President of the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union, CIO. Chairman of the California Independent Progressive Party. San Francisco, Cal.

Buchanan, Scott: Educator, former director of St. John's College, Annapolis. Richmond, Massachusetts

Burnham, Louis: Southern regional director of the Progressive Party. Former executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, New York City.

Cameron, Angus: Editor in chief, Little Brown & Company, Chairman of the Massachusetts Progressive Party, Boston, Massachusetts.

Camper, John E. T.: Co-chairman of Maryland Progressive Party. Progressive candidate for Congress in 1948. Baltimore, Maryland.

Carey, Reverand Archibald: Republican Alderman. Chicago, Illinois

Collins, Charles: Vice-president of the Hotel & Club Employes Union, Local 6, AFL. Member of the State Committee, American Labor Party, NYC

Conal, Barney: Associate Editor of the National Guardian. Former organizational director of the Progressive Party, NYC

De Lacy, Hugh: Director of the Ohio Progressive Party, former Congressman from Washington State's 1st C. D. Cleveland, Ohio

Dickerson, Earl B.: Former president of the National Bar Association. President of the Chicago National Lawyers Guild. Member of the first U. S. Fair Employment Practises Commission. Progressive candidate for Congress in 1948. Chicago, Illinois.

Durkin, James: President of the United Office & Professional Workers of America, New York City.

DuBois, Dr. W. E. B. Noted scholar and historian, one of the founders of the NAACP, vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs, NYC

Emerson, Thomas I.: Professor at Yale Law School. General Counsel to Office of War Mobilization & Reconversion and Office of Economic Stabilization, North Haven, Connecticut.

Fluent, Russell: Former treasurer ofthe state of Washington (elected on Democratic ticket) Seattle, Washington.

Foreman, Clark: Former President of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare. Was director of the Dept of Interior's power division, and adviser on race relations to Secretary of Interior Ickes.

Frank, Jr., Lewis C.: Former personal assistant to Henry Wallace. Former Public Relations Director of National Citizens PAC, former contributing editor, New Republic magazine. Detroit, Michigan.

Gimbel, Elinor: Vice-Chairman of the Progressive Party. Chairman of Child Care Council of Greater New York. NYC

MORE.....

24-2-47

Litt, Josiah: Publisher of the York Gazette and Daily. Chairman of the Pennsylvania Progressive Party, York, Pa.

Green, Percy: Democrat, Editor of the Jackson "Advocate". Jackson, Mississippi

Guinier, Ewart: Secretary-Treasurer of the United Public Workers, NYC

Hellman, Lillian: Playwright and screenwriter, author of "Montserrat," "The Little Foxes," "Watch on the Rhine", "The Children's Hour," "North Star, etc. New York City.

Henderson, Donald: President of the Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union, Philadelphia, Pa.

Hopkins, Mrs. Velma: International Representative of Food, Tobacco & Agricultural Workers Union, Winston Salem, N. C.

Howard, Charles: Attorney and publisher of the Des Moines Observer. Former President of Des Moines chapter of the NAACP. Was three times chairman of Negro Division of Iowa Republican Party. Des Moines, Iowa.

Isacson, Leo: Former Congressman from New York City's 24th C.D. Bronx, N.Y.,

Jackson, Mrs. Ada B.: Schoolteacher. Chairman of the Brooklyn Inter-racial Assembly. Progressive candidate for Congress in 1948. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lawson, Mrs. Senora: First Negro woman to run for Virginia House of Delegates since Reconstruction era. Prominent clubwoman and executive committee member of Virginia State Conference of the AME Zion Church. Richmond, Va.

Levitt, Victor: Publisher of Trade Union Service, New York City

Linfield, Seymour: National director of the Young Progressives of America. Was Chief of deNazification Section of American Military Government.

Logsdon, Robert: International representative of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America. Progressive candidate for Governor in 1948. St. Louis, Missouri.

MacDougall, Curtis B.: Professor of Journalism, Northwestern University. Progressive candidate for U. S. Senator, Chicago, Illinois

McManus, Jack: Treasurer of the National Guardian. Former President of the N. Y. Newspaper Guild, N.Y.C.

Marcantonio, Vito: American Labor Party (Progressive Congressman serving his 6th term from New York's 18th C. D. State Chairman of the ALP, NYC.

Marshall, Larkin: Editor of the Macon World. Progressive candidate for U. S. Senator from Georgia in 1948, first Negro to be nominated for such office since Reconstruction. National instructor of the National Baptist Deacons Convention of America. Executive member of the NAACP. Chairman of the eorgia Progressive Party. Macon, Ga.

Martin, James: Former Chief of Decartelization Branch of American Military Government in Germany. Cochairman of Maryland Progressive Party, Baltimore.

Matthieson, F. O.: Professor of American Literature at Harvard University. Author of "The James Family" and other books. Cambridge, Massachusetts

Morrison, Dr. Philip: Atomic physicist, Cornell University. Member of Manhattan Project. One of the first American scientists to examine the Hiroshima-Nagasaki bombed areas. Ithaca, N.Y.

Murphy, George: Assistant to the Secretary of the Progressive Party, N.Y.C.

Nixon, Russell: Legislative director of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America. N.Y.C.

Ransom, Willard: Chairman of the Indiana NAACP. One of the five Negro Army officers to serve in the Judge Advocate General's office. Served as Deputy Attorney General of Indiana in 1941. Progressive candidate for Congress in 1948, first Negro to be nominated for such office in state's history. Indianapolis, Indiana.

MORE.....

Robeson, Mrs. Eslanda Goode: Anthropologist, author, lecturer. Recently returned from extensive tour of China dn and Europe. Enfield, Conn.

Robeson, Paul: World famous singer, actor. Co-chairman of Progressive Party. Enfield, Conn.

Robinson, Reid: Vice President of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. Chicago, Ill.

Rogge, O. John: Former Assistant U. S. Attorny General. Defense counsel for the Trenton Six, Harold Christoffel and other civil rights cases. Conducted government's mass sedition trials of American Nazis. Former counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. NYC.

Ross, Paul: Chairman of the NYC Rent & Housing Committee. Former Administrative Secretary to Mayor O'Dwyer and former chairman of the NYC Rent Commission. NYC

Steefel, Mrs. Genevieve: Member of the Minneapolis Mayor's Council on Human Relations and Executive Board Member of the Minnesota FEPC. Minneapolis, MINN.

Stern, Alfred K.: Board Member, National Public Housing Conference, N.Y.C.

Stover, Fred: Vice Chairman of the Progressive Party. President of the Iowa Farmer's Union. Hampton, Iowa

Van Orden, Katherine: Progressive candidate for Congress in 1948. Former President of the National League of Women Shoppers, Montclair, N.J.

Watson, Goldie: Schoolteacher. Member of Executive Board of Philadelphia, NAACP. Philadelphia, Pa.

Weber, Palmer: Scholar, Former Research Director of CIO-PAC, Assistant Staff Director of the Tolan Committee, Chief Economist for the Kilgore Committee, and First Staff Director of the Pepper Committee on Wartime Health and Education, Washington, D. C.

Witt, Nathan: Attorney, former member of the National Labor Relations Board. NYC

Wright, Alexander: International President of the United Stone and Allied Products Workers of America, Pittsburgh, Pa.

24-2-48

[Progressive Party]

CONVENTION COMMITTEES

Schedule of First Meetings

Resolutions Committee - 11:00 A.M., Thursday, February 23, at the office of the Progressive Party, 170 W. Washington St., Chicago.

Congressional Campaign Committee - 11:00 A.M., Thursday, February 23, at the Midland Hotel, 172 W. Adams St., Chicago.

Rules Committee - 2:00 P.M., Friday, February 24 at the Ashland Auditorium, 328 S. Ashland Ave.

Nominations Committee - 2:00 P.M., Friday, February 24, at the Ashland Auditorium, 328 S. Ashland Ave.

Credentials Committee - 4:30 P.M., Friday, February 24, at the Ashland Auditorium, 328 S. Ashland Ave.

Arrangements Committee - 4:30 P.M., Friday, February 24, at the Ashland Auditorium, 328 S. Ashland Ave.

24-b-29-78

Committee Members
(Subject to Convention Approval)

Resolutions Committee

Chairman : Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Vice Chairmen : Charles Collins
Fred Stover
Secretary : Thomas I. Emerson

John Abt (N.Y.)
Vaughn Albertson (Ore.)
Horace Alexander (Calif.)
Oliver Allen (Mass.)

Morris Bogdanow (Tex.)
Simon Boorda (Ind.)
Olga Bradham (Fla.)
Scott Buchanan (Mass.)

James Carr (Mo.)
Ike Clinton (N.Y.)

Forrest W. Davis (Ind.)
Myrtle Dennis (Ohio)
Earl Durham (Ill.)
James Durkin (N.Y.)

M. Michael Essin (Wisc.)

Abe Feinglass (Ill.)
Clark Foreman (N.Y.)
Lewis C. Frank, Jr. (Mich.)

Zalmon Garfield (Pa.)
Elinor Gimbel (N.Y.)
Josiah Gitt (Pa.)

Rev. Elder G. Hawkins (N.Y.)
Don Henderson (Pa.)
Erma Henderson (Mich.)
Marie Hesson (Ill.)
Neyland Hester (Tex.)
Lola Belle Holmes (Ill.)
Velma Hopkins (N.C.)
Harold Horne (N.H.)

James Imbrie (N.J.)
Leo Isacson (N.Y.)

Dave Jenkins (Calif)
Walter Johnson (Minn.)

Jeanne Kosman (Ill.)
Kenneth N. Kripke (Colo.)
Dwight Kyle (Ga.)

Harry Lamberton (D. C.)
Corliss Lamont (N.Y.)
Andrew Leredu (Conn.)
Leo Linder (N.Y.)
Seymour Lindfield (N.Y.)
Irma Lindheim (N.Y.)
Oliver Loud (Ohio)
John Ludwig (Tenn.)

Larkin Marshall (Ga.)
James Martin (Md.)
James McDaniel (Wash.)
Jack McManus (N.Y.)
Manuel Medina (N.Y.)
Bill Miller (Ill.)
Philip Morrison (N.Y.)
Jacob Moscowitz (N.Y.)
Rudolph Moses (La.)
Edward Mosk (Calif.)
Raymond Munson (Minn.)
Amos Murphy (Mass.)
George Murphy (N.Y.)

Russell Nixon (N.Y.)

Sallie Peek (D.C.)
Frank Pina (Fla.)
Martin Popper (N.Y.)

Thomas C. Rabbitt (Wash.)
Louis Rebraca (Ind.)
Essie Robeson (Conn.)
O. John Rogge (N.Y.)
Harold Rosen (Ill.)
Paul Ross (N.Y.)
Virginia Ruiz (Calif.)

Arthur Schutzer (N.Y.)
Harold M. Sawyer (Calif.)

Resolutions Committee (Cont'd.)

Hesikiah Sebron (Kans.)
Joseph Selly (N.Y.)
Ralph E. Shikes (N.Y.)
Alice Smith (ILL.)
Genevieve Steefel (Minn.)
Alfred Stern (N.Y.)
Robert Stone (N.Y.)
A. Halperin (Calif.)

Art Takei (Calif.)
James Taylor (Ind.)

Clara Vincent (Tenn.)

Chris Walker (Mich.)
Forrest O. Wiggins (Minn.)
Lewis Zemel (Conn.)

Congressional Campaign Committee

Chairman : Vito Marcantonio
Secretary : Charles Howard

Daniel Allen (N.Y.)
Beverly Andrews (N.Y.)

C. B. Baldwin (N.Y.)
Henry Beitscher (Pa.)
Jack Berman (Calif.)
John Bernard (Ill.)
Louis Burnham (N.Y.)

John Camper (Md.)
Clarence Carter (Conn.)
Mae Chase (Ill.)
Barney Conal (N.Y.)

Hugh DeLacy (Ohio)
Sol Derman (Mo.)
Mary A. Dickerson (N.Y.)

John P. Ellis (Fla.)
John Forester (Calif.)
Russell Fluent (Wash.)

Muriel Gravelle (N.H.)

Charles A. Hill (Mich.)
Maurice Horowitz (Ind.)

Ada B. Jackson (N.Y.)
Al Janney (Ill.)

Chet Kinsey (Mont.)

Joe Larvanette (Ill.)
Senora Lawson (Va.)
Richard Lindheim (N.Y.)
David Livingston (N.Y.)
Mrs. Cecil Lund (Wisc.)

Dave McCanns (N.Y.)
Jessie Miller (Kans.)
Thomas Moore (Ore.)
William Massingale (Mo.)
Lillian Narins (Pa.)

Walter O'Brien (Mass.)
Orville E. Olson (Minn.)
Sid Ordower (Ill.)

Steve Perry (Mich.)

Mike Ransom (Ind.)
Marie Reed (Ohio)
Jessica Rhine (Ind.)
Sarah Roberts (Ohio)
Don Rothenberg (Ohio)

Alice Schlosberg (Ill.)
Bill Smith (Ill.)
William Stanley (La.)

Harold Tannen (Fla.)

Katherine Van Orden (N.J.)
Craig Vincent (Colo.)

Walter Wallace (N.Y.)
Goldie Watson (Pa.)
John Widner (Mo.)
Frances Williams (Calif.)
Herman Wright (Tex.)

Coleman Young (Mich.)

Arthur Zabbs (La.)

Credentials Committee

Chairman : I. Duke Avnet
Secretary : Robenia Anthony

B. Angle (Calif.)
Tom Bankhead (Calif.)
Charles Clark (Ohio)
Mary Davidson (Ind.)
Dorothy Glasson (Mass.)
Arnold Grubin (Ind.)
Marjorie Haynes (Fla.)
Rhea Hilkevitch (Ill.)
Eugenia Hyde (D. C.)
Walter Johnson (Mo.)
Ann Jones (Wisc.)
Charles Kerns (Pa.)

D. M. Koch (Ind.)
Albert Lagerstadt (Ill.)
Inez Moore (Ore.)
Nonnie Mrzchryk (D.C.)
Scott Nicoll (Pa.)
Charles Oliver (N.J.)
Dan Sheppard (N.Y.)
George Starkovich (Wash.)
Esther Strouse (Colo.)
Ruth Villenci (N.Y.)
Geraldine Washington (Ill.)
Pearl Starks (Mo.)

248-19-79

Arrangements Committee

Chairman : Curtis MacDougal
Secretary : Ruth Miller

Marie Barr (Ill.)
Stephen Barr (Ill.)
Inez Campbell (Ore.)
John P. Ellis (Fla.)
John Gillespie (Pa.)
Betty Goessel (Wisc.)
Mollie Gold (Ill.)
Pearl Griffin (Pa.)
Sid Harris (Ill.)
Katherine Jeans (Ill.)
Harry Faks (Calif.)
Alec Jones (Ill.)
Amos C. B. Murphy (Mass.)
Adele Nahem (Ind.)
Joseph Newman (Mo.)
Delores Pinta (Ill.)
Marie Reed (Ohio)
Helen Shonick (D. C.)
Paul Silberman (N.Y.)
Leo Tannenbaum (Ill.)
Bert Wechsler (Ind.)
Claude Yearwood (N.Y.)

Rules Committee

Chairman : Charlotta Bass
Secretary : John Coe

J. Allen (Calif.)
J. Braslaw (Calif.)
Oliver S. Allen (Mass.)
Dave Bramhall (Colo.)
Michael J. Clifford (Md.)
Mary Coffee (Md.)
Lydia D'Fonseca (N.Y.)
Joseph Forer (D.C.)
Walter Garcia (N.Y.)
Betty Goessel (Wisc.)
G. Duncan Hinkson (Ind.)
Thomas Hoard (Wash.)
Elsie Huffman (Wash.)
Paul Jones (Ind.)
Calvin Lippett (Mich.)
R. Konigsberg (Calif.)
Robert Logan (Pa.)
Michael Loring (Ore.)
Douglas MacLeod (Mo.)
Marvin Mandel (Ill.)
W. L. Martindale (Ohio)
Ray Miller (Kans.)
John Perry (Ill.)
Irving Riskin (Pa.)
Leo Sheiner (Fla.)
Frances Smith (N.Y.)
Pauline Taylor (Ohio)
James Teller (Ill.)
Alexander Wright (Pa.)

Nominations Committee

Chairman : Virginia Durr
Secretary : Nels Peterson

Cornelia Anderson (Mass.)
Revels Cayton (N.Y.)
Charles Clarke (Ohio)
Thelma Dale (Pa.)
Mayme Dunnigan (Mich.)
Bob Eiger (Ill.)
Vera Forbes (Kansas)
Lester Fox (Ill.)
Vicki Garvin (N.Y.)
Minnie Golden (Ohio)
L. C. Huntamer (Wash.)
Robert Jones (Pa.)
Chester Lanier (La.)
Victor Levitt (N.Y.)
Alice Liveright (Pa.)
B. Esterman (Calif.)
Vic Ludwig (Ill.)
Sam Menin (Colo.)
Frank Neuwelt (Ind.)
Sol Nissen (Mo.)
Sam Parks (Ill.)
Charles Preston (Ind.)
Bella Rodman (D. C.)
Ben Shahn (N.J.)
Rose Stamler (Ill.)
Leon Strauss (N.Y.)
Louis Touby (Fla.)
Dr. Alexander Wright (Md.)
Charles Wallant (N.Y.)
Elizabeth Wroton (Ill.)
J. Steinberg (Calif.)
Mort Vogel (Calif.)

###

Text of Address by
Henry A. Wallace
Second National Convention of
The Progressive Party
Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, Illinois
Friday, February 24, 1950

FOR RELEASE:
9:00 P.M. (C.S.T.)
February 24, 1950

For two years the Progressive Party has been actively at work.

No people have ever given more unselfishly and more richly of their time and substance than those who believed so overwhelmingly in the cause for which we fought in 1948. Our Founding Convention at Philadelphia was probably the most honest, most genuinely democratic political convention ever held.

With profound religious conviction we fought for peace at the polls. Politically we lost. Morally we won. We didn't stop the cold war but we did a lot to prevent the hot war. The Truman Doctrine with all its trimmings, from the Marshall Plan to the Hydrogen Bomb, is doing everything we said it would. Financially it can only end by making us bleed from every pore. Politically it can only result in making us hated by half the people of the world. Help given one-half the world year after year on the basis of hatred against the other half must eventually destroy the whole world.

The Progressive Party believes as Roosevelt believed -- that the keystone of American foreign policy should be based not merely on friendship and understanding with the Western powers, but also with the Russian, the Chinese, the Latin American, and the colonial peoples. Enemies of progress have therefore stigmatized us as being apologists for Russia and for Communism. We inadvertently gave these enemies ammunition to shoot at us when the Progressive Party turned down the Vermont Resolution at our Founding Convention. That resolution stated: "Although we are critical of the present foreign policy of the United States, it is not our intention to give blanket endorsement to the foreign policy of any nation."

I know everybody in this hall really believes in this resolution and is willing to see the sense of it adopted in our statement on foreign policy. We must not allow anyone the slightest, legitimate reason for believing that any working member of our Party puts Rome, Moscow or London ahead of the United States. We are neither nationalist, racist, nor chauvinist -- we stand before the American people as being Americans first, last and all the time. We believe that

More.....

a strong but truly American foreign policy must of necessity be based on the concept that when all the backward nations march forward, then and only then can America go onward in a safe, sane and sound way. This is not idealism. It is only the common sense of a progressive, hard-headed business man applied on an international scale.

When Senator McMahon came out with his $50 billion dollar proposal through the United Nations for all nations - including Russia - I wrote him a warm letter of congratulation. I had put up essentially the same proposal myself in France three years ago but I had hooked my $50 billion approach to general disarmament, not to the adoption of the Baruch Plan. The Truman Administration knew from Secretary Stimson in the fall of 1945 that Russia would almost certainly have the bomb by 1950. To act as we did was certain to be shown up as short-sighted bravado as soon as Russia had the bomb. This is trebly true of the hydrogen bomb because Western Europe and the United States are far more vulnerable to this bomb than the vast expanses of the Soviet Union. Even the most extreme haters of Russia and Communism should be able to see the geographic and military facts of the hydrogen bomb world.

For the first time in history, civilization has reached a crisis brought about by the development of the means of its self-destruction - the hydrogen bomb.

There can be no words to describe the seriousness of the current situation in world politics. We are not dealing with individual fears, we are dealing with eternities.

It is therefore inhuman for political and ideological leaders of this country or other countries to dismiss without recourse possibilities for peace.

The Democratic Party has decided to go ahead with the manufacture of the hydrogen bomb without first attempting to reach an international agreement for its control. It has, through Secretary of State Dean Acheson, ruled out any other policy toward peace but the continual creation of preponderant power.

The Republican Party has concurred in these decisions and is liable to the same reproach.

The only party that stands fo
a Hydrogen Bomb World is the Prog
Progressive Party in putting forw
must overcome a backlog of discre
of unjust malice and its own mist

Since the construction of th
serious problem in the world toda
partisanship in the face of impen
possible for all those in the cou
of and the possibility of peaceful
atomic energy as a weapon of war,
united voice can be made effectiv

24-3-22

This rallying point can be th
Progressive Party of today, with i
new, broader, forward-looking Par
reflect credit not only on its sup
to meet his problems without viol

We must now supersede our pre
our minds to seek new means of ach
Reason dictates that the weapon wh
nounced. Reason dictates that unc
end until it is achieved. Reason
toward this end the freedom of th
the crises of history. I mean the
cherished in this country. Reason
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cast aside, no matter what their o

Specifically the program I pr

1. A public declaration by t
that they will not be the first to
followed immediately by:

for a dynamic approach to Peace in
gressive Party. I realize that the
ward a peace proposal at this time
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takes.
he Hydrogen Bomb has become the most
ay, we must cast aside our normal
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to rally to one banner where their
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the Progressive Party, not the
its narrow range of support, but a
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rejudices with reason. We must allow
chieving the common goals of humanity.
which can destroy humanity be re-
nceasing energy be bent toward this
n dictates that we must not sacrifice
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on dictates that all other consider-
beside this, that the pressures and
our sincerest inclinations be
origin.
propose is the following:
the North Atlantic Pact nations
o use atomic weapons. To be

More.....

2. Initiation of official publ
tween the United States and Russia
has been reached providing for the
energy as a destructive weapon. Thi
of inspection through the U.N. to in
agreement.

I therefore plead with all who
of the policy of "power without hope
leaders, to support the Progressive
program for peace. It is the only w
frightened to regain their voice and
not sacrifice, without protestation,
without violence or the threat of fe

24-3-23

The Progressive Party will defe
spite of the selfish partisanship of
hope to further other ends.

All religious leaders - all edu
and grandparents who long for a more
generation should become active lead
build a stronger and better one to c
of real peace in one world. The tim
to lead in the drive for Peace.

But before our greatly disturbe
join with the Progressive Party they
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the attitude of the Progressive Part

First, it is inevitable that al
like these should be attacked as com
assassin is always active in a free
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all his closest friends have been an
abuse as to cause all but the hardie
thing to do with government. It was
everyone who fought the Truman Doctr
branded as pro-communist.

-

olic diplomatic negotiations be-
to continue until an agreement
renunciation of the use of atomic
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oppose or doubt the advisability
e" now pursued by the nation's
Party in this minimum, immediate
way for the desperate and the
d realize their hope. We must
, the hope of achieving peace
ear.
end that hope above all else, in
f those who may try to use that

ucational leaders - all parents
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carry out our common objective
me has come for the United States

ed peace-loving fellow Americans -
y will want the facts - not the
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ll peace-loving people in times
mmunist dupes. The character
democracy. Jefferson, Jackson,
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s to be expected, therefore, that
rine and the Arms Pact would be

More.....

Second, the policies of the Progressive Party are its own. They are determined by its own members acting democratically within their local organizations and through our national convention and elected party committees. Our policies are not determined and controlled by anyone who owes his supreme allegiance to any other party and we do not - and will not - permit any organized factions or groups within our party.

Third, our principles are vastly different from those of the Communist Party. We do not believe in the one-party system of government for the United States. Our philosophy is not based upon the principles of Marxism and Leninism. Our program is based upon reform by constitutional and democratic processes. We believe in progressive capitalism, not socialism. Our program is not a communist program, nor a socialist program - it is the only program that can save capitalism from itself.

Fourth, the Progressive Party calls to the support of its program all those who believe wholeheartedly in it no matter what party they belong to. We will not attempt the purge of any individual because of past or present labels. At the same time, we can't waste our time on endless bickering about fine points of doctrine which have little to do with the present world-wide tragedy. Sectarianism should have no place in the Progressive Party.

Fifth, as we approach the 1950 elections, the Progressive Party must convince the American people that we are fighting for peace, not because any foreign power wants us to fight for peace but because we understand the deep needs of the American people and the world. We must make it clear that there are no concealed strings manipulating us.

Sixth, the Progressive Party stands for civil liberties for all. Civil liberties like peace are indivisible. We believe in civil liberties in Eastern Europe but we recognize that except in the case of Czechoslovakia there has been no democratic tradition on which to build. We know that civil liberties will rapidly disappear in the United States as the cold war is fanned into a white heat by H-Bomb planning.

More.....

The Communists have their party. We have ours. We agree with the Communists that peace with Russia is possible - but that doesn't make us Communists. We agree with the Democrats and Republicans that capitalism can be made to work - but that doesn't make us Democrats or Republicans.

I want labor to work hand in glove with us. I know what it is to work closely with labor. But since the death of Roosevelt, the labor leaders have changed - not I. More and more I am sure that labor will understand that belief in the desirability of ending the cold war is not evidence of communist control.

On the domestic economic scene the outstanding phenomenon of the past four years has been the postponement of the depression by heavy cold war expenditures and high consumer purchasing power. Year after year the economists have predicted that depression was just around the corner. They were thinking in terms of Lord Keynes or Karl Marx and events have steadily proved them wrong. My personal belief is that the leaders of the capitalist system and of government have learned a lot about preventing a depression that they didn't know thirty years ago. But the rapid decline in capital investment in 1949 proves that they have not learned enough. Unemployment is now rapidly increasing and the panhandler has returned to the streets of New York.

American capitalism is on trial today in the eyes of the world. It cannot survive a severe depression or war.

The survival of American democracy and the prosperity of the world depend on our taking the following steps.

1. Promote the maximum number of peace-time jobs.

2. Pay wages high enough, and farm income high enough, to give consumers the power to absorb an expanding flood of consumer products.

3. Guarantee equal opportunity in education, health, and jobs without segregation or discrimination.

4. Cooperate wholeheartedly with government in the conservation of soil, water, mines, and forests.

More.....

24-3-25

5. Cooperate wholeheartedly with government to prevent depression, not by an arms program but by a peace program.

6. Use our influence through the press, radio, movies and television to stop the drive toward fascism, racism, intolerance and war.

7. Make it possible for small businessmen and family businesses to survive and expand.

8. Develop atomic energy for peace - not war.

9. Throw our full strength behind genuine world government which has an effective world police force and is based on a revised system of voting which will protect the legitimate interests of the United States, Russia, Britain and China.

10. Throw our full strength behind all practical plans through the United Nations to increase the productivity of the undeveloped areas of the world, including Russia and China, for the sake of the people in those areas - not for exploitation.

If we fail to do these ten things, we shall fall into monopoly, fascism, war and communism.

I don't want any of the four in the United States. The big job on the domestic front in the United States is to convert our present reactionary capitalism into progressive capitalism which is willing to plan effectively with government to prevent depression by expanding the peacetime production and trade of the entire world - including Russia and the New China.

Our present reactionary capitalism theoretically gives the opposition a chance to be heard. The opposition is not liquidated in the same way as in Eastern Europe, but thought control by reactionary capitalism in the United States is progressing very rapidly.

Certainly England gives more freedom of expression than the United States. There is less intolerant trial of dissenters by newspapers in Britain than there is in the United States. Under the hysteria cultivated by reactionary capitalism in the United States, it has become impossible to protect dissenters by law.

More.....

24-3-26

And so I say the only effective way to stop the emergence of an increasingly oppressive American fascism is to push for a vital progressive, dynamic democracy which is willing to plan in terms of the ten points I have mentioned.

As a private citizen during the past three years I have tried to promote peace and lay the groundwork for world abundance. As a result I have had as many tons of foul printer's ink and as many vibrations of false air waves directed at me as any American in history. Out of it all I have gained hundreds of millions of friends abroad while temporarily I have lost millions of friends at home. Both the psychic rewards and the psychic costs have been high. From now on the rewards will be far greater than the costs. Time is on our side.

84-3-27

A year and a half ago when we met in Philadelphia, the adherents of the cold war were riding high. The Truman Doctrine was killing Greeks and arming Turks, the then "bold new approach" of the Marshall Plan promised economic strength to Europe, and in the United Nations the Baruch Plan had stalemated all efforts to control the atomic bomb. We proceeded to build more bombs, arm more peoples - confident that the philosophy of force would mean the unconditional surrender of Russia.

We Progressives who urged sincere negotiation, disarmament and economic aid through the United Nations were drowned out by the drums of the cold war. But look at the situation today! All of our prophecies are coming true. All of their boasts are failing. They are losing adherents. We are now in a position to gain them. In '48 we lost a battle for votes. Now we are in a position to win a campaign for peace. In '48 opinion was all on their side. Today events are on our side.

Rising unemployment and devalued currencies in Europe and the need for a Point Four program are dramatizing the inadequacies of the Marshall Plan. The policy of containing Communism has failed spectacularly in China and Asia. The policy of terrorizing the Russians with atomic bombs exploded with the Russian bomb.

More.....

For months now, in all circles, there has been a deepening realization of the significance of these failures. But the ohly answer of the architects of the cold war who see their structure crumbling is to announce the blueprint for an H-Bomb. Secretary Acheson insists the foundation of our policy must be still more force. Truman gives the signal for building the H-Bomb.

But now we in the Progressive Party are no longer alone in our opposition to this policy of force and more force. Even some of the staunchest supporters of the cold war foreign policy now realize that the H-Bomb can mean death for untold millions of Americans, as well as of Russians - they now realize that the policy of force can never attain peace.

Within the past two weeks there has been more open criticism of the cold war from every shade of opinion than during the previous two years. Churchmen, atomic scientists, columnists like Walter Lippmann and Arthur Krock - even such stalwarts of the cold war as Senators McMahon and Tydings question the policy of force and urge an alternative.

We predicted that the policy would fail. It is failing. I now predict that public opinion will force men of good will on both sides to sit down face to face and work out the problems of real peace. It is our opportunity, as never before, after the events of the past few weeks, to make articulate this growing sentiment for peaceful solution of the world's problems.

True Christians cannot tolerate the thought of two nations stock-piling hydrogen bombs capable of destroying the planet. Force never settled anything. The continual process of toughness being answered by a greater toughness in an ever-mounting crescendo of hate can lead only to the outcome which Jesus perceived long ago when he said - "All who take the sword shall perish with the sword."

The United States and Russia stand out today as the two big brutes of the world. Each in its own eyes rests on high moral principles - but each in the eyes of other nations is guided by force, and force alone.

More.....

We of the Progressive Party proclaim that the day of force is over.

Jesus saw it in the year 30. Gandhi saw it in 1920. The atomic scientists saw it in the fall of 1945. Millions of Americans saw it when President Truman announced on September 23, 1949, that Russia had the bomb. Other millions saw it when President Truman announced on January 31, 1950 that we would make the H-Bomb. And so men of spiritual insight say - "Those who trust in bombs will perish by bombs."

There never has been - and never will be - any constructive answer in force. The only real answer, as I pointed out long ago, is in a genuine, non-political, Point Four program applied in a big way through the United Nations to all countries of the world - including Russia and the New China. Today we spend about $600 on destruction for every dollar we are planning to spend on Point Four. I would reverse this and spend at least $5 on Point Four for each $1 spent on arms.

24-3-29

We in the United States now rely on a Department of National Defense for our security. I say we should be relying on a Department of Peace for our security. Such a Department of Peace should devote all its efforts to bringing higher living standards for all peoples when every man shall live without fear under his own vine and fig tree and all peoples shall flow to the Mountain of the Lord and each shall worship God in his own way.

Two years ago - on December 29, 1947 - in announcing the launching of the New Party, I made a statement which has been only partially fulfilled. I said, "We have assembled a Gideon's Army - small in number, powerful in conviction, ready for action. We have said with Gideon, "Let those who are fearful and trembling depart." For every feaful one who leaves there will be a thousand to take his place."

We were a small but devoted band. The fearful and the trembling ones have departed. And now I wish to say that the thousands, yea the millions, will come whenthe people of the United States believe that the Progressive Party is fighting as whole-heartedly for America

More.....

as Gideon was fighting for Israel. Gideon fought for the Lord and for Israel. We must fight for the Lord and for America, remembering always that the Lord is the Lord of all the world, and not of any one nation, race, class, or religion. We shall save our lives here in America only as we go all out to save the lives of all the people of the world. For a nation as powerful as ours, any lesser goal is suicide. Gideon's Army in proclaiming the greater good can yet save America from the false Prussian concept that "might means right."

We are not Prussians.

We are not materialists.

We are Americans.

###

24-3-30

DELEGATE'S CREDENTIAL

SECOND NATIONAL CONVENTION
of the
PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Ashland Auditorium, Chicago, February 24, 25, 26, 1950

This is to certify that DR W. E. B. DuBois
(name of delegate)

residing at 409 Edgecombe Av. NYC
(street address and city)

has been duly accredited by the undersigned state party as a delegate (alternate)* to the Second National Convention of the Progressive Party to be held at the Ashland Blvd. Auditorium, Chicago, February 24, 25 and 26, 1950.

24-4-29-77

AL P
(name of state party)

REGISTRATION FEE PAID

By Vito Marcantonio
Chairman

Attest:
Secretary

*If the holder of this credential is an alternate, strike out the word "delegate."

uopwa24

[Progressive Party,]

February 26, 1950

Officers - National Committeemen - National Committeewomen

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

246-29-58

OFFICERS

CHAIRMAN: Elmer A. Benson

CO-CHAIRMEN: Paul Robeson
Fred Stover

VICE CHAIRMEN: Hugh Bryson
Elinor S. Gimbel
Semora Lawson
Christine Walker

TREASURER: Corliss Lamont

SECRETARY: C. B. Baldwin

COMMITTEEMEN AND WOMEN

ALABAMA:

ARIZONA:

ARKANSAS:

CALIFORNIA: Charlotta Bass
Jack Berman
Wm. Elconin
David Jenkins
Elinor Kahn

COLORADO: Craig Vincent
Mrs. Hallie Weeks

CONNECTICUT: Thomas I. Emerson
Rolanda Goode Robeson

DELAWARE:

FLORIDA: Olga Bradham
Frank Pina

GEORGIA: Larkin Marshall

IDAHO:

ILLINOIS: Boris Brasil
Al Janney
Mrs. Jeanne Kosmin
Mrs. Lillian Larvanette
William Miller
Donald Teigland

INDIANA: Mrs. Lydia Neuwelt
Willard B. Ransom
Ed Wygant

IOWA:

KANSAS: John H. Dunn
Vera Forbes

KENTUCKY:

LOUISIANA: Winifred Feise
Rudolph Moses

MAINE: Louise Hunt
Rev. Michael Millen

MARYLAND: Dr. John Cooper
Linda Solomon

MASSACHUSETTS: Oliver Allen
Robenia Anthony
George Markham

MICHIGAN: Lew Frank, Jr.
Erma Henderson
Ralph Horton
[illegible] A.M.Sloss

MINNESOTA: Susie Stageberg
Henry Supak

MISSOURI: James A. Carr
Robert B. Logsdon
Katherine Shryver

MONTANA: Mrs. Catherine Lavalle
Lourdes Monry

NEBRASKA:

NEVADA:

241-39-59

NEW HAMPSHIRE:	Muriel G. Gravelle Harold H. Horne
NEW JERSEY:	James Imbrie Katherine Van Orden William Wallace
NEW MEXICO:	
NEW YORK:	Beverley Andrews Charles Collins Leo Isaacson Ada Jackson Leo Linder Vito Marcantonio William Mastriani Manuel Medina O. John Rogge Paul Ross Arthur Schutzer
NEW MEXICO:	
NORTH CAROLINA:	Velma Hopkins Mike Ross
NORTH DAKOTA:	
OHIO:	Charles Clark Hugh DeLacy Minnie Golden Oliver Loud Pauline Taylor
OKLAHOMA:	
OREGON:	Vaughn S. Albertson
PENNSYLVANIA:	Thomas Fitzpatrick Jack Gillespie Jess Gitt Alice Liveswright David Neifeld Goldie Watson Alexander Wright
RHODE ISLAND:	
SOUTH CAROLINA:	

[p 5 missing]

SOUTH DAKOTA:	
TENNESSEE:	A.C.Terrell Clara Vincent
TEXAS:	Rev. Stacey Adams Mrs. Marian Anderson Joe Chavez Mrs. Olivia Hall Herman Wright
UTAH:	
VERMONT:	Max Cranich Helen H. MacMartin
VIRGINIA:	John Drew Virginia Durr
WASHINGTON:	Russell Fluent Virginia Mallin
WEST VIRGINIA:	Horace S. Meldahl
WISCONSIN:	M. Michael Rosin Mrs. Cecile Lund
WYOMING:	
ALASKA:	
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:	Sally Peck Arthur Stein
HAWAII:	
PANAMA:	
PUERTO RICO:	
VIRGIN ISLANDS:	

(at-large members -- next page)

24L-28-61

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

56 West 45th Street.
39 [redacted] NEW YORK 16 NY MURRAY HILL 6-5300

Chairman
ELMER A. BENSON

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. BALDWIN

Co-Chairmen
ALBERT J. FITZGERALD
PAUL ROBESON

Vice-Chairmen
MRS. ELINOR GIMBEL
ALVIN JONES
JERRY O'CONNELL
FRED W. STOVER

Treasurer
CLARK FOREMAN

24-29-62

March 7, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The discussion of the Resolutions Committee in Chicago and the results of these deliberations made possible a unified Progressive Party. In the judgment of all the officers with whom I have talked, and the members of the staff, they feel that this result would not have been possible without your masterful handling of this Committee. We all want you to know how much we are in your debt.

We very much need your continued leadership and will continue to call on you, perhaps too much, but at least you can tell us if our demands are unreasonable.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

C. B. Baldwin
Secretary

March 16, 1950

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

TO

DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS

Two Taxi fares to La Guardia Airport	$2.50
From Chicago Airport to Hotel	1.25
Hotel to Chicago Airport	3.25
La Guardia Airport --Home	2.75
Meals in Chicago, outside those paid for	10.93
Cab fares in Chicago	7.50
TOTAL	$ 28. 18

241-22-52

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1201

(59)

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

1 JUN 28 PM 3 00

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

3RA306 DL PD=FI NEWYORK NY 28 235P=

:W E B DUBOIS=

2417 NORTH PULASKI ST=

FROM A WEALTH OF WARM AFFECTION AND RESPECT WHICH YOUR WISE LEADERSHIP IN THE FIGHT FOR ALL HUMANKIND HAS CREATED IN US WE EXTEND TO YOU OUR HEARTFELT SYMPATHY ON THE DEATH OF MRS DUBOIS=

NATIONAL STAFF PROGRESSIVE PARTY C B BALDWIN GEORGE MURPHY JOHN ABT LOUIS BURNHAM MARY T UVIM VI LONSKI

=ABT=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

September 16-17, 1950

PROGRESS REPORT ON STATE QUOTAS

	Amount due June 25 *	Amount paid to date	Balance due on June 25 payment
California, south	$ 500	--	500
California, north	250	--	250
Colorado	100	50	50
Connecticut	375	375	--
District of Columbia	250	150	100
Florida	100	--	100
Illinois	500	100	400
Indiana	100	125	--
Kentucky	25	25	--
Maine	100	100	--
Maryland	250	25	225
Massachusetts	375	50	325
Michigan	250	25	225
Minnesota	250	--	250
Missouri	100	50	50
New Hampshire	100	--	100
New Jersey	375	375	--
Ohio	375	270	105
Oregon	100	50	50
Pennsylvania	500	150	350
Texas	100	70	30
Virginia	25	--	25
Vermont	100	100	--
Washington	150	150	--

* Does not include amount due October 1.

September 16, 1950

Partial List of Progressive Party 1950 Candidates for State-Wide and Congressional Offices

CALIFORNIA

State Controller	Mrs. Alia Washington
Secretary of State	George Walsh
State Treasurer	Reuben Borough
Congress:	
20th C.D.	William B. Esterman
8th C.D.	John Peterson

CONNECTICUT

Congressman at Large	Eslanda G. Robeson
Lt. Governor	Clyde Trudeau
Secretary of State	Dorothy Haven
Treasurer	Oliver Arsenault
Comptroller	Bert Gilden

ILLINOIS

U. S. Senator	Sidney Ordower
Congress, 1st C.D.	Sam Parks
State Treasurer	William D. Smith
Supt. of Public Instruction	Octavia Hawkins
Clerk of Supreme Court	Pearl Hart
Trustee of Univ. of Illinois	Marion Calligaris
Trustee of Univ. of Illinois	Harold Fischer
Trustee of Univ. of Illinois	Harry Diehl

MARYLAND

U. S. Senator	Sam Fox
Congress:	
2nd C.D.	Thelma Gerende
4th C.D.	Marshall Jones
Governor	Louis Shub

MASSACHUSETTS

12th C.D., Congress	Florence H. Luscomb

MICHIGAN

Candidates to be nominated September 30.

MISSOURI

State Auditor	Howard E. Edsall

MONTANA

Railroad and Public Service Commissioner	L. L. Price
Congress, 2nd C.D.	Chet Kinsey

NEW JERSEY

Congress:	
12th C.D.	Katherine Van Orden
3rd C.D.	Vanessa F. Grover
6th C.D.	Irving J. Tannebaum

NEW YORK

U. S. Senator	W. E. B. DuBois
Governor	John T. McManus
Lt. Governor	Clementine Palone
Controller	Michael Jiminez

MORE →

NEW YORK (continued from page 1)

Attorney General	Frank Scheiner
Congress, 18th C.D.	Vito Marcantonio
Additional congressional candidates in all New York City congressional districts.	

OREGON

U. S. Senator	Harlin Talbert
Congress, 3rd C.D.	Vaughn Albertson

PENNSYLVANIA

U. S. Senator	Lillian Narin
Governor	Thomas Fitzpatrick
Lt. Governor	Alexander Wright
Congress:	
4th C.D.	Charles Owens
6th C.D.	Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes
29th C.D.	Herbert Glickman

VERMONT

Congress	Helen H. MacMartin

VIRGINIA

Congress, 3rd C.D.	Phronia A . McNeal

WASHINGTON

Congress, 2nd C.D.	Verle F. Hemeke
Congress, 3rd C.D.	L. C. Huntamer

WISCONSIN

Governor	M. Michael Essin
Lt. Governor	Perry Loue
Secretary of State	Linton Jahr
State Treasurer	Bertha Kurki
Attorney General	Frank C. Stoll

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uopwa 16

National Committee meeting
Progressive Party
September 16-17, 1950
Chicago, Ill.

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE 1950 ELECTION CAMPAIGN

The elections of 1950 take place at a time of danger to our country and its people such as America has never known in its history.

The outbreak of hostilities in Korea on June 25, 1950, marked a new and more ominous stage in the transformation of our free nation into a militarized garrison state, gearing for total war. It has already claimed as victims the lives of thousands of American dead on a battlefield 5000 miles from our shores. Unless halted, it will claim the lives of millions and destroy the welfare and freedom of the whole people.

The aims of the men of big business and big brass who are directing this transformation do not represent the interests of the American people. These aims have been openly stated by Secretary of Navy Matthews, General MacArthur and Major General Anderson. They are, the launching of a "preventive" war of aggression against the Soviet Union and China, the suppression of the liberation movements of the colonial people of Asia and Africa, and the "pacification" of the entire world under the might of American arms.

President Truman's failure to demand resignations from the authors of these statements, while piously disavowing their words, confirms the fact that the administration has accepted a policy that it hopes to conceal from its own people and the world.

More importantly, Truman's words of rebuke are belied by the acts of his administration. Since June 25, it has abandoned every attempt at a peaceful solution of the world crisis by conference, negotiation or mediation. It has made clear that the peace it seeks is a Roman peace -- a peace imposed upon the world by force of American arms. Secretary Acheson stated as much on September 10, in a broadcast never disavowed by the White House, when he said:

> "I believe with modern weapons and ingenuity we can do exactly what was done for so many centuries at the time of the Roman Empire. It depends on the strength of the organization, the superiority of your weapons. You can hold back all sorts of hordes if you have that."

Pursuit of the Roman pattern of peace by conquest has dictated every act of American foreign policy since June 25.

The government has rudely rejected the proposals advanced by Premier Nehru and others to localize the Korean war and negotiate a speedy peace through the UN Security Council or outside of it.

Without even the pretense of UN sanction or support, it has continued its unilateral and illegal intervention in the internal affairs of China. It has assumed control over Taiwan (Formosa) by the deployment of an American fleet in Chinese waters and through its Kuomintang puppets. It has bombed and strafed Chinese territory. It has denied the Chinese Republic a seat at the Security Council table, even to participate in the discussion of its complaints of American aggression. It has increasingly converted Japan into an American military base.

These provocative acts are a threat of war against the 450 million Chinese people with whom we have no quarrel and who are bound by a long tradition of friendship with our own.

While engaged in war and war provocations in the East, the administration speeds the tempo of its preparations for war in the West. A 5 billion dollar increase in foreign arms under the Atlantic Pact is followed by President Truman's announcement of a greatly expanded garrison of American troops in Europe. The foreign ministers meet in New York for the announced American purpose of compelling Anglo-French agreement on the establishment of a

MORE --

western German army, while Nazis and generals are returned to leading posts in public life and the German industrial potential for war is rebuilt.

At the same time, the policy of supporting and arming fascist reaction throughout the world is expanded with the congressionally approved loan to Franco Spain, more arms to Turkey and Greece, and military aid to France in its war against the people of Indo-China.

The American government pushes its plans for worldwide "preventive" war in the face of the fact that its policies have earned it the enmity of almost half the people of the world and left it without reliable allies anywhere. It pushes its plans notwithstanding that Korea has shattered the illusion of easy push-button warfare and shown that world war cannot be fought with atom bombs and wonder weapons alone, but will cost the lives of millions of American ground troops.

Unless halted by the people of America, the terrible adventure on which big business and big brass have embarked our nation will claim all mankind as its victim. But the cruelest blow will be struck at our own people.

The domestic counterpart of this design for world domination is the destruction of the values that America has stood for and worked to achieve since the birth of our nation. President Truman dared give the country only a hint of what is in store for us in his broadcast of September 9.

America, which never before has countenanced peacetime conscription, is to be saddled with a standing army that will start with three million men. Military spending for ourselves and aid to our satellites will rise to fifty billion dollars next year, and the President promises that "in the year after we shall have to spend much more."

He made it clear that the enormous cost of this program will be exacted from the common people -- workers, farmers and small business men. Formally abandoning every pretense of giving the American people a "fair deal," he bluntly announced that they must give up their goal of a better life for the foreseeable future. Instead, he demands that they sacrifice things they now have. He calls for harder work, longer hours and heavier taxes for everybody. But the "everybody" excludes big business, whose fabulous rate of profit before the Korean war he solicitously promises will be left untouched by any excess profits tax.

The demands which Truman now makes upon the American people are but the first down payment of the cost in security, welfare and life itself that will be exacted from them as total mobilization leads to total war.

Not the least of this cost will be the loss of our democratic liberties. Beneath the slogan of "defending our way of life" there already appears the reality of the police state, German model, complete with concentration camps, pogroms against Negroes and Jews, book burnings, and the ruthless suppression of all dissent.

These are the outlines of the total catastrophe which big business and the bipartisan politicians who do their bidding are preparing for America. This is the program of disaster which Democrats and Republicans alike will ask the people to endorse at the polls next November. By every means and device, they will attempt to convince the American people that there is no other choice.

But the American people have a choice.

Although there are differences among them, as there are within the Progressive Party itself, on many issues, we believe that it is possible to achieve a broad area of agreement on the source of the danger to our nation and the urgent measures required to avert it. The Progressive Party dedicates itself to the task of cementing this unity to guard the peace, freedom and security of our people.

We of the Progressive Party are confident that, given a free and fair opportunity to choose, the peace-loving, democratic spirit of the American people will reject the bipartisan authors of preventive war and police

MORE --

state and reverse their policies. We are confident that, together with the peace-loving millions throughout the world, they can halt the drive to war and fascism and save the peace for all mankind.

As the nation moves into an election campaign at this moment of gravest crisis, the Progressive Party restates the key points of its program to win peace in the world and guard the security and preserve the freedom of the American people.

PEACE

End the policy of preventive war and remove its advocates from their positions in government and the armed forces.

Pursue every peaceful means for the settlement of the international crisis through conference, negotiation and mediation.

Restore the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations by the immediate admission of the Republic of China.

Make it possible, through the seating of the Republic of China, for the Security Council to take measures for the cessation of hostilities in Korea and the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government for all Korea.

Avoid war with China by immediate withdrawal of the U.S. fleet from Chinese waters, an end to American intervention in the Chinese Civil War, and recognition of the legal government of 450 million friendly people.

Halt the rearming, renazification and remilitarization of Western Germany.

Stop all economic and military aid to fascist governments and intervention against the colonial people in their struggle for independence.

Lift all bars to trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China.

Resume top level negotiations with the Soviet Union for the settlement of outstanding differences and the negotiation of German and Japanese Peace treaties.

SECURITY

Support labor's just demand for wage increases.

No wage freeze.

Defeat all limitations on the right to strike, by White House edict or otherwise; repeal Taft-Hartley.

Institute a federal investigation of all price rises since June 25, and prosecute all those guilty of profiteering.

Freeze prices at the lowest dollar and cents levels reached in 1950, with criminal penalties for violators.

Enact strict federal rent controls, restoring all areas to federal control, with a prohibition against evictions.

Tax the greedy, not the needy. Repeal the 20% increase in withholding taxes and increase personal exemption on low incomes. Sharply increase taxes on corporate profits and add an excess profits tax based on 1936-39 profits. Enact steeply graduated taxes on upper bracket individual incomes.

Revoke the order restricting credits for new housing.

Increase government spending for housing, schools, roads, hospitals, and other welfare needs.

MORE ----

FREEDOM

Stop the murder of the Bill of Rights. Defeat all measures to put ideas behind bars and Americans in concentration camps.

End all political prosecutions, witch hunts, loyalty programs and deportation proceedings designed to intimidate or punish men and women for exercising their constitutional rights of free speech, opinion or association.

Prohibit the lawless use of the FBI as a political police.

Vigorously prosecute all individuals and groups who attempt, by violence, terror or intimidation to prevent the exercise of the American rights of free speech and assembly.

End the terror against the Negro people. As first steps toward guaranteeing their right to equality, pass the FEPC, anti-poll tax and anti-lynch bills and laws to assure them equal access, without segregation, to all educational institutions and housing.

The Progressive Party enters this election campaign determined to bring this program to the American people despite every effort to silence us or intimidate them.

We enter it, confident that the American people will find the way to break through the bipartisan attempt to take the issues of peace or war, democracy or garrison state out of their hands, and by the millions will cast their votes with us for peace, security and freedom.

uopwa 16

National Committee Meeting
Progressive Party
September 16-17, 1950
Chicago, Ill.

TELEGRAM SENT TO PRESIDENT TRUMAN ON VETO OF MCCARRAN-WOOD BILLS.

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

The National Committee of the Progressive Party meeting here today calls upon you to veto the McCarran-Wood Bills in whatever form they emerge from Congress. The registration, concentration camp and other repressive features of this legislative monstrosity would scrap the Bill of Rights, destroy the foundations of American democracy, and go far toward converting our nation into a police state, German model. In conformity with your oath to support the constitution the nation looks to you not only to perform your constitutional duty to veto this legislation which you have correctly characterized as unconstitutional, but to use your great powers as Chief Executive and leader of your party to make certain that your veto shall not be overridden. No less is required to save the heart of the Constitution.

Elmer A. Benson, Chairman
Progressive Party

uopwa 16

Minutes of Meeting of National Committee

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

170 W. Washington, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 16-17, 1950

PRESENT:

Members:

John Abt, N.Y.
C. B. Baldwin, N.Y.
Elmer A. Benson, Minn.
Anne Braden, Ky.
Boris Brail, Ill.
Louis Burnham, N.Y.
Hugh DeLacy, Ohio
John H. Dunn, Kan.
Michael Essin, Wisc.
Winifred Feise, La.
Erma Henderson, Mich.
Charles P. Howard, Iowa
Albert Janney, Ill.
Jeanne Kozman, Ill.
Lillian Larvannette, Ill.
Senora B. Lawson, Va.
Alice Livewright, Pa.
Oliver Loud, Ohio
Robert Morse Lovett, Ill.
Bernard Lucas, Ill.
Cecile Lund, Wisc.
Larkin Marshall, Ga.
John T. McManus, N.Y.
William Miller, Ill.
George Murphy, N.Y.
Lydia Neuwelt, Ind.
Willard B. Ransom, Ind.
O. John Rogge, N.Y.
Paul Robeson, N.Y.
Susie Stageberg, Ill.
Richard Stoverman, Ga.
Henry Supak, Minn.
Pauline Taylor, Ohio
Alexander Wright, Tex.

Others:

Michael Alexandroff, Ill.
Mary A. Barnett, Ky.
Jack Beck, Ill.
Carrie Cobbs, N.J.
George Cooley, Ill.
Sol Derman, Mo.
Mrs. Charles Eder, Ky.
Gertrude Evans, D.C.
Zalmon Garfield, Pa.
Arnold Grubin, Ind.
Dorothy Haven, Conn.
Maurice Horwitz, Ind.
Walter Johnson, Mo.
Alec Jones, Ill.
David Jones, Mo.
D. M. Koch, Ind.
Virginia Malbin, Wash.
Jake Malin, Ill.
Abbie Mendow, Minn.
David A. Michael, Ill.
Forrest O. Miggins, Minn.
Mel Mitchell, Ohio
Sidney Ordower, Ill.
Sidney Rosen, Mich.
Katie Smith, Mich.
William Smith, Iowa
Kent A. Smitherman, N.J.
Mandel Terman, Ill.
Frank West, Iowa
Earl White, Mo.
Albert Williams, Mo.
Wini Young, Kentucky

PRESIDING: Gov. Elmer A. Benson
Mrs. Senora B. Lawson
Mr. Charles P. Howard

SATURDAY SESSION

REPORTS FROM STATES: The following representatives from the following states made detailed reports on the 1950 election campaign and other activities of their state parties:

New York - John T. McManus
Pennsylvania - Zalmon Garfield
Indiana - Willard Ransom
Minnesota - Henry Supak
Kentucky - Anne Braden
Georgia - Larkin Marshall and Richard Stoverman
Ohio - Hugh DeLacy and Pauline Taylor
Illinois - William Miller
Louisiana - Winifred Feise
Michigan - Erma Henderson and Sidney Rosen
Wisconsin - Michael Essin
Missouri - Sol Derman
Virginia - Senora B. Lawson
Washington - Virginia Malbin
Kansas - John Dunn
Connecticut - Dorothy Haven
D.C. - Gertrude Evans

MORE - - - -

A telegram from Mr. James Imbrie (N.J.) was read, regretting his inability to attend because of illness and wishing the meeting every success.

STATEWIDE AND CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES: A partial list of statewide and congressional candidates of the state parties in the 1950 elections is attached. It does not include a large number of candidates for the state legislatures and other local offices.

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE 1950 ELECTION CAMPAIGN: A draft statement of policy on the 1950 election campaign was presented to the meeting and fully discussed. In the course of the discussion Mr. O. John Rogge stated that he was opposed to the statement on Korea adopted at the July special meeting of the National Committee and was also in disagreement with the position on foreign policy taken in the draft statement. At the conclusion of the discussion, the draft statement was approved by the National Committee with one dissenting vote (Mr. Rogge) and referred to a subcommittee consisting of Robert Morse Lovett, Pauline Taylor, John T. McManus, Oliver Loud and John Abt to incorporate editorial changes agreed upon in the course of the discussion. The statement, as amended by the subcommittee and adopted by the National Committee, is attached.

Meeting recessed at 6:00 PM.

SUNDAY SESSION

McCARRAN-WOOD BILLS: Mr. Abt reported on the McCarran-Wood Bills, and a discussion followed on the essential work of the entire party during the next few days to secure action by the President to veto the bill and insure that his veto would not be overridden. At the conclusion of the discussion, the Committee approved a draft telegram to President Truman on this question. A copy of the telegram is attached.

PROPOSAL FOR A SPECIAL CONVENTION: Mr. Rogge obtained leave, as a special order of business, to present the following resolution and move its adoption:

> We hereby resolve, pursuant to Article II, section 2, of our Permanent Rules of Organization, to call a Special Convention of the Progressive Party to be held at Detroit, Michigan, on January 13, 14, and 15, 1951, in order to reconsider all the positions taken with respect to foreign policy by the Progressive Party and its National Committee from the time of the Founding Convention in July, 1948, to the date of the Special Convention.

Speaking in opposition to the resolution, Mr. Baldwin reviewed the intensive series of discussions which were held during the month of July by the Executive Committee and the National Committee on the Korean question, and which led to the adoption of the statement on Korea at the July 15 Special Meeting of the National Committee. He also reviewed the action taken by the state parties subsequent to the July special meeting, pointing out that every state party has now acted on the statement, both at the state committee level and in local membership meetings. Mr. Baldwin reported that as a result of these actions, the National Committee statement has been endorsed at every level of the party, in most cases unanimously, and in every case with only a handful of dissenting votes. Mr. Baldwin stated that, in his opinion, therefore, Mr. Rogge's proposal would indicate a state of indecision within the ranks of the party on this vital policy question, which in fact does not exist, and would demobilize the party at the very moment when action to implement its peace program is most essential.

Mr. Rogge replied briefly to Mr. Baldwin's remarks.

A motion having been made and carried to close debate, Mr. Rogge's proposed

MORE - - -

resolution was submitted to a vote (only members of the National Committee or their proxies voting) and defeated 41 to 2 (Mr. Rogge and Mrs. Lund voting in the affirmative).

WILLIE McGEE CASE: Mr. Sidney Ordower and Mrs. Winifred Feise presented stirring reports to the committee on their participation in the hearing before Governor Fielding Wright of Mississippi in Jackson in support of a stay of execution for Willie McGee.

ELECTION OF ADDITIONAL MEMBERS TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE: Mr. Baldwin reported the resignations of the following members of the National Committee:

Thomas I. Emerson, Conn.
Lillian Hellman, N.Y.
Catherine Lavalle, Mont.
James Martin, Md.
John Camper, Md.
Elinor S. Gimbel, N.Y.

He further reported that the Executive Committee had proposed the election of the following persons as additional National Committee members at-large:

W. E. B. DuBois, N.Y.
Robert Morse Lovett, Ill.
Vincent Hallinan, Calif.
Pearl Hart, Ill.
Rev. Dudley Burr, Conn.
Charles Coe, N.Y.
Richard Stoverman, Ga.

On motion, the foregoing recommendations were unanimously adopted and the above named persons elected as members at-large of the National Committee.

COMMITTEE ON NEGRO VOTE: Mr. George Murphy reported that at a meeting of the Committee on the Negro Vote, held that morning, the following persons were nominated as additional members:

Albert Janney, Ill.
Alexander Wright, Pa.
Willard B. Ransom, Ind.
Pauline Taylor, Ohio
Alice Livewright, Pa.
Winifred Feise, La.
Wilbert Revas, Va.
Nellie Stone, Minn.
Walter Barnett, Ky.
Richard Stoverman, Ga.
Aleo Jones, Ill.
Sidney Ordower, Ill.

On motion, the foregoing nominations were unanimously approved and the above named elected as members of the Committee on Negro Vote.

FINANCES: Mr. Baldwin presented a financial report and discussed the continuing crisis in the financial situation of the national office. He reported that at the June National Committee meeting the state parties had accepted modest quotas for financial assistance to the national office, but that, with a few notable exceptions, these quotas have not been met. He presented the quotas agreed on at the June meeting, with the payments made on them (copy attached) and urged prompt payments by the states as essential to make possible the continued functioning of the national office.

ADDRESS BY SAM PARKS: Mr. Sam Parks, candida te of the Progressive Party of Illinois for congress, 1st c.d., addressed the committee.

ADDRESS BY PAUL ROBESON: The meeting of the Committee concluded with a stirring address by Mr. Paul Robeson.

Adjourned 6:00 PM

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

CHICAGO, SEPTEMBER 16, 17, 1950

STATEMENT OF POLICY ON THE 1950 ELECTION CAMPAIGN

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President Truman's failure to demand resignations from the authors of these statements, while piously disavowing their words, confirms the fact that the administration has accepted a policy that it hopes to conceal from its own people and the world.

More importantly, Truman's words of rebuke are belied by the acts of his administration. Since June 25, it has abandoned every attempt at a peaceful solution of the world crisis by conference, negotiation or mediation. It has made clear that the peace it seeks is a Roman peace — a peace imposed upon the world by force of American arms. Secretary Acheson stated as much on September 10, in a broadcast never disavowed by the White House, when he said:

> "I believe with modern weapons and ingenuity we can do exactly what was done for so many centuries at the time of the Roman Empire. It depends on the strength of the organization, the superiority of your weapons. You can hold back all sorts of hordes if you have that."

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These provocative acts are a threat of war against the 450 million Chinese people with whom we have no quarrel and who are bound by a long tradition of friendship with our own.

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Peace

End the policy of preventive war and remove its advocates from their positions.

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Restore the authority and effectiveness of the United Nations by the immediate admission of the Republic of China.

Make it possible, through the seating of the Republic of China, for the Security Council to take measures for the cessation of hostilities in Korea and the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic government for all Korea.

Avoid war with China by immediate withdrawal of the U.S. fleet from Chinese waters, an end to American intervention in the Chinese Civil War, and recognition of the legal government of 450 million friendly people.

Halt the rearming, renazification and remilitarization of Western Germany.

Stop all economic and military aid to fascist governments and intervention against the colonial people in their struggle for independence.

Lift all bars to trade with the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and China.

Resume top level negotiations with the Soviet Union for the settlement of outstanding differences and the negotiation of German and Japanese Peace treaties.

Security

Support labor's just demand for wage increases.

No wage freeze.

Defeat all limitations on the right to strike, by White House edict or otherwise; repeal Taft-Hartley.

Institute a federal investigation of all price rises since June 25th, and prosecution of all those guilty of profiteering.

Freeze prices at the lowest dollar and cents levels reached in 1950, with criminal penalties for violators.

Enact strict federal rent controls, restoring all areas to federal control, with a prohibition against evictions.

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Tax the greedy, not the needy. Repeal the 20% increase in withholding taxes and increase personal exemption on low incomes. Sharply increase taxes on corporate profits and add an excess profits tax based on 1936-39 profits; steeply graduated taxes on upper bracket individual incomes.

Revoke the order restricting credits for new housing.

Increase government spending for housing, schools, roads, hospitals, and other welfare needs.

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Freedom

Stop the murder of the Bill of Rights. Defeat all measures to put ideas behind bars and Americans in concentration camps.

End all political prosecutions, witch hunts, loyalty programs and deportation proceedings designed to intimidate or punish men and women for exercising their constitutional rights of free speech, opinion or association.

Prohibit the lawless use of the FBI as a political police.

Vigorously prosecute all individuals and groups who attempt, by violence, or terror or intimidation to prevent the exercise of the American right of free speech and assembly.

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PROGRESSIVE PARTY

56 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-8100

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson

Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin

Co-Chairmen
Paul Robeson
Fred W. Stover

Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Elinor S. Gimbel
Senora B. Lawson
Christine Walker

Treasurer
Corliss Lamont

September 20, 1950

Dr. W.E. B.DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am happy to inform you that at the National Committee meeting held in Chicago on September 16 and 17 you were elected National Committee member at-large. Minutes covering this meeting are enclosed for your information.

The National Committee meets approximately every three months and you will be given 30 days advance notice when the date is set for the next meeting.

Sincerely yours,

C. B. Baldwin
Secretary

24b-29-105

Peace • Freedom • Security

↓ file

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

56 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-8100

ROOM 601
150 WEST 46 ST.
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson
Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin
Co-Chairmen
Paul Robeson
Fred W. Stover
Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Elinor S. Gimbel
Senora B. Lawson
Christine Walker
Treasurer
Corliss Lamont

November 9, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York 32, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your thoughtful and courteous letter. I consider it a rare privilege to have had the opportunity of working with you during the campaign. Notwithstanding the enormous difficulties we faced, I believe that we succeeded in reaching thousands of new people with our message and our program. Although very many of these were not convinced to the point of voting for us, I am confident that we planted seeds which time and events will nurture and ripen. This in no small measure is due to your clear, dignified and courageous presentation of the issues which, as I know from my own contacts, made a very real and lasting impression on all who heard you.

I only wish that our financial resources and organization had made it possible to reach a larger audience. However, I am sure that you share with me complete confidence in the ultimate victory of our cause.

I wish you a thorough and well earned rest, and look forward to seeing you on your return.

With warm regards.

Sincerely,

John J. Abt
General Counsel

Peace • Freedom • Security

24-y-28-88

1 pp.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

56 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-8100

ROOM 601
150 WEST 46 ST.
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Chairman
Elmer A. Benson
Secretary and Campaign Manager
C. B. Baldwin
Co-Chairmen
Paul Robeson
Fred W. Stover
Vice-Chairmen
Hugh Bryson
Elinor S. Gimbel
Senora B. Lawson
Christine Walker
Treasurer
Corliss Lamont

November 14, 1950

Dr. W. E. B.DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York 32, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I enclose correspondence addressed to you which perhaps you will want to answer personally. Mrs. Crawford will give you a complete report of the committee's work and bring you up to date on the correspondence and finance picture. She certainly proved to be a most able treasurer of our committee. She gave work and leadership not only in this phase of the work but performed the great task of involving many people in the work of the committee who found real pleasure working in your campaign under her guidance.

I suspect that you will want to send a personal note to Bishop Walls, Langston Hughes and Oliver Harrington for their support of the Committee's work. Mr. Harrington, in particular, did a masterful job of creative work in connection with drawing up the ad for the Amsterdam News. You have already written to John Abt, whose quiet steady application enabled us to get done so much basic work in the midst of some pretty hectic situations. There are two other persons whom you might like to write a personal note to. I refer to Yvonne Gregory, who wrote the excellent copy for your ad in the Amsterdam News, and Bob Lucas who did publicity. Here are the addresses of these persons:

Miss Yvonne Gregory, c/o Oliver Harrington, 145 W. 14th St. NYC
Bishop W. J. Walls, 4736 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill.
Langston Hughes, 20 E. 127th St., NYC
Bob Lucas, 717 Monroe St. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sincerely yours,

George

George B. Murphy, Jr.
Assistant to National Secretary

Peace • Freedom • Security

248-29-89

fill ↓ Letters of appreciation

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

56 WEST 45th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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24b-29-87

November 14, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York 32, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you so very much for your warm and fatherly letter. Serving, even in some small way with you in your campaign, was an honor which I shall try to merit by working harder in the cause of peace and civil rights for which you conducted an historic fight through your campaign.

I know it is difficult for many of us to understand what working and talking and learning and doing with a great man can do for each of us who comes into contact intimately with such a person because we are generally too close to see the forest for the trees. But, make no mistake about it, I shall always treasure this experience of being a part of the great work which you are doing today.

Perhaps the thing that I really enjoyed most was to share the warmth of your sharp and biting humor, and to learn how to fight to win your good will and perhaps something of your respect. There are so many of the people who comprise progressive America, so many of the working people, so many of our own Negro people who need to know and appreciate and understand and love you for the things that your life and practice make necessary for us to understand in this life and death struggle whose outcome will determine our destiny and the destiny of our country.

You've given me a new standard by which to judge one's ability to live a full purposeful life, the philosophy of which is guided by an unerring sense of what we are fighting for in the world struggle to make beauty, love, literature, art, and joy the property of working people all over the world.

These are some of the treasures from my storehouse of experience in working with you just a short time that will provide fighting food for me until victory is won. Meantime, please accept my best wishes for more years of life to be shared by us all. In these years there will still be time for you to call me George.

Sincerely,

George

George B. Murphy, Jr.
Assistant to National Secretary

Peace • Freedom • Security

85

450 Riverside Drive

NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

November 28, 1950

Mr. C. B. Baldwin, Secretary
The Progressive Party
150 West 46th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Beanie:

Since lunching with you yesterday, I have been trying to think through further the question of my relations with the Progressive Party. As you know, I have been greatly troubled by the Party's position concerning the Korean crisis which started last summer. On July 30, while in Europe, I sent you a letter, later released to the press, approving some aspects of the Party's statement, but making clear that I deplored "the resort to violence and military aggression on the part of the North Koreans."

As the Far Eastern situation has developed, I have come more and more to regard the original North Korean aggression as one of the most colossal blunders and acts of international immorality of this century. It has stimulated the forces of reaction throughout the West and has set in motion a train of consequences which has brought mankind to the brink of a third world war. In my opinion, it has constituted the most terrible mistake that the Communist left has ever made.

The Progressive Party has been unwilling to condemn the North Koreans for their reckless actions. It could have done this and at the same time have been very critical, as I have myself been, of the U.S.-U.N. counter-actions. But the Party has seen fit once again to criticize only one side, namely the American side, in international affairs. In my judgment the United States, Soviet Russia, Communist China and North Korea are all to be blamed, although not equally, for the present deplorable situation. I should add, however, that I far from agree with the extreme reactions in regard to these issues of Mr. Henry A. Wallace, former leader of the Progressive Party.

I believe that the Progressive Party has made a fatal mistake in its attitude toward the Far Eastern crisis and that there is no chance of persuading it to change its mind at the meeting of the National Committee this coming week-end. Hence, having seen the Marcantonio campaign through with you, I think the time has come for me to withdraw as an officer of this organization. Accordingly, I hereby regretfully resign as Treasurer of the Progressive Party and as a member of its National Committee.

With very best regards to you personally and with constant admiration for your devoted work on behalf of the progressive cause, I am

Sincerely yours,

/signed/ Corliss Lamont

COPY

Statement Adopted by the National Committee of the
Progressive Party
at a meeting in New York City, December 2-3,1950.

Resolution on Lt. Gilbert, William Patterson and Paul Robeson

President Truman's order sentencing Infantry Lt. Leon Gilbert to tenty years at hard labor in the Korean war, the indictment of William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and the U. S. State Department's continued denial of an American passport to Paul Robeson, have aroused the Negro people and all Progressive America and revealed to the whole world the vicious Jim crow character of our Government's bi-partisan war policy.

A nationwide protest has already forced the Chief Executive to stop the carrying out of a lily-white court martial's death sentence against Lt. Gilbert for misconduct in the field. We call upon the President to rescind his order and restore Lt. Gilbert to full freedom unconditionally. We further demand that the President order an immediate investigation of the Army's scandalous sentencing of scores of Negro soldiers in Korea, revealed recently by Negro war correspondents.

We call upon the Attorney General to take immediate steps to vacate the indictment of William Patterson, whose fighting leadership in the Willie McGee, Haywood Patterson, Trenton Six and Martinsville 7 cases, was rewarded with a vile slander directed at the Negro people by Congressman Lanham of Georgia, chairman of the Committee which seeks to jail him in order to halt the Negro people's struggle against Jim Crow.

We demand that the President order the Secretary of State to rescind immediately the order denying Paul Robeson his passport in order that this great artist and world leader for peace may be freed from confinement to America and allowed to keep his world-wide concert commitments.

We direct that copies of this resolution be sent to President Truman, the U. S. Secretary of State and to the United States Attorney General.

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uopwa #16

24L-29-63

Statement Adopted by the National Committee of the
Progressive Party
at a meeting in New York City, December 2-3, 1950.

Repeal the McCarran Act

The provisions of the McCarran Act are now being zealously applied by a President and Attorney General who had denounced them as an unconstitutional infringement of American liberties. The first step taken to enforce the Act have confirmed the worst fears expressed by the many individuals and organizations that opposed its enactment including labor, farm, Negro, religious and professional groups and a large section of the press. The iron curtain imposed by the law has been used to detain or exclude world renowned visitors to this country on the suspicion of their progressive views, while fascists like General Anders are welcomed to our shores. Passports are denied to spokesmen for the cause of peace, like the great Paul Robeson, and aliens who have lived here since childhood are ruthlessly arrested, and held without bail awaiting deportation. And now the first step has been taken to clamp thought control upon all Americans by the demand for registration of the Communist Party and its members.

Despite the surrender of the Democratic administration to McCarthyism and McCarranism, there is a growing movement of protest against the bi-partisan suppression of American freedoms. The first objective of this movement is the repeal of this infamous law.

The National Committee of the Progressive Party calls for the rapid organization of a repeal campaign and pledges its full support in a united effort to wipe the McCarran law from the statute books.

It urges its state parties to assist in the development of representative repeal committees on a state and local basis and to arrange delegations to present the repeal demand to their Congressmen during the Christmas recess.

At the same time, it warns of the need to be on guard against the enactment of - "little" McCarran Acts by the cities and in the 1951 sessions of the state legislatures and urges the state parties to prepare now for the fight to defeat this legislation.

If the broad sections of the American people represented by the groups that oppose the passage of the McCarran Act will now organize and unite their strength in a campaign for its repeal, the advocates of thought control and concentration camps can be defeated and the Bill of Rights re-established as the highest law of the land.

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P.P

Statement Adopted by NationalCommittee
PROGRESSIVE PARTY
At Meeting in New York City,Dec.2-3,1950

STOP WORLD WAR III !

In this hour of decision, the alternatives are clear: Peace or atomic devastation; a settlement in Korea by mediation, or the extension of the war to China and a world-wide conflict. Differences among the American people as to the causes of the crisis must not be allowed to keep them from uniting to demand the steps which can solve it.

All mankind hopes and prays for peace.

The people of the whole world were dismayed when General MacArthur launched his disastrous offensive at the very moment the Chinese delegates arrived at the UN for negotiation. They have recoiled in horror at President Truman's threat of atomic death to hundreds of thousands of innocent Korean and Chinese people whenever he should order the dropping of the A bomb.

24-g-22-84

These reckless acts are making our government the object of fear and hatred among the peace loving people of the world, and especially among the colored peoples against whom the President's threat of atomic vengeance was directed. These acts are alienating the governments of Britain and France and leaving America in isolation. If world war comes because our government has rejected the only path to peace, we will stand alone, without friends or firm allies anywhere. There is no protection in atom bombs, for American cities, too, can be their targets. The only security for our country is the security that lies in stopping the war before it engulfs us.

The first step must be to stop the fighting in Korea. This is the only way to save the lives of thousands of Americans now in battle and to keep the war from spreading. To that end, we call upon the President to make the following proposal in the United Nations immediately.

(1) A cease fire order, both sides to maintain their present positions.
(2) The appointment of a special mediation commission, including representatives of the United States, ~~and~~ the Soviet Union, the Republic of China and India, to meet with representatives of South Korea, North Korea and the Republic of China to bring about a settlement of the conflict, providing for the withdrawal of all foreign troops and the establishment of a united, independent and democratic Korea.

Once these emergency steps have been taken, we call for the following additional measures to facilitate peaceful settlements of the main areas of conflict:

(1) The seating of the Republic of China in the United Nations to give their rightful representation to the 475 million people of the nation, opening the way to a general settlement in the Far East.

(2) A four power conference of the United States, England, France and the Soviet Union on the German question, opening the way to a peaceful settlement in Europe.

We again call for a United Nations agreement outlawing the use of atomic weapons and all other instruments of mass destruction as proposed to the governments of the world by the International Red Cross and supported by hundreds of millions of people of all nations.

The hour is late, but the peace can still be saved.

We urge all Americans, regardless of other differences, to unite in calling on President Truman for peace, not the Bomb.

##########

uopwa 16

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

150 West 46th St

NEW YORK, N.Y.

December 11, 1950

24b-22-94

TO: National Committee members

FROM: C. B. Baldwin, Secretary

As you have noted from the minutes of the last meeting of the National Committee, the resignation of Mr. Corliss Lamont as Treasurer of the Progressive Party was accepted with regret.

Enclosed is a copy of his letter of resignation.

##########

uopwa 16

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

150 West 46th St.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

December 12, 1950

TO: National Committee members

FROM: C. B. Baldwin, Secretary

The following is a letter sent to 6 leading farm and labor leaders by Chairman Elmer A. Benson on the Korean situation. The letter was sent to Alan Kline, American Farm Bureau President; Philip Murray, CIO President; James Patton, National Farmers Union President; William Green, President American Federation of Labor; John L. Lewis, President United Mine Workers; and M. W. Thatcher, Manager of Farmers Union Grain Terminal Association.

"Regardless of differences on various issues in the past, it seems to me that the time has come for our leading farm and labor leaders to speak up against our frightful foreign policy that is leading to World War III and that is destroying the social and economic gains farmers and workers have won during the past twenty years. Consequently, I am writing to you and to other farm and labor leaders urging immediate expressions for the cause of peace.

"Specifically, I am suggesting a four point program around which agreement should be possible at this time.

"(1) Demand the recall of General MacArthur as a man with a 19th century imperialist mentality who has no business in the 20th century far east that desires independence and reforms. Let us recall that MacArthus is the man who helped 'solve' the demands of hungry World War I veterans by shooting them down. Furthermore, he can hardly be regarded as an objective observer of Far Eastern social problems because of his relation by marriage to the J. P. Morgan interests and because of his own great holdings in minerals, industries and land in the Philippines. MacArthur was one of the militarists who was considered to play the role of an American Hitler in 1933 by a small American Legion and Wall Street clique opposed to Roosevelt's New Deal until their plot for a putsch was exposed by Marine General Smedley Butler. His recent reckless and provocative actions in Korea prove that his aim is to promote war, not peace. It is indeed a travesty that MacArthur should be heading the soOcalled 'democratic forces' when all his life he has had a record of opposing democracy. Let us retire MacArthur.

"(2) Cease fire and negotiate a peaceful settlement in Korea. Regardless of how the blame might later be assessed as to the cause of the war in Korea, it should be obvious to all that there is nothing to be gained by its continuation except death and destruction and a greater danger of destroying all humanity with atom bombs.

"(3) Demand that Acheson abandon the Ku Klux Klan foreign policy begun by Dixiecrat James Byrnes of arming corrupt, fascist-type governments all over the world. While all decent Americans reject what James Byrnes stands for here at home (reactionary, racial bigotry that holds power in the south through force and violence), let us also reject his 'get tough' policies that have been laid down in foreign affairs. Allied with the Dixiecrats as the chief supporters of the 'get tough' foreign policy are the old pre-war isolationists and appeasers of Hitler and Franco. This alliance of Dixiecrats and Munichmen should be proof in itself of the wicked, reactionary character of the foreign policy we have been following. It is a foreign policy that has not and will not bring peace and democracy to the world, but instead it will bring war and fascist dictatorships wherever it operates.

"Behind the Dixiecrats and Munichmen who have fashioned our evil foreign policy are the big money men who manipulate our economy for their personal gain and power. Just as these Robber Barons despoiled the natural resources of the American continent during the last century, today they have ambitions to keep or gain an economic stranglehold over all the world, threatening a human barbecue with atom bombs if their wishes are not met. But is it in the interest of the common people of America to support the ambitions of the munitions makers and financial moguls, who profit from armament making and who gain power from a reactionary foreign policy? It is not. Are the Wall Street investments of the Far East worth the life of a single American youth? Neither taxes for guns and tanks nor death for our sons to satisfy the materialistic greed of our bankers is the path to human progress.

MORE - - -

24L-29-90

"(4) Demand a new foreign policy based on the rights of the people of each nation to determine their own form of government without outside influence and on a policy of world disarmament among all nations. Just as we realize the groundlessness of the smear charges that the New Deal programs are socialistic or communistic, we must also come to understand and cease to fear the reforms instituted by the real socialistic and communist governments abroad, whether we agree with these reforms or not. With better understanding of other governments and societies and with immediate steps toward world disarmament among all nations, it will be possible for the nations to live peaceably together and to achieve new heights of social and moral progress for the human race.

"Time is running short. Let us mobilize our friends and followers to actively speak for a peaceful solution to the present crisis and against the 'get tough' foreign policy of our government involving use of the atom bomb. Let us remember that 'silence is consent' and that therefore blood will be on our hands if the worst comes to pass due to our own silence. Let us realize that the war crowd is the same crowd that is seeking to destroy labor unions, co-ops, our farm programs and civil rights here at home and that they will succeed with their evil domestic program to the extent that they succeed with their evil foreign policy. So along with peace in the world, democracy at home is also at stake. Can any of us be silent?"

246-29-91

The letters were sent out on December 7 and released to the press on the same day from Appleton, Minnesota.

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Progressive Party
150 West 46th St.
New York 19, N.Y.
JUDSON 6-2335

December 16, 1950

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Commenting on President Truman's Friday night broadcast and his declaration of a national emergency, C. B. Baldwin, Secretary of the Progressive Party, today said:

For four years the President and his co-authors of the "get tough" policy have promised it would bring peace, while for four years it has been bringing us closer to world war. Today thousands of American soldiers in Korea are paying with their lives for the failure of that policy. Their safety and the security of America cannot be won by proclaiming a national emergency.

The real national emergency will only be deepened by the demand President Truman made on the American people last night. Longer hours, frozen wages, higher taxes, more guns and less butter will increase the danger and add to the cost. Putting production under big business dictatorship, turning over civilian defenses to a Florida Dixiecrat and rejecting the just demands of the railroad workers with threats from the Commander in Chief, are not answers that the American people are looking for in this crisis.

The Progressive Party believes that the best defense of America is peace with China. We again urge mediation of all outstanding differences between our two countries based on a cease fire, looking toward the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, an end to intervention in Formosa, and the seating of the representatives of 475 million Chinese people in the United Nations.

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uopwa 16

PROGRESSIVE PARTY POLICY STATEMENT FOR 1950

The Progressive Party presents this policy statement in the firm conviction that the differences between nations which threaten world peace can be resolved only by conference and negotiation and not by force; that our people can enjoy abundance only if the vast resources of our land are used for the welfare of all and not for the profits of the few; that freedom is the inalienable right of every American and not a privilege to be extended to some and withheld from others.

Because the leadership of both old parties have abandoned these principles, we acted in 1948 to found a new party to carry on the fight for peace, abundance and freedom, and adopted a platform setting forth our concrete proposals for their attainment.

Time and events are demonstrating that the platform adopted at our Founding Convention offers the American people the only alternative to the policies of the old parties which are leading to insecurity, depression, the loss of democratic freedoms and the threat of a war of annihilation.

The Progressive Party in second annual convention assembled, therefore re-affirms the platform of its Founding Convention, and adopts this policy statement to emphasize and restate its present attitude toward the great and pressing problems of Peace, Security and Freedom. We offer it as a program on which all peace loving, democratic Americans can unite and work together for the realization of our common goals.

PEACE

The policy of the cold war has proved utterly incapable of winning its announced objectives.

It has not "contained" communism.

It has not brought economic stability to Western Europe.

It has not secured greater freedom from want or freedom from fear for the people of America.

Its prodigious expenditures have helped swell the profits of big business. But the people have paid the cost in curtailed welfare and the loss of democratic liberties.

Its race for the absolute weapon has proved an investment in insecurity that now holds the awful threat of H-bomb annihilation over all people, including our own.

The failure of the cold war policy is making it clear to Americans in increasing numbers that a peaceful understanding with Russia is the central international issue of our time, upon which largely depends the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of our people, the preservation of their freedom, the peace of the world and civilization itself.

The Progressive Party reaffirms its conviction that differences between the socialist and capitalist systems of the two nations does not make war between them inevitable; that a peaceful understanding between them is possible, without the sacrifice of a single American interest, based upon mutually beneficial trade relations and peaceful competition between the two systems in the service of humanity.

The first prerequisite to such an understanding is the abandonment by our government of the policy of the cold war which is proving its bankruptcy, and the adoption of a constructive alternative which has the support of the peace-loving majority of the American people.

24-2-41

The elements of such an alternative policy have already been advanced and discussed by many individuals and groups of widely divergent beliefs and political opinions.

The Progressive Party makes its contribution to the formulation of such a policy as an American political party, dedicated to the principles of American democracy and exclusively concerned with promoting the welfare and protecting the security of the American people. It does not endorse the foreign policy of Russia or any other nation, but recognizes that the primary responsibility of Americans is for an American policy that will unite a majority of the American people, regardless of their differences on other questions, and that can make peaceful agreement between the two nations possible.

To that end, the Progressive Party proposes that the U. S. Government take the following immediate steps each of which, will contribute to the security of our nation and the prosperity of its people:

1. Propose, within the United Nations, a treaty outlawing all atomic weapons, so that pending agreement on measures of international inspection and control, the full moral force of a UN treaty will brand the use of these weapons of mass annihilation as a crime against humanity and any nation that uses them as an international criminal.

2. Recognize the People's Republic of China and establish normal trade relations with it.

3. Remove the existing restrictions which have all but eliminated trade with Russia and Eastern Europe and resume normal trade with these countries.

4. Propose a four power agreement reaffirming the Potsdam declaration on the demilitarization of Germany by providing that each of the four powers shall prevent and prohibit the establishment of any armed forces or military formations in its zone.

5. Propose, within the United Nations, a treaty providing for the abandonment of all extra-territorial military bases and rights to the use of bases, including bases in colonial countries.

These five steps will go far to allay mutual suspicion, tension and fear. They will make an immense contribution to the economic well-being of America and the world. They will facilitate the negotiation of peace treaties with a unified Germany and with Japan, providing for their democratization and permanent demilitarization and for the withdrawal of occupation troops. They will create the climate in which a return to the principles of the UN Charter becomes possible and the UN can become an effective instrument to protect the peace, promote world economic development through a UN reconstruction and development fund, solve the technical problems of international inspection and control of atomic energy, provide for progressive universal disarmament, and put an end to the colonial system in Africa, Asia and the Western Hemisphere by implementing the principle of self-determination for all peoples.

24-2-42

SECURITY

The American People want security.

But they are faced with declining incomes, the loss of jobs and the threat of a new depression.

The Democratic and Republican parties have shown by their deeds that they have only one remedy for a sagging economy: larger and larger doses of spending for war.

The expenditure of half the national budget on arms and the cold war has helped maintain the profits of the giant corporations. But it has not purchased security for our nation or its people.

On January, 1949, President Truman called for a million more jobs. On January, 1950, there were a million fewer jobs. Millions are working part-time. Food prices remain high while farm surpluses rot and farm incomes fall by a fifth in one year. Half of America's families earn less then enough for a minimum decent standard of living. Social Security and funds for public assistance and relief are totally inadequate to provide for the aged and unemployed. Youth leaving school face contracting job opportunities. Negro workers are losing the jobs in industry that they won in wartime.

Americans are learning that 22 billion dollars a year spent for warfare cannot secure their welfare.

Jobs and security can be won only by increasing the purchasing power of the American people. But both old parties act to protect the profits of the few at the expense of the purchasing power of the many.

The die-hard Republicans and Dixiecrats openly proclaim a policy of tightening the people's belts by slashing all government expenditures for their welfare.

The Truman Democrats hide their surrender to monopoly by promises of prosperity in the year 2000 and the crumbs of an inadequate welfare program, while they use the full power of government, through wage boards and the Taft-Hartley law, to weaken the bargaining power of the workers and freeze their wages.

The program of the Progressive Party offers the only alternative to growing insecurity, unemployment and eventual depression.

We propose the following immediate measures to increase purchasing power and protect the security of the American people:

24-2-43

1. End government support of the wage-freeze policy of big business and repeal Taft-Hartley — so that Labor can again bargain in freedom for the higher wages needed to meet its needs and raise purchasing power.

2. Enact the principles of the Brannan Farm Plan to raise the purchasing power of farmers and reduce the prices of food for consumers.

3. Stop the destruction of farm surpluses by making them available to the needy both at home and abroad.

4. Enact a ten-billion dollar public works, housing and planning program to develope our natural resources and provide schools, houses and jobs.

5. Extend rent control; return de-controlled areas to control; remove the guarantee of landlord profits and replace the present administrators of the law by men who believe in control and understand the needs of tenants.

6. Pass the Marcantonio bill for $35 a week unemployment benefits to the jobless for 52 weeks.

7. Provide $100 a month social security pensions for the aged.

8. Enact a comprehensive federal system of medical insurance to provide security against the hazards of illness to all Americans.

9. Reduce the tax burden on lower incomes by increasing exemptions, and eliminating all excise taxes. Shift the bulk of the tax load to the big corporations.

10. Provide equal job opportunities for Negroes, minority groups, youth and women through apprenticeship training, employment, and upgrading.

These are only the first steps toward security. They must be taken if Americans are to avoid increasing hardship, insecurity and joblessness. They can and will be taken if the common people unite to demand them of all political parties. The Progressive Party pledges its devoted effort in translating that demand into reality.

FREEDOM

The fundamental freedoms of a democratic people are written into the Bill of Rights and the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. It is the primary duty of government to make these rights the common property of all Americans by implementing and rigorously enforcing the great constitutional guarantees. Their denial to any individual or group is an invasion of the liberties of the whole people.

Yet, the present government is waging cold war against American freedom. As a part of the growing militarization of our country, it is pursuing a deliberate policy of denying these rights to political and racial minorities for the calculated purpose of suppressing political opposition and maintaining the position and profits of the privileged few.

The Progressive Party condemns this policy in all of its manifestations.

Historically, the weakest phase of our American democratic life has been the shameful practice of segregation and discrimination against the Negro people. The policy of the cold war has dictated, not the enforcement but further violations of the constitutionally-guaranteed freedoms of the nation's largest minority.

Despite the facile promises of the two old parties, both the Executive and the Congress have failed to act, in the areas of their special competency, to achieve even the least of a series of long over-due reforms.

The economic welfare and political progress of our nation require the elimination of Jim-Crow from all phases of our national life.

We call for action now — for passage and vigorous enforcement of federal legislation guaranteeing to Negro Americans the unrestricted right to vote and hold public office in all parts of the nation; equal opportunity to secure a job and be promoted on the basis of ability; freedom from the fear of mob violence and the barbarous crime of lynching; the right to travel on common carriers without the humiliation of segregation; equal access, without segregation, to all educational institutions and housing developments supported by public funds.

The time has come to end the expenditure of a single penny of the people's tax money for the perpetuation of the un-American practice of segregation in any publicly-supported project or institution.

As first steps in this direction we call for:

1. The passage at this session of Congress of the Powell FEPC bill, the Anti-poll Tax bill and the Anti-lynch bill.

2. Home Rule for the District of Columbia and a Civil Rights Act to prohibit segregation and discrimination in the nation's capital.

3. Effective Presidential action to eliminate segregation and discrimination in the nation's armed forces, in all federal agencies and in the Panama Canal Zone.

The Progressive Party urges all Americans to join hands for the speedy accomplishment of these goals.

We denounce the use of violence or intimidation by any individual or group, and particularly their use by agencies of government to suppress political dissent. We declare that the protection of the rights of Communists and all other minority groups no matter what their economic, religious or political viewpoints, to express and advocate their views in the first line in the defense of the liberties of a democratic people.

We call for the following immediate measures to restore constitutional liberties to the American people:

1. End prosecutions under the provisions of the Smith Act which prohibit the teaching or advocacy of ideas. Grant unconditional pardons and restore civil rights to all persons convicted under these provisions. Repeal this unconstitutional legislation, and defeat the Mundt-Ferguson Bill and all other illegal legislative attempts to restrict freedom of association, thought, opinion or expression.

2. Prohibit the lawless use of the FBI as a political police. Institute a congressional investigation of its activities, including unlawful wire tapping, searches and seizures, rifling of the mails, destruction of evidence and false and misleading testimony.

3. End so-called loyalty investigations and purges of government employees and workers in private industry. Reinstate all those dismissed because of their political opinions or associations.

4. End the use of the Department of Justice, grand juries, the courts and the immigration laws to harrass, intimidate, prosecute or deport native or foreign born Americans because of their trade union or political activities or opinions.

5. End judicial attacks on the independence of the bar and the right of accused to counsel of their choice through the improper and vindictive use of summary sentences for contempt or the denial, for political reasons, of the right to practice in the courts.

6. Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and similar state committees which, under the guise of investigating "subversive" activities themselves subvert constitutional liberties and American concepts of fair play.

* * *

The Progressive Party presents this policy statement as a minimum program on which all Americans devoted to the peace and welfare of our great country and the security and freedom of its people can take their stand. We invite men and women of every political persuasion and regardless of their differences on other issues to join with us for its attainment by action in the coming months and by their votes next November.

On our part, we pledge the full and loyal cooperation of our party, its candidates and members in forging that unity of purpose and action among the common people of our country which will make peace, abundance and freedom living realities for all Americans.

OAK 4-4283

LOCHARD

24L-29-63

PROGRESSIVE PARTY POLICY STATEMENT FOR 1950

The Progressive Party presents this policy statement in the firm conviction that the differences between nations which threaten world peace can be resolved only by conference and negotiation and not by force; that our people can enjoy abundance only if the vast resources of our land are used for the welfare of all and not for the profits of the few; that freedom is the inalienable right of every American and not a privilege to be extended to some and withheld from others.

Because the leadership of both old parties has abandoned these principles, we acted in 1948 to found a new party to carry on the fight for peace, abundance and freedom, and adopted a platform setting forth our concrete proposals for their attainment.

Time and events are demonstrating that the platform adopted at our Founding Convention offers the American people the only alternative to the policies of the old parties which are leading to insecurity, depression, the loss of democratic freedoms and the threat of a war of annihilation.

The Progressive Party was born in 1948 in the conviction that the bipartisan foreign policy of the United States is leading to war.

We again proclaim that the Progressive Party is an independent indigenous American party dedicated to the revitalizing of democracy through the four freedoms and the attainment of world peace through the process of collective bargaining around the council tables of the United Nations.

In reaffirming our faith in the American form of government, we declare our opposition to the use of violence in this country as a means of social economic or political change, or to the imposition of dictatorship in any form upon the American people.

The Progressive Party in second annual convention assembled, reaffirms the platform of its Founding Convention, and adopts this policy statement to emphasize and restate its present attitude toward the great and pressing problems of Peace, Security and Freedom. We offer it as a program on which all peace loving, democratic Americans can unite and work together for the realization of our common goals.

PEACE

The policy of the cold war, including the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Pact and the arms program, has proved utterly incapable of winning its announced objectives.

It has not "contained" communism.

It has not brought economic stability to Western Europe.

It has not secured greater freedom from want or freedom from fear for the people of America.

Its prodigious expenditures have helped swell the profits of big business. But the people have paid the cost in curtailed welfare and the loss of democratic liberties.

Its race for the absolute weapon has proved an investment in insecurity that now holds the awful threat of H-bomb annihilation over all people, including our own.

The failure of the cold war policy is making it clear to Americans in increasing numbers that a peaceful understanding with Russia is the central international issue of our time, upon which largely depends the maintenance and improvement of the living standards of our people, the preservation of their freedom, the peace of the world and civilization itself.

MORE . . . . .

The Progressive Party reaffirms its conviction that differences between the socialist and capitalist systems of the two nations do not make war between them inevitable; that a peaceful understanding between them is possible, without the sacrifice of a single American interest, based upon mutually beneficial trade relations and peaceful competition between the two systems in the service of humanity.

The first prerequisite to such an understanding is the abandonment by our government of the policy of the cold war which is proving its bankruptcy of the peace-loving majority of the American people

The elements of such an alternative policy which has been urged by the Progressive Party since its foundation have now been advanced and discussed by many individuals and groups of widely divergent beliefs and political opinions, including churchmen, businessmen, political commentators and political leaders.

The Progressive Party makes its contribution to the formulation of such a policy as an American political party, dedicated to the principles of American democracy and primarily concerned with promoting the welfare and protecting the security of the American people.

The Progressive Party recognizes that while the United States and the Soviet Union have both made mistakes in foreign policy, these two great countries can rise above their respective shortcomings, to work together fruitfully for international peace and cooperation.

We are not apologists for Russia, but in so saying we want it understood that our supreme objective is one world at peace, and to that end it is essential that an understanding be reached between the United States and the Soviet Union.

As Americans, our primary responsibility is to work for an American policy that will unite a majority of the American people, regardless of their differences on other questions, and make a peaceful agreement possible.

To that end, the Progressive Party proposes that the United States Government take the following immediate steps, each of which will contribute to the security of our nation and the prosperity of its people:

1. Propose, within the United Nations, a treaty outlawing all atomic weapons, so that pending agreement on measures of international inspection and control, the full moral force of a United Nations treaty will brand the use of these weapons of mass annihilation as a crime against humanity and any nation that uses them as an international criminal.

2. To facilitate such a treaty and in order to attempt a general settlement of other outstanding international issues, take the initiative in holding a top-level conference between American and Soviet officials, as suggested by the Progressive Party two years ago.

3. Recognize the People's Republic of China and establish normal trade relations with it.

4. Remove the existing restrictions which have all but eliminated trade with Russia and Eastern Europe and resume normal trade with these countries.

5. Propose a four power agreement reaffirming the Potsdam declaration on the demilitarization of Germany by providing that each of the four powers shall prevent and prohibit the establishment of anyarmed forces or military formations in its zone.

6. Propose, within the United Nations, a treaty providing for the abandonment of all extra-territorial military bases and rights to the use of bases, including bases in colonial countries.

7. Support the continuance of the present policy of the United Nations limiting diplomatic relations with the fascist France government of Spain and call upon the President to issue a directive banning all economic aid to that government.

8. End the Selective Service Act and not subject American youth to peacetime conscription or peace time universal military training.

These eight steps will go far to allay mutual suspicion, tension and fear. They will make an immense contribution to the economic well-being of America and the world. They will facilitate the negotiation of peace treaties with a unified Germany and with Japan, providing for their democratization and permanent demilitarization and for the withdrawal of occupation troops. They will create the climate in which a return to the principles of the United Nations Charter becomes possible and the United Nations can become an effective instrument to protect the peace, promote world economic development through a United Nations reconstruction and development fund, solve the technical problems of international inspection and control of atomic energy, provide for progressive universal disarmament, and put an end to the colonial system in Africa, Asia and the Western Hemisphere by implementing the principle of self-determination for all peoples.

24-29-65

More - - - - - -

SECURITY

Economic security can only be attained by large-scale planning for the use of our great resources for the welfare of all the American people. The principle which has been successfully demonstrated in the TVA, if carried further, would enable us to think in terms of increasing prosperity for every citizen rather than in terms of depression and unemployment. But we are faced with declining incomes, the loss of jobs and the threat of a new depression.

The Democratic and Republican parties have shown by their deeds that they have only one remedy for a sagging economy: larger and larger doses of spending for war.

The expenditure of half the national budget on arms and the cold war has helped maintain the profits of the giant corporations. But it has not purchased security for our nation or its people.

On January, 1949, President Truman called for a million more jobs. On January, 1950, there were a million fewer jobs. Millions are working part-time. Food prices remain high while farm surpluses rot and farm incomes fall by a fifth in one year. Half of America's families earn less than enough for a minimum decent standard of living. Social Security and funds for public assistance and relief are totally inadequate to provide for the aged, unemployed and dependent children. Youth leaving school face contracting job opportunities. Negro workers are losing the jobs in industry that they won in wartime.

Americans are learning that 22 billion dollars a year spent for warfa . cannot secure their welfare.

Jobs and economic security can be won only by increasing the purchasing power of the American people. But both old parties act to protect the profits of the few at the expense of the purchasing power of the many.

The die-hard Republicans and Dixiecrats openly proclaim a policy of tightening the people's belts by slashing all government expenditures for their welfare.

The Truman Democrats hide their surrender to monopoly by promises of prosperity in the year 2000 and the crumbs of an inadequate welfare program, whilethey use the full power of government, through wage boards and the Taft-Hartley law, to weaken the bargaining power of the workers and freeze their wages.

The program of the Progressive Party offers the only alternative to growing insecurity, unemployment and eventual depression.

We propose the following immediate measures to increase purchasing power, curb monopoly and protect the security of the American people:

(1) Repeal Taft-Hartley and end support of the wage-freeze policy of big business — so that Labor can again bargain in freedom for the higher wages needed to meet its needs and raise purchasing power of all the people.

(2) Enact the principles of the Brannan Farm Plan to raise the purchasing power of farmers and reduce the prices of food for consumers.

(3) Stop the destruction of farm surpluses by making them available to the needy both at home and abroad.

(4) Enact a housing program which will assure that the necessary quantity of housing is produced at prices or rents which American families can afford in a satisfactory environment.

(5) Enact a planned public works program to develop our natural resources, including river valley developments and the peaceful use of atomic energy, and to provide useful jobs in creating the necessary facilities for health, education and recreation of the American people.

(6) Extend the rent control law; return de-controlled areas to control; remove loopholes in the law and replace the present administrators of the law by men who believe in control and understand the needs of tenants.

(7) Provide federal unemployment insurance with coverage for all workers, providing average $35 weekly benefits for 52 weeks.

(8) Extend the Social Security Act to all workers and self-employed, providing minimum old age and permanent disability benefits of $100 monthly and $35 weekly for the temporarily disabled. Provide maternity benefits of $35 weekly and children's allowance of $10 monthly for all children under 16.

(9) Enact a comprehensive federal system of health insurance, and enact a 10 year hospital construction program with annual expenditures of 1 billion dollars, to provide security against the hazards of illness to all Americans.

(10) Provide federal grants-in-aid to the states proportionate to their needs and financial ability, in amounts assuring a minimum decent standard of living for all in need.

(11) Reduce the tax burden on lower incomes by increasing exemptions, and eliminating all wartime excise taxes. Shift the bulk of the tax load to the big corporations.

(12) Provide equal job opportunities for Negroes, Mexican-Americans, other minority groups, youth and women through apprenticeship training, employment, and upgrading.

These are only the first steps toward economic security. The funds to finance them are available from a proper tax policy and through cuts in the wasteful cold war expenditures. These steps must be taken if Americans are to avoid increasing hardship, insecurity and joblessness. They can and will be taken if the common people unite to demand them of all political parties. The Progressive Party pledges its devoted effort in translating that demand into reality.

FREEDOM

The fundamental freedoms of a democratic people are written into the Bill of Rights and the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments to the Constitution. It is the duty of every citizen and of the government to make these rights the common property of all Americans by implementing and rigorously insisting upon the great constitutional guarantees. Their denial to any individual or group is an invasion of the liberties of the whole people.

Yet, the present government is waging cold war against American freedom. As a part of the growing militarization of our country it is pursuing a deliberate policy of denying these rights to political and racial minorities for the calculated purpose of suppressing political opposition and maintaining the position and profits of the privileged few.

The Progressive Party condemns this policy in all of its manifestations.

Historially, the weakest phase of our American democratic life

MORE . . . .

has been the shameful practice of segregation and discrimination against the Negro people. The policy of the cold war has dictated not the enforcement, but further violations of the constitutionally-guaranteed freedoms of the nation's largest minority.

Despite the facile promises of the two old parties, both the Executive and the Congress have not only failed to act to achieve even the least of a series of long over-due reforms, but, as in the case of FEPC, have combined together to prevent action.

We call for action now -- for passage and vigorous enforcement of federal legislation guaranteeing to Negro Americans the unrestricted right to vote and hold public office in all parts of the nation; equal opportunity to secure a job and be promoted on the basis of ability; freedom from the fear of mob violence and the barbarous crime of lynching; the right to travel on common carriers without the humiliation of segregation equal access, without segregation, to all educational institutions and housing.

The time has come to end the expenditure of a single penny of the people's tax money for the perpetuation of the un-American practice of segregation in any publicly-supported project or institution.

As first steps in this direction we call for:

1. repudiation of the sham FEPC bill and passage at this session of Congress of the Powell FEPC bill, the anti-poll tax bill and the anti-lynch bill.

2. Home rule for the District of Columbia and a Civil Rights Act to prohibit segregation and discrimination in the nation's capital.

3. Effective Presidential action to eliminate segregation and discrimination in the nation's armed forces, in all federal agencies and in the Panama Canal Zone.

The economic welfare and political progress of our nation require the elimination of all forms of discrimination against the Jewish people, the Mexican-Americans, the Puerto Rican people, the foreign born and all other minorities.

The Progressive Party urges all Americans to join hands for the speedy accomplishment of these goals.

We believe that the American constitution with its Bill of Rights provides the basic machinery for peaceful and democratic social, economic and political change in the United States.

We denounce the use of violence or intimidation by any individual or group, and particularly their use by agencies of government to suppress political dissent. We declare that the protection of the rights of Communists and all other minority groups no matter what their economic, religious or political viewpoints, to express and advocate their views is the first line in the defense of the liberties of a democratic people.

We call for the following immediate measures toward assuring full constitutional liberties to the American people:

1. End prosecutions under the provisions of the Smith Act which prohibit the teaching or advocacy of ideas. Grant unconditional pardons and restore civil rights to all persons convicted under these provisions. Repeal this unconstitutional legislation, and defeat the Mundt-Ferguson Bill and all other illegal legislative attempts to restrict freedom of association, opinion, expression or assembly.

248-29-68

2. Prohibit the lawless use of the FBI as a political police. Institute a congressional investigation of itsactivities including unlawful wire tapping, searches and seizures, rifling of the mails, destruction of evidence and the deliberate use of falce and misleading testimony.

3. End the present sweeping loyalty program both as it applies to employees and workersin private industry. Reinstate all those dismissed because of their political opinions or associations. Abolish the outrageous "subversive lists" set up by the Attorney General.

4. Endthe use of the Department of Justice, grand juries the courts and the immigration laws to harrass, intimidate, prosecute or deport native or foreign born Americans because of their trade union or political activities or opinions.

5. End judicial attacks on the indepndence of the bar andthe right of accused to counsel of their choice through the improper and vindictive use of summary sentencesfor contempt or the denial, for political reasons, of the right to practice in the courts.

6. Abolish the House Committee on Un-American Activities and similar state committees which, under the guise of investigating "subversive" activities, themselve subvert constitutional liberties and American concepts of fair play.

7. Establish fair and equitable procedures for all legislative investigating committees in order to protect the public interest and the rights of those being investigated.

8. Endthe abuse of secrecy which enables major governmentdecisionsto be reached without public information and debate. In the year of the H-bomb Americans demand the facts.

9. Maintain the tradtional American separation of church and state and protect the freedom of secular education.

*** *** ***

The Progressive Party presents thispolicy statement as a minimum program on which all Americans devoted to the peace and welfare of our great country and the security and freedom of its people can take their stand. We invite men and women of every political persuasion andregardless of their differences on other issues to join with us for its attainment by action in the coming months and by their votes next November.

On our part, we pledge the full and loyal cooperation of our party, its candidates and members in forging that unity of purpose and action among the common people of our country which will make peace, abundance and freedom living realities for all Americans.

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uopwa #16

[1950?]

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IS A THIRD PARTY WHICH MEANS THAT IT BELIEVES THAT THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES ARE BANKRUPT IN IDEAS FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND UNITED IN AGREEMENT ~~K&K~~ ON EVERY MISTAKE WHICH THE NATION IS NOW MAKING, IN WAR* MONGERING, WITCH HUNTING, AND VIOLATION~~K~~ OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS. NOTHING ILLUSTRATES THIS BETTER THAN THE RECENT FIASCO IN CONGRESS ON THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT POLICY BILL. BOTH PARTIES HAVE SOLEMNLY AND REPEATEDLY PROMISED TO SUPPORT THIS BASIC MEASURE OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND BOTH PARTIES HAVE JOINED TO EMASCULATE IT AND PASS A REDICULOUS SUBSTITUTE. NEITHER PARTY DARES SUPPORT AN ANTI*LYNCHING BILL WITH TEETH, NOR IM PLEMENT DEMOCRACY BY STOPPING DISFRANCHISEMENT BY POLL TAX. BOTH PARTIES ARE SUPPORTING A FOREIGN POLICY WHICH SEEKS TO RETAIN THE COLONIAL SYSTEM AND EX* PLOIT THE DARKER PEOPLES IN ORDER TO RESTORE EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM WITH AMERICAN DOLLARS INVESTED IN AFRICA, ASIA, THE WEST INDIES AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERI* CA. THESE ARE THE POLICIES WHICH ALL TRUE AMERICANS MUST FIGHT, IF CIVILIZATION IS TO SURVIVE. ESPECIALLY I CALL ON ALL NEGRO AMERICANS TO THROW OFF THE YOKE OF CONTEMPTUOUS REPUBLICANS AND REFUSE LONGER TO LISTEN TO THE ~~X~~DOUBLE TALK OF TRUMAN AND HIS DIXIECRATS AND JOIN A PARTY, NOT FOR GRAFT TO POLITITIONS OR NEWSPAPERS, OR FOR OFFICES TO YES MEN, BUT FOR A REAL FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY IN A PARTY WHICH WELCOMES THEM NOT TO ITS ANTE ROOMS OR BACK DOORS BUT TO ITS INNER SANCTOM

65-7-253

[1950?]

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY IS A THIRD PARTY // WHICH MEANS THAT IT BELIEVES/THAT THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES/ARE BANKRUPT IN IDEAS/FOR SOCIAL WELFARE/AND UNITED IN AGREEMENT/~~KKK~~ ON EVERY MISTAKE/WHICH THE NATION IS NOW MAKING/ IN WAR* MONGERING/ WITCH HUNTING/ AND VIOLATION~~K~~ OF THE FOUR FREEDOMS. // NOTHING ILLUSTRATES THIS BETTER/THAN THE RECENT FIASCO IN CONGRESS/ON THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT ~~POLICY~~ PRACTICES BILL. BOTH PARTIES/HAVE SOLEMNLY AND REPEATEDLY PROMISED/TO SUPPORT THIS BASIC MEASURE OF CIVIL RIGHTS/AND BOTH PARTIES HAVE JOINED/TO EMASCULATE IT/AND PASS A RIDICULOUS SUBSTITUTE// NEITHER PARTY DARES SUPPORT/AN ANTI*LYNCHING BILL WITH TEETH,/ NOR IM PLEMENT DEMOCRACY/BY STOPPING DISFRANCHISEMENT BY POLL TAX.// BOTH PARTIES ARE SUPPORTING A FOREIGN POLICY/WHICH SEEKS TO RETAIN THE COLONIAL SYSTEM/ AND EX* PLOIT THE DARKER PEOPLES/IN ORDER TO RESTORE EUROPEAN IMPERIALISM/WITH AMERICAN DOLLARS/INVESTED IN AFRICA, ASIA,/ THE WEST INDIES/AND CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERI* CA.// THESE ARE THE POLICIES/WHICH ALL TRUE AMERICANS MUST FIGHT,/ IF CIVILIZATION IS TO SURVIVE.//ESPECIALLY I CALL ON ALL NEGRO AMERICANS/TO THROW OFF THE YOKE OF ~~CONTEMPTUOUS~~ REPUBLICANS/AND REFUSE LONGER TO LISTEN/TO THE DOUBLE TALK OF TRUMAN/AND HIS DIXIECRATS/AND JOIN A PARTY,/NOT FOR GRAFT TO POLITITIANS/OR NEWSPAPERS/ OR FOR OFFICES TO YES MEN/ BUT FOR A REAL FIGHT FOR DEMOCRACY/IN A PARTY/WHICH WELCOMES THEM/NOT TO ITS ANTE-ROOMS OR BACK DOORS/BUT TO ITS INNER SANCTOM

45-7-98

9910 Kempton Ave
Cleveland, Ohio
Feb 4, 1950

[Progressive Party-Ohio]

Dear Dr. Du Bois-

Paul Robeson and other liberal artists are to appear in concert here in Cleveland at the invitation of the Progressive Party of Ohio on Mar. 20, 1950 at the Music Hall.

There has always been a desire on the part of Mr. Robeson to provide good music at a price within the reach of the average people.

We will be deeply grateful to you Dr. Du Bois, if you think it advisable, to mention the concert, in line with your talk in our F.E.P.C victory rally and celebration.

24-12-13

Much is being done thru the program of the Progressive party here in Cleveland to promote the economic, political and social advancement of our group

We are ever grateful for the contribution you have made for advancing oppressed peoples of the world.

Sincerely,

(Mrs) Sarah H. Roberts.

Chr. Concert Committee
Progressive Party of Ohio

February 16, 1950

Mrs. Sarah H. Roberts
9910 Kempton Avenue
Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Roberts:

I received your letter of February 4, but as I think you will see, I was not in position to do anything about it. A speaker coming under the auspices of an organization as host, has no right of his own accord to make statements or give notices which have nothing to do with his speach. Anything of that sort should come from the host, and not from the guest.

Of course, I should have been only too glad to help anyway in anything that Paul Robeson is doing.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-12-14

January 4, 1950

The Manager
The Provident Hospital
1514 Division Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Sir:

I am sending the enclosed letter to the Hospital Service. They will write to you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

84-6-27-31

Richard G. Stone
Howard

PROVIDENT HOSPITAL
AND FREE DISPENSARY

1514 DIVISION STREET, BALTIMORE 17, MARYLAND

February 14, 1950

Dr. Wm. E. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Enclosed you will find itemize bill for the hospitalization of Mrs. Nina DuBois, also a Maryland Hospital Form to be signed by you and returned to us immediately.

Thanking you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Henrietta G. Bailey

Henrietta G. Bailey

246-33-1

AIR MAIL

501 W. 121 Street
New York City
October 27-1932

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Sagecamus Avenue
New York

My dear Dr. DuBois:

A great hope springs up within me as I listen to your words on the radio. I find that courage & humanity are not dead that whether or not you are elected, you will be true with us to stand up in the face of the ugly phase through which America is passing & call things by their right names & perhaps be able to point the way back to sanity when the hysteria & the leaders gone may do willingness to listen & reason.

14-8-32

2

How can you help me
to procure copies of your
addresses over WMCA of
Thursday night - October 26th
& of October 19th?
I would like to pay
all costs - & same.
Thanking you from
my heart. Yours faithfully
(Mrs) Rose A. Reuben.

24-8-33

December 7, 1950

Mrs. Rose A. Reuben
501 West 121st Street
New York 27, New York

My dear Mrs. Reuben:

I thank you for your letter of October 27, and your kind words.

May I say that the Progressive Party is considering publication of my addresses. You might communicate with Mr. John Abt of the Progressive Party, at 150 West 46th Street.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-8-34

A.L.S.

501 Co. 12 Steel,
New York. Dec. 11-50

Dear D. DuBois:

Thanks for your letter. I will at once communicate with Mr. Abt, I would not like to lose your great words - your great example.

Yours faithfully

(Mrs) Rose A. Reuben

24-34-5

File -

24-34-23

Letters to

Far East Policy Examined

Present Crisis Called Result of Lack of Positive Action

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The current crisis in our relations with China surely indicates the greatest débâcle of our foreign policy.

Russian foreign policy has been successful beyond its wildest hopes. It has now maneuvered us into fighting 400,000,000 Chinese and has wrecked our historic friendship with them. It is running few if any risks itself, while standing to make large gains if its puppet regimes are successful. It is bleeding our economy and placing us under the most severe strains, all with the greatest of ease.

In fact, there is now open to us the prospect of unlimited numbers of bleeding operations, similar to Korea, and extending from Indo-China to Finland. If, as most surely Russia hopes, our economy cannot stand these strains and our reserves of manpower and military power cannot protect our world-wide commitments we shall enter a period of collapse. At that time Russia will be able to pick up the fractured pieces of the democratic world with no effort on her part at all. As time wears on we appear to close off avenues via which we might avoid this prospect; we constantly limit our choices of time and instruments for a successful foreign policy.

Blame for Situation

Who is to blame for this situation? Why has American foreign policy brought us to this point or, to be more fair, allowed this situation to develop?

First, all Americans of whatever party must share in the ignorance and hesitations regarding the Chinese situation from 1944 onward. Those two factors hampered our foreign policy constantly. We lacked intelligent facts concerning the internal situation in China, and, above all, when we were informed of the facts by such experts as Owen Lattimore and Nathaniel Peffer we lacked the courage and decision to act on those facts. Wishful thinking well filled the void of ignorance.

Secondly, however, censure must be rested squarely upon the shoulders of the G. O. P. leadership. It has utterly failed to provide us with the creative and responsible criticism which is its chief function as the opposition party. We shall probably never know how the Chinese situation might better have been handled if the continuing irresponsible criticism of such Republicans as McCarthy and Knowland—to name only two—had not handicapped Acheson. The threat of this type of opposition, and the fact itself, has always been present to restrict, condition and limit our foreign policy at a dangerous hour. For its almost fatal presence Republican moderates must share heavily in the blame.

These men did not associate themselves too far with the wildest critics of their party, but they stood ready to make political profit from the work of those critics. Above all, they have failed miserably to present the American people with constructive alternatives.

Lessons to Be Learned

Granting the above points, or even not granting them, what lessons should we learn from this débâcle? It seems to me there are several. We should not use the power of recognition of new Governments as a political weapon. To do so amounts to political intervention in the internal affairs of another nation. Again, we must decide just exactly what we are against. If it is the idea of communism, we should take note that neither guns nor dollars have sufficient power to stop an idea. Both are highly inefficient instruments in the realms of thought. If it is Russian imperialism that we are against, we must find more effective weapons than we have utilized to date.

"Containment," the "Truman Doctrine," "situations of strength" have clearly shown themselves to be inadequate techniques of foreign policy—if not worse. They are negative. They are reactions to Russian policy; reflections of our preoccupation with checking each Russian move rather than taking positive steps of our own.

We must clarify in our own minds those ideas which we are for. Doing so will alter our policy from one of reflex to one of action. We will not then sell America short by relying on dollars or force only. We will then again assume a role of leader because of the strength inherent in our ideas and in our ideals. We will, in this effort, need courageous leadership from the Administration and, above all, responsible constructive leadership from the Republicans.

CHANNING B. RICHARDSON,
Instructor in Government, Columbia

Letter of Appreciation

84-34-24

December 7, 1950

Mr. Channing B. Richardson
Instructor in Government
Columbia University
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

May I express my deep appreciation for your letter of November 29, to the NEW YORK TIMES. It was, to my mind, an excellent document.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24/b-26-9

33 Dering St.
Montclair, N.J.
July 18, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois —
409 Edgecombe Ave —
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have just heard of the death of Mrs. Du Bois. Please accept our sympathy for yourself and family. Very truly yours.

Edw. S. Richardson

Telephone MOntclair 2-4230-M

24b-26-8

E. S. RICHARDSON

Licensed

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN

33 IRVING STREET MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Atlantic 1912

IS PEACE AMERICAN ?

THEN STOP THE INTIMIDATION

A CRIME IS ABOUT TO BE COMMITTED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, the nation's capitol.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois, 83-year old scholar, historian, writer, and Negro leader, is scheduled to be brought to trial on October 2nd in Washington D.C.

His crime: He spoke and still speaks for -- be careful of the word -- peace!

Peace, if this distinguished American is convicted, becomes an illegal word.

The charge is that because Dr. Du Bois and his four co-defendants speak for peace they have failed under the law to register as foreign agents, as if the desire for peace was alien to America!

THIS IS A THREAT

This prosecution is a threat to the American tradition and a threat to cherished American liberties. It is the most brazen attack yet made, not only upon the rights of the Negro people, but upon all the people.

YOU CAN STOP THE INTIMIDATION

Peace is American. Peace is meat on the table as against guns.
Peace is life as against death.

It is up to you -- to we, the people -- to stop the intimidation that makes people fear to utter, write or even think of the word, peace.

Wire or send a card today to Attorney General Howard McGrath, Washington D.C. Tell him to drop the anti-peace persecution of Dr. Du Bois and his co-defendants.

Give to the fund for the defense of peace.

"Right to Speak for Peace" Committee
935 Market Street, Room 307
San Francisco, Calif.

labor donated

Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia
October 9, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Friday, I intend to talk to the students here on the background of the Korean situation. I am wondering if you would help me by giving me by return mail a reckoning of the amount of the world's habitable land that was in the hands of colored peoples prior to World War I and the amount now.

I know you have interest in these things and thought you might oblige me by giving me the information, and if it is recorded anywhere – the source of the information.

Thanks so much and best wishes for your fight for peace.

Fraternally,
Harry W. Roberts, Head
Department of Sociology

24-6-29-24

October 11, 1950

Dr. Harry W. Roberts
Head, Dept. of Sociology
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Dr. Roberts:

Dr. Du Bois has asked me to send you the following statement, and regrets that his campaign activities keep him much too busy to answer his mail personally now as much as he would like to.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

Enclosure: Statement

248-27-25

Statement for Dr. H. W. Roberts, Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Any estimate depends on what is me nt by "colored" and "habitable." If one takes total area, calls the population of South America half colored and all Asia colored we have:

Area Colored world 39 million square miles

Area White world 20 Million square miles.

This is my own estimate.

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24h-29-26

October 14, 1950

Mr. Walter Orr Roberts
1829 Bluebell Avenue
Boulder, Colorado

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of October 2, I am taking the liberty of enclosing a copy of Dr. Fleagher's statement, which you might be interested in reading.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

24-16-70

Thursday, Sept.14,1950

Rev. James H. Robinson
Church of the Master
86 Morningside
New York, N.Y.

Dear Jim,

In accordance with your suggestion I have jotted down the memo relating to Dr. Dubois, which I hope you will find useful.

I shall appreciate having a copy of your sermon on Sunday. I shall call you and arrange to pick it up the first part of next week, when I return from Chicago.

Thank you so much for your kind suggestion.

Sincerely,

George B.Murphy Jr.

PHOENIX UNION HIGH SCHOOLS AND PHOENIX COLLEGE
E. W. MONTGOMERY, SUPERINTENDENT
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

CARVER HIGH SCHOOL
W. A. ROBINSON, PRINCIPAL
415 EAST GRANT STREET

Dr. DuBois

NGD

July 28, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
222 West 23rd Street
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

It was with feelings of sorrow that I read of the death of Mrs. DuBois a few days ago in the Negro press. I would have written you but I did not have your address.

I can never forget the gentle lady for whom I worked as an A. U. student. I have not seen her since my student days but my association with her was definitely a part of my treasured boy-hood memories.

Sincerely,

W. A. Robinson

W. A. Robinson,
Principal

WAR:cg

24-15-23

[W. A. Rogers]

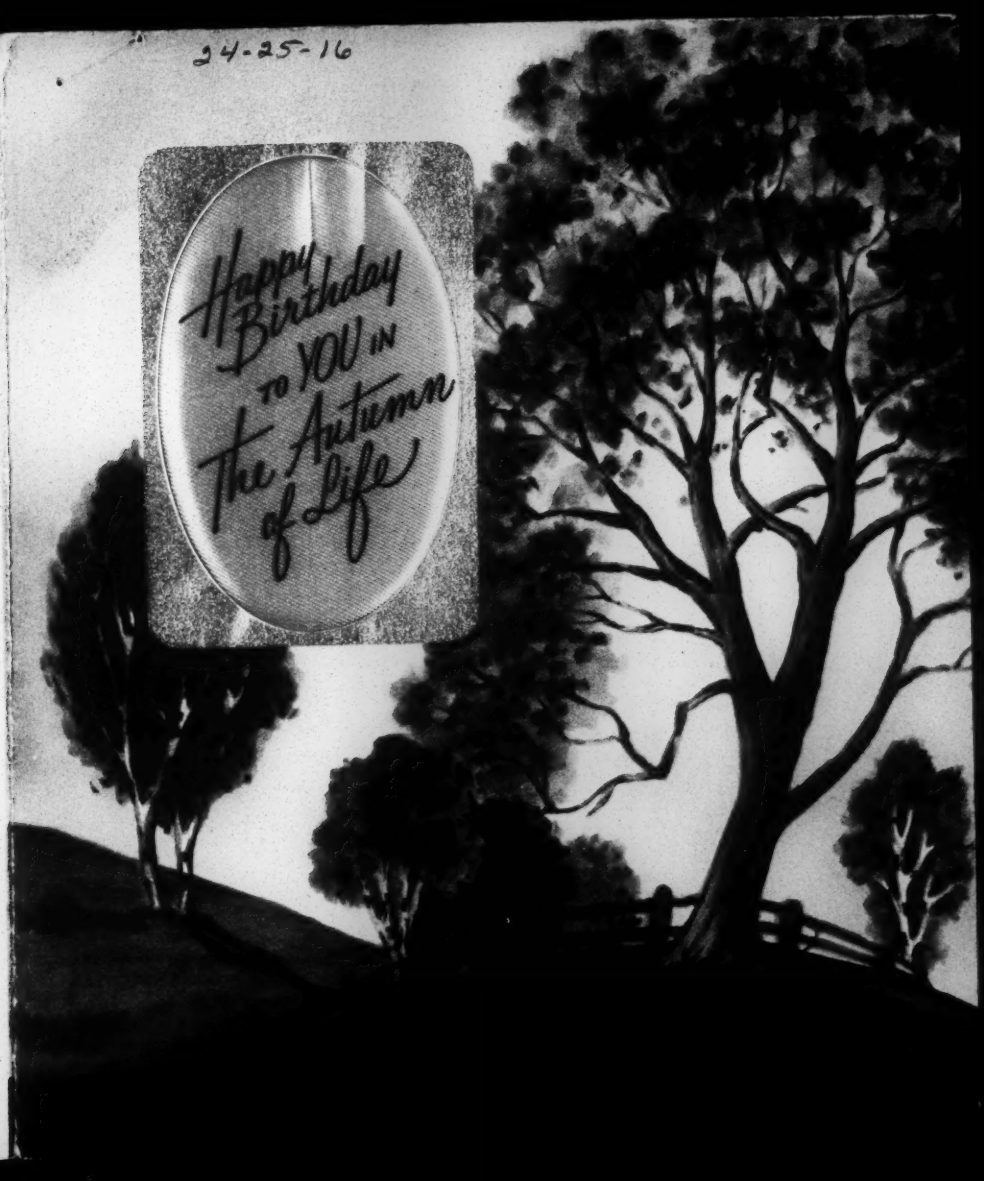
When Autumn leaves are showing
A golden, deeper hue,
May all their glorious colors
Mean happy memories, too;

And with your priceless yesterdays
That must be very dear....
May you find smiles and happiness,
Through many a happy year!

created by Paramount

25 B 2831

24-25-16



[W. A. Rogers]

W. A. Rogers
1822 N. Diamond St
Phila. Pa.

March 17, 1950

Mr. W. A. Rogers
1822 W. Diamond Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I was very glad to have a card from you and to know that you are still in circulation.

My best regards to you and such of the family as survives.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-257

24-4-34

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1298

ITA

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NEWYORK NY FEB 24 1950

W E B DU BOIS, COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS

23 WEST 26 ST NYK

STRONGLY URGE YOUR PARTICIPATION MEETING MY HOUSE 400 EAST 52 STREET AT 8 OCLOCK WEDNESDAY EVENING MARCH 1ST STOP PURPOSE IS TO DISCUSS CERTAIN VITAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO CURRENT ACTIVITIES FOR PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE

O JOHN ROGGE

800P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 17, 1950

Mr. Dagobert D. Runes
The Philosophical Library
15 East 40th Street
New York, New York

My dear Sir:

Last November, my friend, Shirley Graham, came to me witha a problem concerning Benjamin Banneker. She said that in the selected writings of Benjamin Rush edited by you, appeared a "Plan for Peace," which scholars have usually ascribed to Banneker. She wondered how it came to be credited to Benjamin Rush.

I told her to write to you but she demurred saying that she doubted if you would answer her letter. I assured her, however, that comity among historians of standing w uld assure [redacted]swer to any letter which she wrote.

She wrote you November 26, 1949, and todate has received no answer. I cannot understand this, but am afraid that perhaps her letter went astray. I have therefore obtained a copy of that letter, which I am enclosing and will be very glad if at your convenience I could hear from you or she could get a letter in answer to hers.

For indentification, you will find my biography in "Who's Who" and "Who's Who in America."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-21

PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY

Publishers

Telephone MUrray Hill 3-5683

15 EAST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

February 20, 1950

Dear Miss Graham:

In reply to your recent inquiry, please be advised that you will find a "Plan for Peace" in the Ridgway Branch of the Library Company of Philadelphia. You may also consult the Library of the University of Pennsylvania.

I have to apologize for my belated reply. However, as an editor of quite a number of dictionaries and encyclopedias I am frequently approached by readers to supply detailed references to individual entries or items. It is almost impossible for me to do so because of the pressure of my present work.

Incidentally, the "Rush Plan for Peace" has already appeared in the 19th Century Anthology.

Sincerely yours,

Dagobert D. Runes

DDR:RB

24h-31-46

Bills

84-1-16

September 18, 1950

Mr. I. Sabel
1015 Chestnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Sir:

Please send me two (2) pairs of high laced black shoes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Wolfgang Sauer
Liebigstr. 37
Wuppertal-Barmen
Nordrhein-Westfalen
British Zone / Germany

Wpt.-Barmen
June 14th, 1950

Dr. William E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York.

24-29-41

Dear Sir:

For four years I attended courses of several universities in Germany. For gradation I have to write the dissertation by which I will get the German doctors-degree of philology. My principal subject was study on American literature. My interest was especially attracted by the problem of races in America. Besides I had to earn the money necessary for my studies and worked therefore in several clubs of the U.S.-Army in Germany. Due to this job I met among Negroes many well-educated people. So my interest for the race problems of the States changed into affection for the colored people.
Maybe this sympathy originates to in the fact that since the age of ten I myself in a certain way had to struggle against prejudices. When I was a child I suffered a serious disease of which the result was a complete blindness.
Now when the time came to write my dissertation I decided to write about the problems of Negroes in America. — I was lucky enough due to the kind-

ness of the librarians of the American libraries in the American Zone to get a few books about the question concerned. Especially Dr. Hugh M. Gloster's book „Negro Voices in American Fiction" which is the most objective work I read about this subject, made me come to a definitive plan about subject and disposition of my dissertation. So I decided to write about you and your work. My dissertation is to feature you as intellectual leader of the colored races, as literary critic and as writer. I think that the chapters dealing with your work as a critic will give a slight glimpse on Negro literature in its whole. So it might become a further stimulus for German students to whom this large field of wonderful creations is unknown.
It was hard to find a German professor who was willing to join this plan of mine. At last Professor Helmuth Papajewski of the University of Cologne, Professor on English and American Literature, accepted it. Especially the interest in sociology is very great at the University of Cologne because the famous sociologist Prof. Dr. Leopold von Wiese is teaching there. The only objection Prof. Papajewski made is that it might be difficult to get the necessary material to bring this dissertation to a successful end. After travelling through the American Zone to examine the stock-contents of the different American libraries without success, worth mentioning, I wrote to Mr. Jean Blackwell, Curator of the Schomburg Collection. I would not have dared to bother you with my troubles, but Mr. Blackwell, not being able for any possible aid, encouraged me to write to you directly. He was so kind to give me your address. Do you think it might be possible that

you could help me to get the material that is necessary for the studies on the subject above mentioned? What I need by and by is everything you wrote which you consider as important. I think it is especially hard for me to get the 23 annual sets of the „Crisis" when you were editor and the annual sets since 1940 of Phylon. If you could help me at to get at least these by and by I would be very grateful to you; it is of great importance for me because the success of my dissertation depends on it.

I hope I don't make you too much trouble when I ask you if you could write me a few lines about this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Wolfgang Sauer

24b-29-42

July 21, 1950

Mr. Wolfgang Saur
Lielrgsbr 3F
Wuppertal-Barmen
Nordrheim-Westfalen
British Zone I
Germany

Dear Mr. Saur:

Answering your letter of June 14, may I say that I sympathize with your subject and would be glad to see you carry it through; but I do not think that it will be possible for you to get the material that you need in or near Germany.

The 40 or more volumes of the CRISIS, which I edited from 1910 to 1934, can hardly be found outside of New York. The Atlanta Studies of the Negro Problem from 1896 to 1914 are also out of print. Then I have written and published some 15 different volumes, and all of them except the last two or three are out of print.

I am sorry not to be able to help you but unless you could get to the libraries in Paris, London or New York, I am afraid it would be impossible to get the material which you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

Reply to Spock

אינסטיטוט פאר ייִדישער וויסנשאפט

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I. WOFSY

24-b-29-16

October 20, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The School of Jewish Studies is very happy to announce the publication of the long-awaited work by Morris U. Schappes, A Documentary History of the Jews in the United States, 1654 - 1875.

Our Board of Directors wishes to pay tribute to Mr. Schappes on this occasion at a Reception to be held on Saturday evening, December 2.

May we ask you to join with other prominent historians and educators in greeting Mr. Schappes on this occasion? We look forward to your favorable reply.

Sincerely yours,

Chaim Suller

Chaim Suller
Executive Secretary

uopwa
16-204

Keep To Speak

אינסטיטוט פאר ייִדישער קולטור

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MORRIS U. SCHAPPES
MAX STEINBERG
MILDRED STOCK
JENNIE TRUCHMAN
I. WOFSY

24B-29-12

November 1, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On October 20 we sent you the enclosed letter. We are certain that the busy schedule which you have been forced to maintain because of the campaign has prevented you from answering us.

However, since this event does not take place until December 2, at which time we hope you will have had a chance to be rested from the rigors of the campaign, we should like to ask you to give us your favorable reply now to enable us to fully plan the program and to begin publicizing the affair.

We do hope that we may look forward to the pleasure of having you with us on December 2.

Sincerely yours,

Chaim Suller

'65'
dopwa

Chaim Suller
Executive Secretary

Regrets that he cannot attend meeting at present make any in Dec.

PAGE CONTENT

[Enc.]

C
O
P
Y

October 20, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York 32, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

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Sincerely yours,

'65'
dopwa

Chaim Suller
Executive Secretary

November 3, 1950

Mr. Chaim Suller
Executive Secretary
School of Jewish Studies
575 Avenue of the Americas
New York 11, New York

Dear Mr. Suller:

Dr. Du Bois regrets that he cannot at present make any promises for engagements in December.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

WILLIAMS COLLEGE
WILLIAMSTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

September 11, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Chairman
Peace Information Center
799 Broadway
New York City, 3

Dear Dr. DuBois:

In recent months I have received a number of requests from your office to sign the "World Peace Appeal." Since I have not done so, and am unwilling to do so, I feel that I owe you a word of explanation.

I am not concerned with the origins or sources of the so-called "Stockholm Appeal," since I am convinced that all proposals in the field of public policy should be considered on their merits and not in terms of "guilt-by-association." Neither do I sympathize with the view that the Peace Information Center is a "foreign agent." On the contrary, I hope it is still the privilege of all Americans to put forward any proposals for peace that they believe may prove effective and to have them debated and considered by their fellow citizens and by their elected political leaders in a free market for discussion.

I cannot myself endorse the "World Peace Appeal" because its proposals seem to me, on the one hand, politically unrealistic and, on the other hand, inadequate and distorted. A careful analysis of the diplomacy of atomic energy convinced me long ago (see my address on "Atomic Diplomacy: Deadlock and Prospects" before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, January 8, 1950) that no system of inspection or control is remotely possible at the present time and that nothing is in the realm of the attainable save a simple multilateral convention renouncing the use of atomic weapons. I have no sympathy, moreover, with the punishment of "war criminals" in the absence of a world code of law enforced by an effective world government. So long as none exists the "crime" of war cannot logically be envisaged in terms of who first uses what kind of weapons, but only in terms of who first initiates armed hostilities. I trust that these comments will suggest to you why I cannot attach my signature to the "World Peace Appeal."

Very sincerely yours,

F L Schuman

Frederick L. Schuman
10 Glen Street
Williamstown, Mass.

copy

Alice Colton

Williams College
Williamstown, Massachusetts

Department of Political Science

Sept. 11, 1950

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois, Chrm.
Peace Information Center
799 Broadway
NYC 3, NY

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am not concerned with the origins or sources of the so-called "StockholmAppeal," since I am convinced that all proposals in the field of public policy should be considered on their meitits and not in terms of "guilt by association." Neither do I sympathize with the view that the Peace Information Center is a "foreign agent." On the contrary, I hope it is still the privilege of all Americans to put forward any proposals for peace that they believe may prove effective and to have them debated and considered by their fellow citizens and by their elected political leaders in a free market for discussion.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) F.L. Schuman

Frederick L. Schuman
10 Glen St.
Williamstown, Mass.

24-2-33

Letters of Appreciation

Cottage Street [Searles High Sch.]
Housatonic, Mass.
March 9, 1950

Dear Mr. DuBois,

As Secretary of the Searles High School Student Council I am writing to thank you for your letter to the students of Searles High School. We were very happy to hear from a Searles alumnus. Your letter was read to the student body, who found the facts mentioned about your class here at Searles very interesting.

Thank you for the interest you have shown by your letter to us--the students of Searles High School.

In closing I wish to extend belated birthday greetings from all of us. We hope you are enjoying the best of health and will enjoy many more happy birthdays in the years to come.

Sincerely,
Josephine Wilk
Josephine Wilk, Secretary
Searles High Student Council

24-25-11

January 11, 1950

The Honorable Marshall Shepard
Recorder of Deeds
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Shepard:

This will introduce to you, Mr. Nnamdi Azikiwe of Nigeria, British West Africa. As you doubtless know Mr. Azikiwe is one of the most prominent of the young leaders of Nigeria, fighting for freedom and autonomy. He is editor of a number of important African papers.

In talking to him it was mentioned that a number of Colored Baptist ministers were contemplating a trip to Africa. Mr. Azikiwe would be very glad to get in touch with them and to have them know of his work.

I told him that you would be the best person to give him information.

He is a graduate of Lincoln University and has travelled widely.

I shall appreciate anything you may be able to do for him.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-31-7

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

Zeta Boule'

NEW YORK June 30, 1950.

Dear Archon:

The grim Reaper has struck your household in the person of your dear wife, Archousa Du Bois. We of Zeta stand with bowed heads, sympathizing with you in your great loss and your sorrow.

This dread event, that comes to us all, leaves us staggered as we feel it has you. But we of Zeta extend to you a strong, hearty hand of friendship and brotherhood, of the true Boule spirit.

We cannot forget that you largely were instrumental in gathering the Archons- to-be and bringing about their initiation into the new-born Zeta, which sympathizes with you.

With zealous hearts we wish you all the strength you need from on high to carry on through this trying period.

May the Boule spirit strengthen and support you.

24-15-14

Fraternally yours,

J. Leroy Jordan

J. Leroy Jordan
Sire Archon

John S. Brown

John S. Brown
Gram. Protem.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
409 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Boule

Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity

PHI BOULE
MONTGOMERY & TUSKEGEE
ALABAMA

TO ARCHONS AND ARCHOUSAE AND BOULE FAMILIES:

In Re: The Twentieth Biennial Conclave (Host Memorandum No. 1)

Your appointment for August 16-18, 1950 is in the State of Alabama at Montgomery and Tuskegee. The Twentieth Biennial Conclave of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity is meeting with Phi Boule, beginning Wednesday Morning, August 16th and continuing through Friday Evening, August 18th . . . as announced in the Official Call of Archon Megistos James B. Cashin in the January issue of THE BOULE JOURNAL.

Phi Boule moves forward with its plans to entertain you in true Boule style. Special announcements have already been released through the previous issue and also in the current issue (now in press) of THE BOULE JOURNAL. This Host Memorandum No. 1 is the first of a series of individually-addressed communications which will come to you during these intervening four months.

THE LOCATION AND HEADQUARTERS

PHI BOULE has a membership distributed between Montgomery and Tuskegee (40 miles apart). A most recent addition to the roster is President J. F. Drake of The Alabama A & M College located at Normal in North Alabama just 100 miles south of Nashville. The Boule activities of the Twentieth Biennial Conclave will thus be divided between Montgomery and Tuskegee.

Official Headquarters and Lodging accommodations will be at Montgomery at Alabama State College. The sessions and associated activities of the first two days and evenings will be on the college campus. The third day's program of sightseeing and social activities will be at Tuskegee Institute (including the Veterans Hospital) . . . with round trip bus transportation provided as one of the courtesies of the Host Boule.

THE CONCLAVE CALENDAR

The calendar of sessions and activities will be quite similar to that of the Nineteenth Conclave staged at Wilberforce in 1948. THE PROGRAM SESSIONS are scheduled for Wednesday morning and Thursday morning. THE BUSINESS SESSIONS are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon, Wednesday evening, Thursday afternoon and Friday morning (9:00 to 10:45). THE SOCIAL CALENDAR includes the Archousae Acquaintance Hour and a Sightseeing Tour on Wednesday afternoon, the Archousae Bridge Party on Wednesday evening, the Archons Smoker on Wednesday night, the Garden Party and Talent Hour on Thursday afternoon, the Banquet and Dance on Thursday night, the luncheon and sightseeing tour at Tuskegee Institute and the Veteran Hospital in the early afternoon of Friday and the concluding Outing at the farm of Archon F. D. Patterson in the late afternoon of Friday. THE CHILDREN will have a full parallel program differentiated for the younger children and for the teen-age youth.

The calendar will thus be both full and varied. The activities will be of true "Boule" calibre. A real good time can be expected by all.

THE COSTS

The fees have been set on the same schedule as that of the Nineteenth Conclave at Wilberforce, and are as follows:

Each Adult (21 years and over)	$25.00
Each Youth (12 to 21 years of age)	$17.00
Each child (under 12 years of age)	$12.00

These fees cover all charges for lodging from Tuesday night through Friday night, for meals from Tuesday evening through Saturday morning and for the varied and full program of social activities.

THE COOPERATING COLLEGES

Those in attendance for the TWENTIETH BIENNIAL CONCLAVE will have the conveniences of two of the largest of the Negro colleges of the entire nation. Both Alabama State College and Tuskegee Institute rank now within the UPPER FIVE of the 115 colleges operated for Negro students. Each of these two colleges has comfortable and extensive facilities. Souvenir programs of two major events of 1949-50 are being sent to you for your further acquaintance with your prospective host colleges of August 16-18, 1950.

WE AWAIT YOUR COMING. WE WILL COMMUNICATE WITH YOU AGAIN IN JUST A FEW DAYS TO SEND YOU THE RESERVATION FORMS AS WELL AS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION.

H. COUNCILL TRENHOLM
Grammateus.

April 20, 1950

83c-52

KENMORE 9723

DR. R. A. SIMMONS
Dentist

222 NORTHAMPTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

September 27, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Duboise
23 W. 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Duboise:

On Sunday afternoon Sept. 24, at a Tea held at our home I made the announcement that you were nominated to run for the U.S. Senate from N.Y. Our friends were so elated over the news they decided to form a Club in your interest with Mrs. Simmons as their chairman.
Our immediate goal is 100 members in Boston and plans of raising $1,000. in the State for your campaign.
We would like your approval before continuing further activities.
Please advise.

Very truly yours,

Robert A. Simmons

Robert A Simmons

P.S. If this meets with your approval please answer without delay and send LITERATURE.

21-1-17

Mr. Lange

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Dr. R. A. Simmons Sept 30 1952

Street and No. 222 Northampton Street

Care of or Apt. No. Place Boston, Mass.

Dr. Du Bois delighted over your Program. Proceed as indicated in your letter. Letter and Literature follow. Campaign opens with Jubilee Rally ~~Dr. Du Bois~~ Honoring Thursday Evening October 4th Dr. Du Bois will be Chief Speaker. Send Congratulatory Telegrams to Dr. Du Bois in time for meeting at Golden Gate Ballroom, 14th and Lenox Ave

24-1-8

Sender's name and address (For reference)

Sender's telephone number

October 2, 1950

Dr. Robert A. Simmons
222 Northampton St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Dr. Simmons:

I cannot tell you how happy Dr. DuBois and all of us who are working his campaign feel about your wonderful letter. I am particularly happy to be working in this great cause for peace and freedom with you and Mrs. Simmons.

Here in New York, we have formed a Non-partisan Citizens Committee for the election of Dr. DuBois. We are sending letters to friends of Dr. DuBois throughout the country, asking them to become members of the committee and to make contributions to his campaign.

The financial problems facing us in this campaign are particularly acute as we have no organized political slush funds such as the two old political parties always have at hand for their candidates. That is why your letter outlining the plans of Dr. DuBois' good friends in Boston has inspired us so.

The Citizens Committee has established headquarters in Room 108, Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City. It is headed by Oliver Harrington, the nationally known cartoonist and illustrator, whose character "Bootsie" is known far and wide to readers of the Pittsburgh Courier. Mrs. Alicia Burghart Crawford is treasurer and I am secretary of the committee.

Under separate cover I am sending you literature and copies of Dr. DuBois statement issued at his first press conference September 24 at the Hotel Theresa. I enclose a copy of the statement in this letter.

I learned just today that Dr. DuBois' upstate tour will require my being with him in Buffalo and Rochester on October 15 and 16. I am planning to ask Mr. Ewart Guinier, Secretary of the United Public Workers and a leading ALP member in New York, to substitute for me at the United Civic Circle on October 15. I will let you know by tomorrow or whether he can make it.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Murphy, Jr.
Asst. to National Secretary

KENMORE 9723

DR. R. A. SIMMONS
Dentist
222 NORTHAMPTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

October 16, 1950.

Dr. William E. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York City, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois,

We have formed in Boston, a Club in behalf of your candidacy for the U. S. Senate, and have raised fifty dollars to date, which sum we have sent to Mr. George B. Murphy, Jr., the Secretary of your Campaign.

With greetings and hearty wishes for your success in winning the election.

Yours very truly,

Robert A Simmons
Robert A. Simmons

RAS:meh

24-141-6

Ree N.Y.
Age negative
on Monday
re interview
for Dr. DuBois
Plan call Dr.
Dunbar at
his office

Call Walter
+ Frances

Be at Water Mill by 1 PM.

Call Dorothy - check with Lou

Be at Arthur's Mill at 3 p.m.

Be at Dubois Mill 4:30 p.m.

Meet Dubois at club

Pick up Dubois finances statement

Wed the Duetim

APRIL

[illegible]

KENMORE 9723

DR. R. A. SIMMONS
Dentist

222 NORTHAMPTON STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

24-37-6

Nov 2, 1950.

My Dear Georgi:

We never dreamed that we would run into such a "Red scare!" We have fallen short of our goal. Sending $20.00 the last of our effort.

The invitations never came sorry we had plans

Our Committee

Mr Lunagh H Holmes Pres
119.7 ayshwether St, Leamb.
Miss Mary Ann Johnson Treas
564 Mass Ave, Boston

Yours and J.

Yours Hastily

R A Simmons

P.S. Order

P.S Miss Mary Ann Johnson
564 Mass. Ave Boston
Also Holmes
Please drop her a
line when you can
She raised most of
the money! R.A.S.

January 4, 1950

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe
2225 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Smythe:

Would you have time during the month of January to work at such times as you have leisure on my library; putting the books in order and cataloguing those not catalogued?

You might come down sometime and look over the size of the job. I am sure we can agree on proper compensation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-23

File IV Smythe

January 31, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have worked on the libary since January 16, as follows:

January 16 - 20	5 periods
January 23 - 27	5 periods
January 30 - 31	2 periods

All of the work has been done in the afternoon, with time ranging from 3½ to 4½ hours each period.

The work has included:

Rearranging books on shelves
Classifying
Cataloguing
Reshelving books

For the approximate 2½ weeks' service and charged at the rate of $7.00 per period this amounts to $84.00. If this is too much, you are at liberty, of course, to revise the sum downward and it will be agreeable to me.

I submit this in order to ask if it will be all right to receive part payment today? If it is inconvenient for you to do this, it will be quite all right.

Very sincerely yours,

Hugh H. Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

24-6-30

Smythe / check rcd by check 2/15/50

February 7, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Today, I finished the work on the library. Every book that could be located has been cataloged, a card placed in the files (both in the author and title index lists), and the books shelved according to number.

The work performed since my last report included:

Cataloging	Shelving
Numbering	Indexing

The work covers the following periods, since my last report:

Period of February 3 - 4 and 6 - 7

This makes a total of four periods, in addition to the time reported previously.

For these last four periods, since you were so generous in payment prior to your leaving for the lecture tour, we will cut the charge in half and make a flat rate of $16 for the four days I worked. If this is not agreeable to you, you are at liberty to pay whatever you consider satisfactory, for you know I would not want to overcharge you at any cost. You can send the check to me at: 2225 Fifth Avenue, 2-C, New York 35, New York, at your convenience.

Should you incur any difficulty in locating any volumes, please have Mrs. Murphy contact me and I shall be glad to come down and check on the matter.

I enjoyed the work very much, as I always do when associated with you. I only hope that you are satisfied with the job.

Sincerely,

Hugh H. Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

P.S. You asked me to estimate the number of books in the library. According to my estimate there are slightly more than 2,000 books catalogued in your library.

24-6-40

24-6-14

February 21, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are enclosing a copy of a letter we have sent to Dr. Hovde, President of The New School. We feel that you belong in this new faculty, if any one does and plan to do what we can to see that you are appointed. We are going to write people like Dr. Green of Lincoln University in Missouri and a few other school friends to write President Hovde urging your appointment. It is a position that would not interfere with your usual schedule.

Please let us be among the first to congratulate you tomorrow on your 82nd birthday. We hope you

have a great many more of them, so that you may enjoy life and the world benefit thereby.

Yours very sincerely,

Hugh & Mabel

Hugh and Mabel Smythe

P.S. The signature was signed "Mabel H. Murphy" because the New School has been dickering with Hugh in the past to teach a course next Fall, although nothing definite has been arranged and we do not expect it to materialize.

[Enc.]

2225 Fifth Avenue
New York 35, New York
February 21, 1950

Dr. Bryn Hovde, President
The New School
66 West 12th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Hovde: I have read with interest today the announcement that The New School contemplates setting up a faculty of retired professors. This is indeed a new idea in the field of education but one which any intelligent person can heartily endorse. Such professors have much to bring to a troubled world community and in the field of adult education their contribution cannot be measured alone in the knowledge they impart to those who attend their classes.

24-6-13

In connection with this new development I should like to suggest the name of one of the most eminently qualified university teachers for an appointment to the proposed faculty, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, formerly chairman and professor of the Department of Sociology, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia. Not only would his appointment bring to The New School a universally known scholar but it would enable the institution to correct what to many people has appeared to be a peculiar oversight, in that The New School with its fine reputation for liberalism has never appointed a Negro to its full-time permanent faculty.

Since there are those at The New School who know Dr. DuBois, I am sure it is unnecessary for me to discuss his qualifications. Consequently, I am merely sending along his home address where he may be reached, should you desire to give consideration to this recommendation. Mail will reach Dr. DuBois at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, N. Y.

I shall watch with pleasure and interest the creation and growth of this new faculty for I am sure it can but add to the richness of the field of education.

Sincerely yours,

Mabel H. Murphy

Smythe

May 13, 1950

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe
2225 Fifth Avenue
New York 35, New York

Dear Dr. Smythe:

I have finished my book on Russia and Mrs. Murphy is copying it.

I have begun the correction and want the whole thing recopied.

Could you help us in this re-copying? It could be done at your home or here and at anytime.

Let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-6-17

2225 - 5th Avenue, 2-C
New York 35, New York
September 27, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have not written you in sometime because you have been on the go so much and out of the country a good deal of the time, so one has not known just where you were. However, I wanted you to know that we wish you much success in your present endeavor. You know that our well wishes are with you always, for history will one day show that the Negro has never had anyone to compare with you as an indefatigable fighter to secure rights for the colored American.

Please do take good care of yourself and try not to overdo matters during the coming campaign.

With the greatest respect, I am

Very sincerely,

Smythe

Hugh H. Smythe

24-6-15

October 9, 1950

Dr. Hugh H. Smythe
2225 Fifth Avenue
New York 35, New York

My dear Dr. Smythe:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of September 27. I appreciate your kind words. My best regards to you, your wife and little girl.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-6-16

SOCIAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES' UNION

Local 19, United Office and Professional Workers of America, C. I. O.

Helen Mangold
PRESIDENT

Joy Cohen
1ST VICE PRESIDENT

Marcia Roltner
2ND VICE PRESIDENT

Harriet Singerman
3RD VICE PRESIDENT

Yolanda Wilkerson
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Bernard Segal
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

30 East 29th Street
New York 16, N. Y.

PHONE: MURRAY HILL 3-8723

January 10, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Social Service Employees' Union, Local 19, of UOPWA is holding its 12th Anniversary Convention on January 14 and 15 at 13 Astor Place.

The Convention will have before it many important issues including its wage demands for the coming year which are presently under negotiations for a great majority of its members.

It would mean a great deal to our membership if you would take the opportunity to extend fraternal greetings and expression of support from the members of your organization to our Union.

We look forward to receiving your message.

Fraternally,

Helen S. Mangold

Helen S. Mangold
President

HSM:mg
uopwa
16-19

I find it unfortunate to ~~grant~~ attend your 12th anniversary convention in person but venture to send this word of greeting & encouragement for the future of our great cause

W E B DuBois

24-7-48

January 12, 1950

Miss Helen S. Mangold
President
Social Service Employees' Union
30 East 29th Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Miss Mangold:

I shall make every effort to attend the meeting of our union Sunday morning January 15.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-7-51

[Social Service Employees' Union]

Paul Robeson

SOCIAL SERVICE EMPLOYEES' UNION
30 East 29th St. New York

August 10, 1950

Honorable Dean Acheson
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Secretary Acheson:

It is unprecedented for a native-born citizen of the United States to be summarily denied without reason his inalienable right to travel for the purposes of earning his livelihood. Paul Robeson is not only a citizen of the United States but an artist of world renown. By depriving Mr. Robeson of his passport you are depriving him of his chief source of income and depriving the people of the world of the privilege of hearing the superb artistry of a great American.

While this action is a direct attack on Mr. Robeson's rights it is a severe blow to the democratic rights of all American citizens and the Negro people. This action already has caused world-wide repercussions and is a serious slur to the prestige of American democracy. This action undermines the constitutional rights of every citizen and is a direct attack against all who fight for the equal rights of all citizens and all minority groups.

As representative of a large group of white-collar trade unionists I urge you to restore Paul Robeson's passport and personal rights to him. We urge you to take this step immediately and prevent the onrush of fascism which will surely occur with the suppression of free speech and political dissent.

Respectfully yours,

HM:nw

Helen Mangold
President

246-32 75

Cyn. 10

THE GROUPS OF

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK

2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

THE WORKERS FELLOWSHIP

SUsquehanna 7-5200

March 9, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are all delighted at your kind acceptance of our invitation to speak at our annual Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorial Meeting on Monday evening, April 10th.

Sharing the platform with you as speakers will also be Mr. Ted O. Thackrey, editor and publisher of The Daily Compass, and Mr. Arthur Miller, author of "Death of A Salesman." Dr. Henry Neumann, of our Brooklyn Society, will also pay a brief tribute to John L. Elliott, late leader of our Society, whose anniversary coincides with the late President's.

24-8-21

Our program schedule indicates approximately 20 minutes for each speaker, which I hope will be agreeable to you.

You can count on the program starting punctually at 8:30 P.M. The meeting will be held in the same auditorium where you spoke last year, at 64th St. and Central Park West.

I am eagerly looking forward to the opportunity of saying "hello" to you again, and meanwhile I do want to express my very real appreciation for your cooperation once more.

I might only add that the matter of your fee is, of course, entirely agreeable to us.

Cordially,

Milton Gould

Milton Gould
President

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

March 17, 1950

Mr. Milton Gould, President
The Society for Ethical Culture
2 West 64th Street
New York 23, New York

Dear Mr. Gould:

Thank you for your letter of March 9. You have not mentioned in any of your communications just what subject you wanted me to treat.

I should be glad of any suggestion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-8-26

THE GROUPS OF
THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK
2 WEST 64TH STREET, NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

THE WORKERS FELLOWSHIP
SUSQUEHANNA 7-5200

April 11, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

"Thank you" seem like such little words after that tremendous contribution you made to last night's meeting.

Had you been able, as I was, to remain in the lobby long after the program was over, you would have had vivid evidence of the fire you struck in that audience. You were an inspiration.

More power to you - those gates will fly open!

With very warm and deep appreciation,

Cordially,

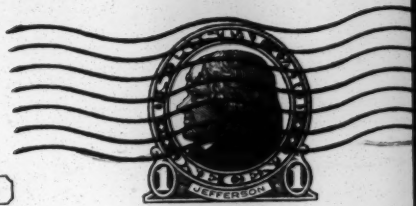
Milton Gould

Milton Gould

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

P.S. The enclosed is, I believe, according to our understanding, but woefully inadequate according to your contribution!

24-8-20



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
20 W. 40th St.
New York 18, N.Y.

23 W 40
1

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN HISTORIANS, INC.

November 17, 1950
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Fellow Member:

At your annual meeting on November 1, it was unanimously voted to increase dues to $3.00. Please send your dues therefore to Rudolf A. Clemen, Treasurer, 36 University Place, Princeton, N. J. They will be appreciated.

Your new officers are Allan Nevins, President, Douglas S. Freeman, Vice-president, Rudolf A. Clemen, Executive Vice-president and Treasurer, Albert B. Corey, Secretary (He is also president of the State and Local History Association). Your new councilors are Frederick L. Allen, Roger Burlingame, Carl Carmer, Henry S. Canby, Margaret Leech, Jeannette Mirsky and Allan Nevins. We begin our pilot period January 1, with funds raised by that date. We are making progress.

Sincerely,

RUDOLF A. CLEMEN

Shirley Soldwedel
5364 Abbott Rd.
Hamburg, N. Y.
March 19, 1950

Req for Info

.24-29-3

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

Mr. Leland Jones of Buffalo, N.Y. gave me your name as an aid in some work I am doing.

I am to present the poet Countee Cullen to my poetry class on May 2. I should like to get the highest mark possible from my instructor, F. R. Drew of State College for Teachers at Buffalo; therefore, I come to you for any aid you can give me.

I have read as much as possible of Mr. Cullen's

Shirley Soldwedel
5364 Abbott Rd.
Hamburg, N. Y. (2)

poetry but seem to be unable to find anything on his personal life. Could you tell me if Mr. Cullen is alive, if so, where he resides, his address and something of his reasons for becoming a poet also any source material would be appreciated. In fact, anything possible that you may give me relating to Mr. Cullen would be appreciated.

Sincerely,
(Miss) Shirley A. Soldwedel

2-6-29-4

May 31, 1950

Miss Shirley Soldwedel
5364 Abbott Road
Hamburg, New York

My dear Miss Soldwedel:

I am sorry not to have been able to answer your letter of March 19, earlier.

Countee Cullen is dead. You can obtain material concerning his life by to the Schomburg Collection, 136th Street Branch Library, New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Greetings from Jamaica
We are having a
much needed rest
and vacation, on this
beautiful Island. Will
return about Sept. 1
It is very hot but
rains often, and
we are enjoying it.
We flew over and don't
blame you for flying
its Wonderful. With love
John & Vada Somerville

"C. T. PHOTO-VARICOLOR" MADE ONLY BY CURT TEICH & CO., INC., CHICAGO, U.S.A.

POST CARD

PLACE STAMP HERE

MADE IN U.S.A.

AM

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Ave.
New York
N. Y.
13 H
U. S. A.

24b-32-16

September 18, 1950

Dr. and Mrs. John Sommerville
2104 South Harvard Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. John and Dr. Nada:

I am glad that you had the trip to Jamaica and that you realize how much time andtrouble you save by flying.

I have been for a month in Czechoslovakia and France and had a good rest and a most interesting time.

DuBois alsp spent six weeks at the Students Congress in Prague and is just entering Fisk University this week.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 17, 1950

Dr. Vada Sommerville
2104 South Harvard Boulevard
Los Angeles, California

Dear Dr. Vada:

Answering your last letter, which came so long ago that I have forgotten as to whether I received it or not, I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just received from Los Angeles. Tell me something about this Bookshop. I am sure it is run by the Communists, but that makes no difference to me, if it is a good honest effort and if you think I should respond favorably to this invitation.

How are you and Dr. John? My people are getting on fairly well. Mrs. Du Bois is still quite helpless but on the other hand, pretty comfortable. We have sold our house in Baltimore. It was too far out and too far from the street car to be convenient for Yolande. We made, however, a good deal and bought a rather nice house in town.

I enclose a note about my granddaughter taken from a letter just received from Yolande.

My love to you and Dr. John.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

2104 South Harvard Blvd.
Los Angeles 7, California
March 1, 1950

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We were very pleased to hear from you and to know that you are well and happy.

Now I find that the Hugh Gordon Book Shop is a little establishment. The proprietor has a small following of Communists. They may be able to work up a lecture but if I were you I would see that financial arrangements are made in advance with cash accompanying the contract.

We keep busy as usual, John A. is serving on the Police Commission, and was recently recommended by Senator Downey for Governor of the Virgin Islands.

It is good to hear that Mrs. DuBois is doing as well as can be expected and the girls are well.

Sincerely
Yada Somerville

94-15-41

September 20, 1950

Mr. James A. Dombrowski
Director, Southern Conference Educations Fund
822 Perdido Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Dombrowski:

I have asked Dr. W. A. Hunton, Secretary of the Council on African Affairs to send you data concerning Mr. Smuts.

My personal opinion is that Smuts was the most dangerous leader in South Africa because he had the ear of the most influential people in the world. He had written on philosophy, he was a field marshal in the British army, he was connected with English educational institutions and consequently he spoke with wide authority. He sought by more devious methods the same things that Malan is seeking.

Malan is a blunt, uneducated man who tried to carry South Africa into the Nazi camp during the Second World War, and pretty nearly succeeded. His object today is to make the Union of South Afraca a separate independent country with some sort of faint ties with the British Empire like India .

The larger part of the program of segregation which Malan is carrying through was planned and put through by Smuts with some more thoughtful respect for public opinion of mankind.

I hope this statement is wh t you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-4-58

June 23, 1950

Chronicle-Star
COMBINED WITH
THE MOSS POINT ADVERTISER

EASTON KING IRA HARKEY
Editors and Publishers
Published Every Friday at Pascagoula, Mississippi
THE ADVERTISER PUBLISHING COMPANY
Publication Office—210-212 Delmas Avenue, Pascagoula, Mississippi

OVER And UNDER The EDITOR'S DESK

(The following is text of an address delivered to the recent convention of the Mississippi Press Association by Ira Harkey, co-publisher of the Chronicle-Star and Moss Point Advertiser.

According to Jimmy Arrington, publisher of the Collins Commercial, and nationally-known after-dinner speaker, it is the first time in the association's 84 years that the subject has been included on the program.)

I understand I'm supposed to talk on handling the Negro in the news. I'll modify that to read "How the Pascagoula Chronicle-Star and Moss Point Advertiser Handles the Negro in the News." In other words, I am not going to advocate that all of you rush out of here and start doing as we do, however much I wish you would do just that.

32-35-18

I am going to tackle this thing sort of backwards. Because there would be questions on why we do as we do, I will start out by telling you that. Then we will go into the how of the matter—it is fairly simple. Then we will see what has been the reaction of our county, Jackson county, to the innovation.

Now, why—in a few words, the heart of the matter is this: Mississippi will not abandon its 48th ranking among the states until it starts treating the Negro as a man instead of a second class citizen, a biped like us but closer related to the simian. Because he is regarded as "just a nigger," not a man, he is an economic anchor attached to Mississippi's progress.

The fault is not his. Nor is the fault the purely accidental and physical characteristic of black skin. It is a long, long story, but the fault originally lies chiefly with the so-called radical Republicans who imposed a stern and humiliating penance upon the Confederate states following the Civil War.

Hatred of the black by the white resulted. As the years passed and the poor white—every white was then poor, except the scallawag and carpetbagger—was pitted against the floundering Negro for the means of making a livlihood, that hatred was molded into its present historic, unreasoned, illogical and evidently ineradicable prejudice. That is history.

Now a touch of religion. What man can at one and the same time feel that traditional hatred and call himself a Christian—or be a member of any religious group that believes in a benevolent diety? If Christianity sanctions such an attitude, then we might just as well all be candidates for Zoroastrianism or some such bloody religion as that of the ancient Aztecs. So, for religion.

Now . . . reason. How reasonable is it to hate millions of fellow Americans because their skin is black? No more logical than it is to hate all tall men, all men with blue eyes, all men with red hair, all men who wear green shirts. The Negro is not a lesser man because he is black, but a lesser man exactly for the same reasons that many a white is a lesser man—he doesn't have a chance.

Now we get to economics via poetry . . . John Donne wrote—"Ask not for whom the bell tolls, it tolls for thee." What he meant was that when one person suffers, the whole of society suffers. And the converse is true. This is my rough way of putting it: What's good for you is good for me. I believe that by raising the level of the low man, the top man is forced a bit higher and all the rest of us in the middle rise accordingly. And in the case of the Negro, let's dismiss as merely ludicrous all this talk about social equality and marrying your daughter. The Negro does not want social equality. All of them could not have it, ever. Because there is no social equality for all in any society, even among the white man. As illustration of what the Negro wants—an old man once told me, "I don't want to sit down and eat dinner with you. All I want is to be allowed to make enough money to eat the kind of vittles you do."

If the Mississippi Negro and his poor white neighbor, through equal education and opportunity can be transformed into a healthy and productive citizen, every resident of Mississippi will be benefitted. It can be done. But we have to do it for him, and for us. You can't expect a dog to housebreak himself. It can be done. And the first step is to treat him like a man.

I believe the Chronicle-Advertiser has taken that first step.

I'll digress a second or two at this point to say that somebody probably will ask for an investigation after these few words. I suppose I am a liberal, but let me say beforehand that I am not a Red, a Wallaceite, a hireling of the Kremlin, an admirer of Eleanor Roosevelt. I am not even a homosexualist.

Now, what we do at the Chronicle is merely this: We report news of Negroes exactly as we report news of whites. A feature story is a feature story regardless of the color of the principal. If a happening is news when whites are involved, the same happening by any reasoning is news when Negroes are involved. Often it's even better news. A Negro success story, for example, has far more human interest than the same story about a white.

We don't segregate the news about Negroes. There is one newspaper that carries a column headed "News for the Colored Folks." Think. Is that one column the only one Negro readers are supposed to read? Or does the editor presume that that column is the only one in the paper in which Negroes would be interested or could understand?

The basic change at the Chronicle has been this: A year ago, the Chronicle-Advertiser, like most southern papers, big and little, had scattered through its pages the word "colored." John Smith, colored, was arrested . . . Joe Brown, colored, was fined for speeding . . . Washington Lincoln, colored, was awarded . . . Four colored men are being held . . . and so on.

Why the "colored?" Is it pertinent in this type story? No. We are taught that the well-written news story does not waste words, includes only information that is pertinent to the point of the story.

The automatic inclusion of the tag word—colored or Negro—in every story concerning Negroes no matter what the story is, is as ridiculous as doing it also with everyone. How about . . . Harold Lee, Jew, was arrested . . . or James Watson, Polish-American was charged . . . or Hiram Cavendish, Irish-English with a bit of French, was booked with . . .

As the fact that a man is a Negro is purely a physical, and wholly accidental, characteristic, how about including some other physical characteristics in our stories. Let's say James Jones, 6 feet 1 and a half inches tall, weighing one hundred and seventy pounds, with red curly hair, medium length eyebrows, and brown eyes, will be the commencement speaker at Biloxi high school Friday night.

I had thought much along this line during the three years after I left the navy and was looking for a newspaper in Mississippi or Louisiana. Last July, after my partner, Easton King, and I took an option on the Chronicle-Advertiser, the first change I made was to do away with the perpetual, automatic tag—colored. Except where it is pertinent. And that, so far, has been only in fugitive descriptions. In such stories, other physical characteristics also become pertinent. But in the majority of the rest, the automatic tag is not only bad journalism, it is an injustice to a people who badly need a bit of help. Treating him like a man does help. And when we help him, we help ourselves.

I would like to say that this is not a "Negro policy." We carry out the same policy in doing away with all tags—such as veteran held for murder, ex-GI sought in holdup—unless they are pertinent. We do not regard ourselves as pro-Negro. We are pro-people. We are not bleeding hearts, we just don't like undignified treatment of any people not just Negroes or Jews or fat men or guys named Oswald.

Now what happened when we dropped the tag? Nothing. Because nobody noticed it. It was not until we had the misfortune of being written up in Newsweek that anyone did notice. There were several garbled points in the story—it was the week-after-Christmas issue and 1500 words filed by their correspondent were cut to about 300.

Several folks in town who had no use for us started the word around town that we were Reds. This despite the fact that Easton King had managed the paper for seven years and his earned reputation for integrity was well known. One person bought up 30 copies of the magazine and sent them around to the big people in the county. One man branded Newsweek as a Communist publication. Then, Billy Fitspatrick, editor of the New Orleans States and good friend of Easton's and mine, mentioned Easton in his Sunday column. He referred to Red King. That was a sensation. There was proof. Red King! Indeed! Fact is, nobody in New Orleans ever called Easton anything but Red. It's the usual nickname, applied to the color of his hair, not, as he says, to the color of his politics.

Gradually the yacketing stopped. People began to feel sorry for us poor maligned fellows. The accusations lost their impact, people began to think, they came and looked at us, talked to us, decided the whole business was foolish.

Then came a story about our paper in the Christian Science Monitor. It was a full story, telling how we felt as well as what we did. We haven't heard any more "red" talk since. The Christian Science Monitor could be called a Communist publication only by a hot prospect for Whitfield.

Now, one or two Mississippi editors have told us or told friends that they wish they could "get away" with what we are doing. If they are not doing it, how do they know they can't "get away" with it? How our people feel about it can be illustrated by our increase in circulation—since last July, we have averaged better than one new subscriber a day. And even the Newsweek article brought only letters of congratulations. Some from folks out in the woods, where our gentle prejudice is sometimes fierce.

Now, with all this talk about rededication and getting back to sweat of the brow and own two feet stuff, how about rededicating ourselves to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. They indicate that we the people believe everyone is entitled to his opportunity.

For Additional Copies Write to
Southern Conference
Educational Fund, Inc.
822 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12,
Louisiana

Ten Reasons Why The Regional School Plan Is Opposed

Our opposition to the current regional plan of education rests entirely on the fact that it is based on racial segregation.

The plan is:

1. Discriminatory and Unconstitutional.

"Separate but equal" schools, the legalistic euphemism used to designate the Jim Crow school system, is a pure abstraction unsupported by historic fact. In all of the 17 states which require separate schools by law there is not one instance where the state supported college for Negroes is even remotely equal in its facilities to those available to white students. There is no evidence to indicate that the segregated regional centers operated jointly by the Southern states will be any less discriminatory than the segregated institutions operated individually by the same authorities.

Since the regional plan discriminates on the basis of race, it is unconstitutional. The U. S. Supreme Court has ruled in the Gaines and Sipuel cases that the legal training made available by a state to white students must at the same time be available within the borders of that state to Negro students. To require a Negro medical student from Richmond, Va. to leave his home state and travel several hundred miles to Nashville, Tennessee, to receive his training while his white brother may receive such instruction in his home city, is clearly discriminatory.

2. Uneconomic and Unreasonable.

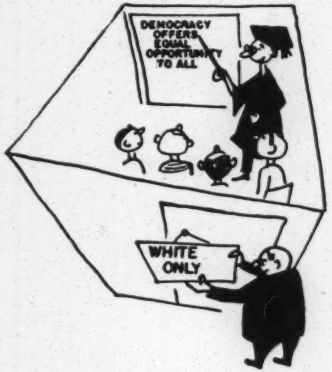
32-35-2

Even if the theory of separate but equal schools were a true statement of present fact, or were possible of attainment, the plan still would be undesirable because it is wasteful and unreasonable to build parallel and expensive laboratory, library, and other facilities without reference to need. Furthermore segregation is based on the premise of superior and inferior races, an idea which we know to be scientifically unsound. If we are honest, we must admit that such an obeisance to the prejudices of our grandfathers is a stupid and expensive anachronism.

3. Thwarts the Basic Purposes of a University.

If the purpose of our schools is merely to perpetuate narrow, traditional patterns of thinking and acting, then our segregated schools are good enough. But if the purpose of our schools is to substitute scientific attitudes for prejudice and to educate for a new world, for one world based on our rich heritage of freedom, equality and brotherhood, then clearly segregation is out of place. Segregated schools cannot educate for an integrated world.

The art and practice of democratic procedures cannot be taught by the lecture method alone, least of all in Jim Crow class rooms, but must be learned the hard way, by actual practice. A school of science without scientific laboratories is no more of a caricature of an educational institution than is a university which purports to prepare youth for a democratic society, yet denies to its students a laboratory in which to practice democratic human relationships.



4. A Brake on the Present Trend Toward Integation in Existing Institutions.

Today in 8 states where separate schools are maintained by law, Negroes are admitted in one or more graduate and professional schools of the state university. Much of this progress was made even while the regional plan was being formulated. The very existence of the regional plan will serve as a deterrent to such progress.

5. An Unnecessary Expedient.

If the regional plan of segregated graduate and professional training had been proposed 50 years ago, it might have been justified by the argument that it was a necessary expedient. Such is not the case today. There is the entirely favorable experience referred to above in the state universities. In addition there is an abundance of evidence in polls of faculty and student opinion to indicate that there is a willingness and readiness to accept Negroes now in existing institutions.[1]

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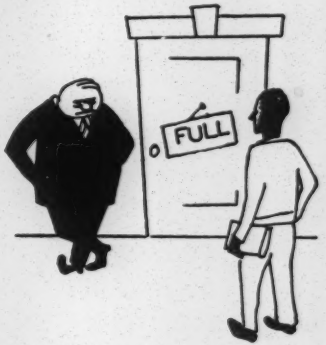
[1] In a poll conducted by the SCEF by mail of the faculties of 11 Southern state universities, 371 replies were received. Of these, 69%, or 7 out of 10, favored admitting Negroes now to the existing graduate and professional schools, where the desired courses were not available in state suported schools for Negroes. Only 28%, less than 3 out of 10, of those who replied favored the regional segregated plan. Printed summaries of this poll are available without cost from the SCEF.

6. Limits Rather Than Expands Existing Facilities.

With the exception of the University of Arkansas medical school which accepted its first Negro student last year, Meharry is the only institution, public or private, in the 13 Southern states where Negroes may receive medical training. In 1947 there were 800 candidates for the 65 open places in the first year class at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.

If the allotments of the regional plan are accepted, Meharry will receive $300,000 annually in tuition fees for the next two years. This is the extent of the aid to Meharry, a drop in the bucket compared to the vast sums which the Southern states will spend this year for its medical schools for white citizens.

In spite of this lack of training for Negro doctors, in the 17 states and the District of Columbia where separate schools are maintained by law, there are five times more white doctors in proportion to the white population as Negro doctors in proportion to the Negro population, (1 to every 843, compared to 1 to every 4,409).



7. Makes Legal Redress More Difficult.

It must be admitted with shame that such progress as has been made in equalizing educational opportunities in the South has been done, for the most part, under legal duress, not voluntarily. Under the regional plan, it is obvious that court action will be hampered.

8. Not an Honest Answer to an Educational Problem.

The regional plan as now formulated is not an honest answer by professional educators to an educational problem but a device seized upon by politicians to circumvent Supreme Court decisions.

The regional plan for education was not invented by the Conference of Southern Governors. Previous to the meeting of Southern Governors in Asheville, October, 1947, the idea had been discussed by educators and others for many years. But it was the Southern Governors that gave substance and reality to the plan because they saw in it a method of perpetuating segregation.

At a meeting of the Conference of Southern Governors in New Orleans in 1945 there was a report on regional education. Acording to the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* this report:

> **". . . resulted primarily from a Supreme Court decision requiring equal and non-discriminatory opportunities for all applicants for higher education in publicly maintained schools."**[2]

The Governors hoped that the regional compact, with Congressional approval, would permit them to do legally in concert what the Supreme Court in

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[2] New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, Dec. 8, 1945.

the Gaines case had said they could not do individually. At the Asheville meeting, according to the Nashville *Banner*, Governor Jim McCord of Tennessee declared that the Southern States faced a dilemma, "of either abandoning the fields of higher education and closing their present institutions, or permitting Negro students to attend such institutions on an equal basis with white students."[3]

Faced with this situation, Governor McCord suggested a regional plan as the solution, with Meharry as the first regional center. He urged the appointment of a committee "to study the situation, particularly as it relates to the question of higher education for Negroes."[4]

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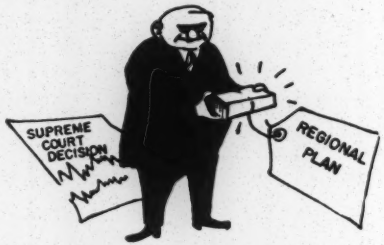
[3] Nashville *Banner*, Oct. 20, 1947.
[4] *ibid.*
[5] New York *Times*, Feb. 25, 1948.

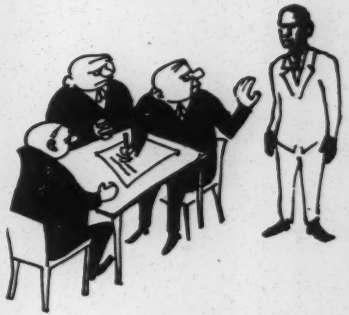
An important factor in stimulating the Governors' action was the fear of what would happen if Meharry closed, as a result of its $350,000 annual deficit. Mr. Cecil Simms, legal advisor to Governor McCord, speaking at a meeting of Southern Governors in Washington, February, 1948, said:

"If Meharry closes, Negro students half way through would be going back to their states and demanding open doors."[5]



9. Fomulated in an Undemocratic Manner.

The regional plan was primarily concerned with the problem of professional higher education for Negroes, but it began as a plan *for* and not *by* Negroes. It was only after Negroes by their vigorous opposition had succeeded in defeating the compact in the Senate, and in other ways made their opposition felt, that a modest gesture was made in their direction. The number of state representatives on the Board of Control was increased from two to three to provide for a possible Negro appointment by each Governor. Governor Talmadge, however, refused to appoint a Negro.



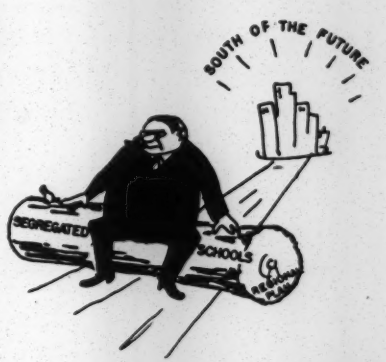
10. A Roadblock to All Regional Progress

It is generally agreed that most of the ills of the South proceed from its unfavorable economic position with reference to the rest of the Nation.

A prosperous, highly industrialized region has at least two prerequisites as far as the human factor is concerned, first, a high degree of technical skill, second, high purchasing power in order to balance production with consumption. These two conditions obviously cannot obtain in a region where one out of every four persons is consigned by law and public policy to the economic status of a field hand, domestic servant, or common laborer.

Under a public policy of segregation the Negro population of the South is a drag upon the entire community, willing but unable to carry its productive load. Under a policy of integration, the Negro population is the South's greatest potential opportunity.

It is disappointing that the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education has not shown sufficient leadership and statesmanship to voluntarily abandon segregation in the interest of science, democracy and justice rather than waiting until a Supreme Court ruling makes such action mandatory.



For additional copies, write:
SOUTHERN CONFERENCE
EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.
822 Perdido Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana

SDBoden

April 13, 1950

Miss Jessica Smith
SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY
114 East 32nd Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Smith:

President Conant of Harvard recently at an "off the record" meeting attended by five or six hundred Harvard graduates told this story:

While in Russia attending a military conference in 1945, he asked the head of elementary training in the Union, how they decided by examination what students should be admitted to higher institutions of training. The official avoided answering. Later President Conant asked the same question of the Union head of Higher Education and was told there were no examinations. President Conant added that on return to this country, he learned that the Communist Party had forbidden such examinations!

Will you at your leisure, let me have your reaction to this.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-8-37

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY

114 EAST THIRTY SECOND STREET, NEW YORK, 16

Telephone: MU. 3-3855-6

June 29, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was extremely sorry to hear the sad news of your wife's death. Please accept my sincere sympathy for your loss.

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity of reading the manuscript of your book, and to let you know why you have not heard from me before this. It arrived just as we were in the midst of going to press, so it was some time before I was able to go through it. I have read it once hastily and am now going through it more carefully. It has been a great privilege to follow through the pages of the book your rich life experience which you have so fully used for the betterment of humanity. The book is full of magnificent and inspiring passages.

I feel deeply that because of all the fine things that you stand for in the minds of all Americans concerned with progress and peace, your book can play a unique and immensely vital role in this crucial period of our history when few voices of such integrity, humanity and reason are being heard. For this reason I am making very careful notations, of two categories. One, on minor details relating to the USSR, whose accuracy I am sure you would want to be unquestioned in the final preparation of your manuscript for the press. In other cases, pertaining to interpretation, I have drawn on facts gleaned from my long first hand experiences in the Soviet Union, which you might want to consider in order to give a more fully rounded picture of some of the aspects of Soviet life and policies with which you deal.

I hope to complete these notes shortly and will send them along to you together with the manuscript in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

Jessica Smith

Jessica Smith

JS:A
uopwa

149 - 2 - 3

July 21, 1950

Miss Jessica Smith
SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY
114 East 32nd Street

My dear Miss Smith:

Thank you so much for the trouble you took with my manuscript. The Korean War not only held up but frightened my proposed publishers, Harcourt Brace, quite out of their senses. So that I have my manuscript back and it is doubtful if I can get it published; certainly not soon, I am sure.

Then too, with this Korean War another chapter and perhaps considerable revision is called for. I shall, however, go over your suggestions with a great deal of interest.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

49-24

SUEU/EG/ERH/9/50.

Spearhead of Unemployed Ex-Servicemen's Union,
c/o F.K. Udoh Esq.
78, Ogui Road,
Enugu.
5th May, 1950.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
New York,
America.

Dear Sir,

At a Conference held recently at Aba on the 27th April, 1950, I was directed to send to you and the whole Negroes in America a letter of appeal for financial Aid. After the rorld War II the Nigerian Soldiers who played conspicous part in Burma and other theatres of War have not been provided work, as a result thousands of them are now roaming the broad streets in the East of Nigeria. Some of them have unfortunately become destitutes while the Government of our country looks on with little concern. We feel we have our Negro brothers abroad who will one day return to us and make Nigeria a better place to live in. There is every hope that your financial aid much will be done to help the dying Ex-Servicemen in the East of Nigeria.

2. We hope that you will not forget your suffering brothers here in Nigeria and will do all that lies in your power to help.

3. We thank you very much and wish you all long life and prosperity. Your early reply to this letter will be greatly appreciated.

We have the honour to be,
Sirs,
Your suffering brothers.

F. K. Udoh
General Secretary.

W E B Du Bois
General President.

May 31, 1950

Mr. F. K. Udoh
78 Ogui Road
Enugu, Nigeria
British West Africa

24-6-31-3

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of May 5, and write to express my great interest in your work and sympathy with the Nigerians. Whatever I can do, I shall certainly try.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[1950]

Our Ref.No.S.U.E.U/EG/ERH/10/50.

The Secretariat,
Spearhead of Unemployed Ex-Servicemen's Union,
EASTERN PROVINCES,
c/o F.K.Udoh,
78 Ogui Road,
Enugu. Nigeria.

Dr. D. E. B. DuBois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Sir,

Your letter WEBD, dated 31st May, 1950 came to hand safely and contents therein have been a source of great joy to my Union. I would have replied to same immediately I was in receipt of it, but by the time it arrived, I and 3 other delegates of the Union were on tour of Nigeria to see the conditions of our fellow-comrades who are equally suffering as we are in this part of the globe.

We returned from the tour barely 4 days ago after 36 days tour of no joke. We extend our sincere thanks to you and our other Negro brothers in the United States.

We hope you will do your level best to help us out of our economic quagmire in order to enable us stand on our own as living men.

Your early reply to this letter will be greatly appreciated.

Very Sincerely Yours

F.K. Udoh

GENERAL SECRETARY

Countersigned:

General President.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BAIL
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Com. Party

September 14, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The recent court decision denying bail to the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party, pending their appeal to the Supreme Court, is widely recognized as posing a serious threat to a fundamental right of all citizens. See the quotations included on the enclosed document entitled "ON THE RIGHT TO BAIL".

This right to bail pending appeal is of especial importance to our people. You are well acquainted with the manner in which many of the lower courts handle the cases of Negroes accused of crime.

24-19-43

In view of these considerations, it is proposed to invite about 200 Negro leaders to join in the growing petitions to Supreme Court Justice Jackson to uphold the right of bail by allowing the eleven Communist leaders to remain free pending their appeal. They are not asked to take any position on the case being appealed. (The status of their bail petition is explained in the enclosed statement "ON THE RIGHT TO BAIL".)

Will you agree to join with five or more of the following persons in sponsoring the enclosed amicus brief and sending it out for endorsement to about 200 Negro leaders throughout the country?

Bishop C. C. Alleyne, Philadelphia
Rt. Rev. B.M. Fernanders, Philadelphia
Dr. Elbert Lee Tatum, St. Louis
Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Washington, D.C.
Mr. Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, New York
Miss Shirley Graham, New York
Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit
Dr. Arnold B. Donawa, New York
Dr. Phillips Brooks, Brooklyn
Dr. J. S. T. Camper, Baltimore
Dr. Metz Lochard, Chicago
Rev. Milton Galamison, Brooklyn
Mr. Roscoe Dungee, Oklahoma City
Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins, Columbia,S.C.
Mr. Theodore Ward, Brooklyn
Mr. Charles P. Howard, Des Moines
Mr. George A. Parker, Washington,D.C.
Mr. Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis
Mr. Earl Dickerson, Chicago
Rev. Elder Hawkins, Bronx
Dr. Ulysses Campbell, E.Orange, N.J.
Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn

The proposed brief and covering letter are enclosed. They would go out over the signatures of those, from the above group only, who agree. The name, "Special Committee on Bail", is used only for convenience in mailing; no new organization is being formed.

We have only a few days in which to carry through this project; hence your immediate reply is requested. PLEASE SEND A TELEGRAM (Collect) to the above "Committee", indicating whether you agree to serve as one of the sponsors of this amicus brief.

I do hope you will respond immediately -- within an hour or so after you receive this letter. Thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson

Doxey A. Wilkerson

[Enc.]

ON THE RIGHT TO BAIL

(The case of the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party)

The eleven national leaders of the Communist Party who were recently convicted for alleged violation of the Smith Act are petitioning for the right to remain free on bail pending their appeal to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. There follows a summary of the present legal status of this bail petition, together with the main issues involved.

1. On August 28, 1950, the majority of the Circuit Court of Appeals (with Justice Learned Hand dissenting) upheld the motion of the U.S. Attorney to revoke bail for the eleven Communist leaders and recommit them to jail, on grounds of their opposition to Administration policy in the Korean War. The order to vacate bail becomes effective September 27, unless overruled by the Supreme Court.

2. The Communist leaders have filed an appeal from this order with Justice Robert H. Jackson of the U.S. Supreme Court, contending that their right to continued bail pending appeal on a substantial constitutional issue is inviolate; that this right cannot be abrogated on grounds of their opposition to current foreign policy of the Truman Administration. This appeal will be argued before Justice Jackson on September 18.

3. Many individuals, organizations and other groups of citizens -- some of them strongly anti-Communist -- are appealing to Justice Jackson to uphold the right of the Communist leaders to bail, pending appeal of their case. These citizens understand that this issue involves a serious threat to a fundamental democratic right of all Americans.

4. The following quotations illustrate the grounds on which many non-Communist citizens are supporting the petition of the Communist leaders for continued bail. The quotations are taken from an editorial in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, the recent decision of the Court of Appeals in an almost identical case involving Harry Bridges, and the minority opinion of Justice Hand in the present case.

   a) <u>From an editorial in the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, August 15, 1950 (full text of editorial enclosed)</u>:

> "At the same time that we are threatened on the outside, we are seriously endangered from the inside. The danger is that we will go so far in taking away basic rights and historic liberties that we will do to ourselves, in large part at least, what foreign dictators would do if they had the chance.
>
> "The right of bail is one of these basic rights.....
>
> "If these men -- if any American citizens -- are to be denied bail while a case is pending, it should be for a better reason than that they hold a view which opposes a national policy. That would be a blow at free thought for all."

more ---

24-19-46

b) From the dissent of Justice Learned Hand against the revocation of bail for the eleven Communist leaders (U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, August 28, 1950):

"I regard the case as involving substantial questions and therefore entitling the defendants to remain on bail pending cending centiorari. I would continue bail until either the petition for certiorari is denied or granted."

c) From the decision of the Court NOT to revoke bail for Harry Bridges (U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit, August 24, 1950):

"The granting or withholding of bail is not merely a matter of grace or favor. If these writs of error were taken merely for delay, bail should be refused; but, if taken in good faith, on grounds not frivolous but fairly debatable, in view of the decisions of the Supreme Court, then petitioners should be admitted to bail."

"The sole purpose of bail, however, is to insure the presence of the appellant when his case is finally determined in order that he may, if his conviction is affirmed, be confined pursuant to his sentence."

"The whole matter appears finally to boil down to the contention that Bridges is a proven Communist in that he was found guilty of perjury for swearing to the contrary in his naturalization proceeding; and that the subsequent development of the Korean crisis renders him per se a menace to the public security, hence the district court was right in revoking his bail and ordering him confined.

"The conclusion, if we may say so, is as startling as it is novel.....here, in this case, a procedure admittedly without precedent in the history of the Republic has been inaugurated, namely, to make the courts effective instruments of executive expediency."

"... and we say now, with all the emphasis we are able to command, that however hard and disagreeable may be the task in times of popular passion and excitement it is the duty of the courts to set their faces like flint against this erosive subversion of the judicial process."

"A Bridges singled out and jailed by arbitrary judicial action while he is prosecuting with diligence his good faith appeal poses, to our minds, a more serious menace to the nation and its institutions than does a Bridges enlarged on bail in accordance with the established rules of law and the decisions and practices of the courts."

"The revocation order of the district judge is vacated and set aside, mandate to go down immediately."

24-12-47

[Special Committee on Bail]

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE

AND BRIEF AMICUS CURIAE

Com

(To be submitted to Justice Robert H. Jackson, Supreme Court of the United States)

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO FILE BRIEF AMICUS CURIAE

We, the undersigned Negro citizens -- all entrusted with positions of leadership and responsibility among the Negro people in various parts of the country -- request leave to file the following brief as amici curiae, considering that the issue involved in this case, the right to bail pending appeal, is of far-reaching significance for all Americans, and especially for Negro Americans and other such minority groups who historically have suffered most from denial of rights vouchsafed by the Federal Constitution.

We understand that the defendants in this case have been convicted of alleged violation of the Smith Act, and that they are petitioning the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari in appeal from that conviction. The substantial constitutional and other issues involved in that appeal are not here our concern.

We understand, further, that the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, on August 28, 1950, granted a motion by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York to revoke bail for the defendants in this case, and that defendants have submitted a petition to vacate the revocation order of the appellate court, which becomes effective on September 27, 1950 pending resolution of the case in the Supreme Court of the United States. The issuss involved in this petition for continued bail, pending appeal, are here our sole concern.

Our general interest in this question arises from our concern, as American citizens, for protection of the basic constitutional right to bail, which the revocation order of the appellate court appears to jeopardize.

Our particular interest in this question arises from our special concern, as Negro Americans, lest denial of the right to bail of these eleven national leaders of the Communist Party set a precedent which would especially jeopardize the liberties of Negro citizens accused -- or even "convicted" -- of crime in the lower courts of the nation. We know from generations of experience as an oppressed people how usurpations of legal authority, especially in certain sections of the country, have obstructed our historic strivings for the exercise of our full constitutional rights, and how the validation and protection of those rights have come only after repeated appeals to higher courts, on up to the Supreme Court. As Negro citizens, therefore, we have a very special interest in the preservation for all Americans of the basic right of bail pending appeal from convictions in the lower courts.

Thus it is that we consider the issues in this case as involving a principle of special importance to Negro Americans seeking to escape the degradation of "second-class citizenship" and Jim Crow oppression through the exercise of rights guaranteed them by the Federal Constitution. Accordingly, we respectfully request leave to file the following brief amicus curiae.

THE BRIEF

I

The attainment of equal democratic rights by the Negro people is possible only on the basis of an expanding and strengthened democracy; and it follows, as a necessary corollary, that the abridgement of the constitutional rights of any group of Americans tends to make more difficultthe attainment of long-denied constitutional rights by Negro citizens. This is one of the great lessons of American history; and it is basic to the approach of Negro Americans to the issue involved in this case.

During the late 19th Century upsurge of political reaction in our country, when the Civil War and Reconstruction Amendments to the Constitution -- specifically, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth -- were openly and flagrantly disregarded, the cause of democratic government in most of the South suffered serious defeat -- from which, incidentally, it has yet to recover. Even white Americans whose political views ran counter to those of the ruling Bourbon oligarchy were subjected to disfranchisement, economic oppression and open lynch terror. It was not surprising that Negro Americans, historically the most oppressed, were deprived during that period of virtually all the democratic rights they had won during Civil War and Reconstruction. They were forced into degrading forms of oppression but little removed from slavery.

In the years immediately following World War I, when another wave of political reaction engulfed our country -- heralded by widespread anti-Communist hysteria, the constitutional rights of workers to organize in trade unions and of thousands of individuals and hundreds of groups to adhere to unorthodox social and political views were severely trampled upon. It was no mere coincidence that this period brought major and abiding set-backs to the Negro people. They suffered mass firings from jobs in northern industry, mounting lynch terror in the South, a series of violent "race riots" in major cities throughout the country, and the widespread intensification of all forms of Jim Crow oppression.

So it is during the present period of developing political reaction in our country -- again heralded by a wave of virulent anti-Communist hysteria. We see on every hand growing violations of the constitutional rights, not only of Communists, but also of trade unions, tenant groups, teachers, peace organizations and progressive citizens generally who are critical of the foreign and domestic policies of the current Administration. Correspondingly, the Negro people are again suffering serious set-backs in their struggle for equal rights. Discrimination in employment is widespread and acute; lynchings are becoming more frequent in the South; mob attacks upon Negro home-owners outside the restricted "ghettos" are increasing; police brutality has grown to alarming proportions in all parts of the country; efforts to disfranchise Negro citizens in the South are being revived; and many wartime friends and allies of the Negro people in their struggle for equal rights have become silent and complacent on this issue since the war. These are national facts so notorious that this Court might well take judicial notice of them.

Thus it is that the Negro people have well learned that democracy is indivisible; that curbs on the constitutional rights of any group of Americans may be interpreted as heralding new and even more serious attacks on the constitutional rights of the Negro people.

II

The order of the appellate court, revoking bail for the defendants in this case, appears to represent a direct and shocking violation of one of the fundamental and long-cherished constitutional rights of the American people, a democratic right which it is especially important for Americans to safe-guard during this period of growing anti-Communist hysteria and political reaction. This is especially true in view of the purely political argument set forth as one basis for the revocation order.

First, there would seem to be a substantial constitutional question involved in the appeal of defendants from their conviction in the lower courts. This is evident from the Government's conceding in the apellate court, during an earlier hearing on bail, that the case would "have to be argued....., ultimately, before the Supreme Court." It is further evident in the dissent of Justice Learned Hand from the revocation order.

Defendants' right to bail, therefore, like that of any citizen, would seem to be inviolate. The principle has long been established in the Federal courts that where a meritorious question exists, bail becomes a matter of right, not a question of grade. Considering the substantial question involved in the appeal of defendants, this principle would seem to entitle them, as a matter of right, to continued freedom on bail pending disposition of their appeal by the Supreme Court.

Second, the expressed views of defendants on current political issues -- including their opposition to Administration policy in the Korean crisis, which the United States Attorney cited as his main argument for the revocation order -- afford no valid basis for abrogating their right to bail pending appeal. Indeed, to contend otherwise is a shocking repudiation of the fundamental autonomy of the courts, their independence from and unconcern for questions of political or military expediency. We share the views of the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, in its recent decision upholding the right of Harry R. Bridges to bail, in the face of arguments strikingly similar to those advanced for revocation of bail in this case; namely, "that however hard and disagreeable may be the task in times of popular passion and excitement it is the duty of the courts to set their faces like flint against this erosive subversion of the judicial process."

III

Defendants' petition for continued bail pending appeal would seem, therefore, to rest upon valid legal foundations. Rejection of that petition by the Supreme Court would seriously undermine a fundamental democratic right of all Americans. Especially would it subject Negro citizens to undue oppression in areas where the courts already respond too readily to current social passions and political pressures in the community.

The revocation order of the apellate court should be vacated.

Respectfully submitted,

_____ _____

_____ _____

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

John B. Williamson, Jacob Stachel, Robert G. Thompson, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Henry Winston, John Gates, Irving Potash, Gilbert Green, Carl Winter and Gus Hall, Petitioners, *v.* The United States of America.	On Application for Bail.

[September 25, 1950.]

Opinion by MR. JUSTICE JACKSON, as Circuit Justice of the Second Circuit:

These Communist Party leaders were convicted of conspiring to advocate and teach the violent overthrow of the United States Government and to organize the Communist Party for that purpose.[1] They were not charged with any attempt nor with any overt act toward that end other than those incident to such organization and teaching.

Defendants appealed and, after denial of bail by the trial court, applied to the Court of Appeals for its allowance. Government counsel conceded that the appeal presented a substantial question and upon that concession defendants were enlarged upon bond.[2]

After the Court of Appeals affirmed the convictions,[3] defendants expressed an intention to petition the Su-

[1] The prosecution was under the Smith Act, 54 Stat. 670, 671; 18 U. S. C. § 2385.

[2] The November 2, 1949 order of the Court of Appeals, allowing bail, recites, "The prosecution having upon argument conceded that the appeal herein raises a 'substantial question,' (Rule 46 (a) (2) of the Rules of Criminal Procedure), it is ordered . . . ."

[3] *United States* v. *Dennis et al.*, 183 F. 2d 201.

preme Court to review their cases. The prosecution asked that bail be revoked and defendants remanded to jail. Two grounds were advanced: first, that no substantial question as to the validity of the conviction survived the affirmance, and second, that defendants, while at large, *have pursued* and *will continue to pursue* a course of conduct and activity dangerous to the public welfare, safety and national security of the United States. The Court of Appeals did not summarily terminate bail but a majority of the judges extended it for thirty days, expressly to enable application to the Circuit Justice for further extension. Chief Judge Hand, who had written the principal opinion affirming the convictions, said he regarded the case as "involving substantial questions and therefore entitling the defendants to remain on bail pending certiorari."

To remain at large, under bond, after conviction and until the courts complete the process of settling substantial questions which underlie the determination of guilt cannot be demanded as a matter of right. It rests in sound judicial discretion.[4] Only in a rare case will I

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[4] Rule 46 (a) (2) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure provides: "Right to bail upon review. Bail may be allowed pending appeal or certiorari only if it appears that the case involves a substantial question which should be determined by the appellate court. Bail may be allowed by the trial judge or by the appellate court or by any judge thereof or by the circuit justice. The court or the judge or justice allowing bail may at any time revoke the order admitting the defendant to bail."

Defendants contend that, where a substantial question exists, bail is a matter of right. They rely upon a decision by the Court of Appeals, Ninth Circuit, in *Bridges* v. *United States*, — F. 2d —, August 24, 1950, upon an opinion by MR. JUSTICE DOUGLAS allowing bail to "Tokyo Rose" convicted of treason, *D'Aquino* v. *United States*, 180 F. 2d 271, and upon several older cases decided before the current rule was promulgated.

I cannot accept this view that presence of a substantial question makes bail mandatory and, in order not to mislead the judges of my

and a continuation of the conspiracy of which they have been convicted. If all that convicted these defendants was such utterances as have followed their conviction, there would indeed be doubt about its validity, for I am unable to find in them any word of advocacy of violence either to overthrow the Government or of forcible resistance to its policy. If that inference can be drawn from these utterances, it can equally well be drawn from many other opposition speeches by non-Communists. Another difficulty with the Government's position, pointed out by Judge Hand in the hearing below, is that while a substantial question exists as to whether they have been lawfully convicted it is equally doubtful whether repetition, if it be such, is a crime.

My task would be simple if a judge were free to order persons imprisoned because he thinks their opinions are obnoxious, their motives evil and that free society would be bettered by their absence. The plea of admitted Communist leaders for liberties and rights here, which they deny to all persons wherever they have seized power, is so hypocritical that it can fairly and dispassionately be judged only with effort.

But the right of every American to equal treatment before the law is wrapped up in the same constitutional bundle with those of these Communists. If in anger or disgust with these defendants we throw out the bundle, we also cast aside protection for the liberties of more worthy critics who may be in opposition to the government of some future day.

If, however, I were to be wrong on all of these abstract or theoretical matters of principle, there is a very practical aspect of this application which must not be overlooked or underestimated—that is the disastrous effect on the reputation of American justice if I should now send these men to jail and the full Court later decide that their conviction is invalid. All experience with litigation teaches that existence of a substantial question about a conviction implies a more than negligible risk of re-

versal. Indeed this experience lies back of our rule permitting and practice of allowing bail where such questions exist, to avoid the hazard of unjustifiably imprisoning persons with consequent reproach to our system of justice. If that is prudent judicial practice in the ordinary case, how much more important to avoid every chance of handing to the Communist world such an ideological weapon as it would have if this country should imprison this handful of Communist leaders on a conviction that our own highest Court would confess to be illegal. Risks, of course, are involved in either granting or refusing bail. I am not naive enough to underestimate the trouble-making propensities of the defendants. But, with the Department of Justice alert to the dangers, the worst they can accomplish in the short time it will take to end the litigation is preferable to the possibility of national embarrassment from a celebrated case of unjustified imprisonment of Communist leaders. Under no circumstances must we permit their symbolization of an evil force in the world to be hallowed and glorified by any semblance of martyrdom. The way to avoid that risk is not to jail these men until it is finally decided that they should stay jailed.

Their bail as fixed by the Court of Appeals is therefore continued until the Supreme Court of the United States shall deny their petition for certiorari or, if it be granted, shall render judgment upon their cause.

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1950

No. 336

EUGENE DENNIS, JOHN B. WILLIAMSON, JACOB STACHEL, ROBERT G. THOMPSON, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, JR., HENRY WINSTON, JOHN GATES, IRVING POTASH, GILBERT GREEN, CARL WINTERS and GUS HALL,

Petitioners,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR LEAVE TO FILE AND MEMORANDUM OF *AMICI CURIAE* IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR REHEARING

ON WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT

Petition

We, the undersigned Negro citizens, each a member of the bar of the State of Illinois and also of this Court, respectfully request leave to submit the following memorandum as *Amici Curiae* in support of the pending application for rehearing in this cause.

Memorandum

The decision of this Court (*Dennis, et al.* v. *United States of America*) rendered on June 4, 1951, with two justices dissenting, sustained the constitutionality of the teaching and advocacy provisions of the Smith Act and upheld the conviction of the petitioners for the offense of agreeing to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the government in violation of that Act.[1]

This memorandum is not concerned with the factual issue of whether or not petitioners did engage or did agree to engage in such advocacy. We assume that the jury's verdict is conclusive on this point in this Court. The majority of this Court, however, in sustaining the convictions and upholding the constitutionality of the Smith Act, has so narrowed the permissible area of freedom of advocacy as to give cause for justifiable concern to every citizen who cherishes the guarantees of the First Amendment.

Negro citizens, constituting as they do a specially persecuted minority group in our body politic,[2] see in the opinion of the Court's majority the enunciation of at least two legal concepts which are at variance with the prior decisions of this Court and which, if allowed to stand, are bound to have a disastrous impact upon the century-old struggle of the Negro people for complete emancipation.[3]

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[1] The relevant provisions of the Smith Act are Sections 2 and 3 quoted in the Court's opinion. See Title I of the Alien Registration Act of June 28, 1950, 54 Stat. 170-171 (18 U. S. C. 10 and 11).

[2] The persecuted minority status of Negroes in our country is attested by a long line of decisions of this Court. See, for example, *Gaines* v. *Canada*, 303 U. S. 377; *Pierre* v. *Louisiana*, 306 U. S. 354; *Smith* v. *Texas*, 311 U. S. 128; *Mitchell* v. *United States*, 313 U. S. 80; *Taylor* v. *Georgia*, 315 U. S. 25.

[3] The admitted practice of the trial court in designating by the letter "c" or the word "colored" the names of prospective Negro jurors appears in the record on appeal but is not presently before this Court because of the limited grant of certiorari. While we

I. The Limitation on the Right to Protest

The most important right which the citizens of a democracy enjoy is the right to political expression, the right to advocate changes with respect to the basic issues of their society. It is in this way that government is made responsive to the will of the people.

Negro citizens are vitally concerned over the Court's decision, both because they regard the right of political expression as a basic democratic right and because history has taught them that liberty is indivisible. The constitutional rights of the Negroes under the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments cannot be divorced from the free enjoyment by all our people of the protections of the Bill of Rights. The decision in weakening a basic liberty places in jeopardy the special rights written into the Constitution to assure democratic protections of Negroes.

Moreover, Negro citizens have a special and vital interest in the right of free expression. The most precious right which a minority can enjoy under any form of government is the right to protest; the right to voice its complaints and to request, urge, demand and advocate governmental redress. The democratic principle can only work if every minority group is assured and, indeed, guaranteed access to all of the means of protecting itself against discrimination and unfair treatment.

The Negro people are peculiarly dependent upon the exercise of the fundamental rights involved in political expression in order to achieve its legitimate goals in a democracy. Discrimination against the Negro people is deeply embedded in the fabric of government—particularly the governments in the Southern states. Efforts to remove inequalities inevitably involve basic attacks upon governmental attitudes and conduct.

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believe this practice in a Federal Court should be reviewed and condemned by this Court on the authority of *Cassel* v. *Texas*, 339 U. S. 282, and the cases cited therein, we do not argue the point in this memorandum.

It is inevitable that the decision will inhibit and impair legitimate efforts to extend democratic protections to the Negro people. This is so for two reasons:

In the first place, advocacy of fundamental changes in government so as to extend democratic protections to the Negro might well be equated, under the broad terms of the Court's decision, with advocacy of the violent overthrow of the government. In the second place, as Justice Black's dissenting opinion points out, the decision imposes a prior restraint upon political expression. If the present decision is permitted to stand, few, whether Negro or non-Negro, will undertake to challenge the "Black Codes" of the South or to condemn the governmental policy of supporting Jim-Crow laws or poll-tax restrictions on the right to vote. Only individuals with great courage will vigorously condemn the failure to apprehend and prosecute those who engage in mob violence against Negroes. In short, the decision casts a chilling shadow of fear even over those areas which it does not literally reach.

The inevitable effect of the decision is to undermine, if not destroy, effective protest with respect to government practices and policies inimical to the welfare of Negroes.

II. Clear and Present Danger

Prior to the decision in this case, right of protest would have been protected by the First Amendment, notwithstanding the "clear and present danger" formula's limitation upon the otherwise absolute prohibition which the literal terms of that Amendment imposes upon governmental action in the realm of speech. For, until this decision, at least two safeguards remained: the first of these was this Court's clear distinction between advocacy and conduct as crystallized in its opinion in *A. C. A.* v. *Douds,* 339 U. S. 392; and the second was the assurance, based upon *Whitney* v. *California,* 274 U. S. 357, and *Pierce* v. *United States,* 252 U. S. 239, that in no event could mere speech,

regardless how intemperate, be successfully prosecuted unless and until a jury of one's peers should find that it *clearly and presently* threatened an evil within the competency of the government to prevent. The decision of the majority in this case appears to destroy both of these safeguards.

The majority opinion, while seeming to retain the "clear and present danger" formula as interpreted in *Douds,* appears to us to completely negate that formula by regarding as "conduct" what was charged in the indictment and found by the jury to be "advocacy".[4] Thus, the "clear and present danger" formula originally devised by Justices Brandeis and Holmes as a compromise by means of which actionable words which are tantamount to an "attempt" or an "incitement" could be punished while preserving the constitutional protection against the prohibition of speech as such (*Schenck* v. *United States,* 249 U. S. 47; *Abrams* v. *United States,* 250 U. S. 616; *Schaefer* v. *United States,* 251 U. S. 466, and *Whitney* v. *California, supra*) is set at naught; and those of us whose eventual complete emancipation is dependent upon changing the status quo are again in that twilight zone which characterized this Court's First Amendment decisions prior to the *Schenck* case. See Chafee's "Freedom of Speech" (1920).

What speech or writing is or is not actionable in the future will depend not upon the clarity and immediacy of the danger to the public welfare, but rather upon whether the judiciary believes that what is said or written repre-

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[4] The dissents emphasize (and the majority does not deny) that the charge in this case was not *acts* intended to overthrow the government; nor even the teaching and advocacy of such *acts.* It was conspiracy—an agreement—to teach and advocate such overthrow at some indefinite and unspecified time and without any overt act being alleged in connection with such agreement. This is made clearer by Mr. Justice Frankfurter's concurrence in which he concedes that "it is self-delusion to think that we can punish (these defendants) for their advocacy without adding to the risks run by loyal citizens who honestly believe in some of the reforms these defendants advance. It is a sobering fact that in sustaining the conviction before us we can hardly escape restriction on the interchange of ideas."

sents a sane, sober, safe and orthodox view. As Mr. Justice Jackson's concurring opinion shows, henceforth the "clear and present danger" formula is to be reserved for the protection of the speech or writing that does not matter—"the hot-headed speech on a street corner, or circulation of a few incendiary pamphlets * * *".

The abandonment of the "clear and present danger" principle creates special concern for those familiar with the techniques which have historically been employed to retard and to crush the struggle for the achievement of Negro rights. From the very beginning the movement for the liberation of the Negro people was falsely attacked as a movement committed to force and violence. Every attempt to better the lot of the Negro people was attacked and slandered as an effort to incite insurrection. The abandonment of long-established constitutional tests will inevitably invite the revival of these techniques of repression and subjugation.

Deeply disquieting also is the revival in the decision of the conspiracy concept as a means of justifying the abandonment of the traditional constitutional protections. Long ago Negroes, like trade unionists, recognized that only through group action could effective inroads be made upon prejudice and discrimination. Historically, these collective efforts were attacked and slandered as "conspiracies". Even today efforts of the Negro people through unincorporated associations or groups bound together by consciousness of common interests to achieve democratic liberties are denounced and attacked as sinister "conspiracies".

The majority opinion in the present case also repudiates the whole history of the Sixth Amendment with its guarantee of a jury trial of the basic issues in all criminal sedition cases. The struggle of the English people to wrest from the province of a crown-appointed judiciary the right to determine in such cases whether alleged seditious utterances tended to cause disrespect or contempt for the

authority of the crown was not lost from the minds of those who fashioned our Bill of Rights. The successful fight of those English barristers like Lord Erskine, which culminated in Fox's Libel Act of 1792, and the courageous defense by the lawyers in the *Peter Zenger* case in this country were fresh in the thoughts of those who wrote the guarantee of the Sixth Amendment into our Constitution. It was the means devised by them to insure that the direct representation of the people—the jury, as distinct from the appointee of the State, the judge—should assess the criminality of every utterance claimed to be seditious. The Brandeis-Holmes formula of "clear and present danger", as the dissenting opinion of Mr. Justice Douglas makes clear, had the distinction of preserving this modicum of protection by leaving it to the jury in each jury-trial case to determine the evil tendency of the utterance. For this Court to now hold, as it does in the present case, that the jury's function is limited to ascertaining whether or not the utterance was in fact made and that it then becomes the sole function of the judge to determine whether such an utterance presents a clear and present danger is to reverse not merely *Pierce* v. *United States, supra,* and *Whitney* v. *California, supra,* but two centuries of struggle by English-speaking peoples to commit to the ultimate protection of a jury of their peers the issue of the extent to which they might criticize their government with impunity.

Here again the adverse decision of this Court on this issue has peculiar significance for the members of a persecuted minority whose history has been one of continuous struggle for the right to have the guilt or innocence of one of their members in the ordinary criminal case assessed by a democratically selected jury of their peers. For this Court to hold now, as it does in the present decision, that a Negro accused of seditious utterances against a State or the Federal government is not entitled to a jury but is relegated to the opinion of a single judge whose views on social, economic or political issues is bound to be condi-

tioned by his own background, is in effect to relegate the whole movement of the Negro people toward full equality in American life to a status which differs only in theory from that suffered by Negroes prior to the Civil War.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons herein set forth we urge upon this Court a reconsideration and reversal of its present decision in this case.

Dated: September 27, 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

RICHARD E. WESTBROOKS,
EARL B. DICKERSON,
Members of the Bar of the State of Illinois
and of the United States Supreme Court.

Com

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BAIL
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

September 17, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

24-19-42

Attorneys for the national leaders of the Communist Party advised me today that Justice Robert H. Jackson is likely to hand down his decision on their bail petition at the conclusion of the hearing on Monday afternoon; and, hence, that the amicus curiae brief you agreed to sponsor might be too late to invluence his decision if submitted after that time.

Consequently, I am forwarding the brief to Justice Jackson today with the signatures of the persons who agreed to act as sponsors. Under the circumstances this seems to be a necessary step in order to fulfil the purpose of the project.

The following persons agreed to sponsor the brief:

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois	Rev. Charles A. Hill
Miss Shirley Graham	Mr. George A. Parker
Rev. George A. Fisher	Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins
Dr. Arnold Donawa	Dr. Phillips Brooks
Mr. Theodore Ward	Dr. Ulysses Campbell

I am informed by defense counsel that, if Justice Jackson rejects the application for continued bail, they will renew the petition before the Supreme Court as a whole. In this case, I shall proceed to mail the amicus brief to about 200 Negro leaders all over the country, as originally planned, soliciting their endorsement of the brief for presentation to the Court as a whole.

I trust that you agree with this handling of the matter.

Very truly yours,

Doxey A. Wilkerson

tu-555

24-2-5

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
13 West 26th St.
New York City, 10

N.Y.

May 16 '50

Mrs. Alfred K. Stern R. F. D. No. 5 Ridgefield, Conn.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Naples so much for inviting us to attend Shirley's ceremonial. We'd love to be there to honor our girl but we are both going to be away during that week - not even out here then when we would gladly come. We're very sorry & do fine her on done and congratulations - Hope you'll be free to come out & visit us before long. How is your schedule?

Kind regards.

Walter & Alfred

24-15-13

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NA130 PD=TDMK RIDGEFIELD CONN 30 730A

=DR W E B DUBOIS=

409 EDGECOMBE AVE=

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PLEASE ACCEPT OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR LOSS

AFFECTIONATELY=

=MARTHA AND ALFRED STERN=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Oct 25. 1950
Ridgefield, Conn.

Dear Dr. Du Bois: We enjoyed your speech at Madison Square the other night. It was statesmanlike, sincere, incisive and beautifully written.

We look forward to seeing you Friday the 10th of November. We hope you can come for dinner that night and stay through the weekend. Maybe you can get a little rest out here; the surroundings are conducive to it. If Shirley can't make it that weekend maybe the three of us can be happy together anyway!

Al will get in touch with you later about transportation. It is possible that he will be in town that afternoon and can drive you out in time for dinner. Otherwise we'll pick a good train for you and meet you at Stamford.

It is nice to live in the same world with a spirit like yours.

Warm personal greetings,

Martha Dodd Stern

248-28-29

November 28, 1950

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Stern
Ridgefield
Connecticut

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Stern:

I have just returned from my vacation. I spent several days in Wilmington, Delaware and Washington, and then went to my daughters' home in Baltimore where I had Thanksgiving dinner. I feel much rested and refreshed.

I am especially under obligations to both of you for the very pleasant stay which I had at your home. I trust that Mrs. Stern has fully recovered and that she will restrain her ardor in the future even for appreciative guests. I am now going to get my campaign speeches for possible publication.

I shall hope to see you sometime soon.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-32-1

July 7, 1950

Mr. Henry A. Stevens
Undertaker
Great Barrington, Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Stevens:

I want to thank you very much for your cooperation in the burial of my wife.

Will you kindly send me your bill at your convenience; and also I should like to send a little gift to the minister who kindly helped. Will you please send me his name and address.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-26-27

HENRY A. STEVENS
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

July 12, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

23 West 26th Street

New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing bill for the burial of Mrs. DuBois, and I thank you for the kind expression in your letter of the 7th inst.

I had hoped to have the pleasure of a visit with you, but can appreciate the fact that your stay here was limited.

Should you be in Great Barrington at some future date, I really would appreciate a little time with you.

The clergyman who conducted the commital service is Rev. George A. Tuttle who has retired from regular pastoral work, but who is in steady demand as supply minister throughout Berkshire County and beyond.

His address is: Great Barrington Mass. Star Route.

Sincerely yours

Henry A. Stevens

Henry A. Stevens

24-15-4

[Enc.]

Henry A. Stevens Milton L. Stevens

Stevens Funeral Home
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

July 1, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

For Funeral of Nina Gomer DuBois

1950 June 30	Use of Funeral Coach	$10.00
	Cemetery charge	25.00
	Personal service	10.00
		$45.00

24-15-6

July 14, 1950

Mr. Henry A. Stevens
Funeral Director
Great Barrington, Mass.

Dear Mr. Stevens:

Enclosed is my check for $45.00 in payment of your bill of July 1.

I am hoping to be in Great Barrington sometime this Summer or Fall and will be glad to call and talk with you.

Thank you again for your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Check-$45.00

24-15-6

January 31, 1950

Stevens Hotel
Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Will you please reserve me a room and bath from the night of February 7, through the night of February 10.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

NGD

Aug. 3, 1950

ANSON PHELPS STOKES
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

I am in Europe, but my secretary (Miss Malone) has sent me the enclosed clipping from the Berkshire Eagle of June 3 telling of Mrs. Du Bois' death. If in Lenox, had I known of the funeral, I would of course, have attended, because of my old friendship for you and my respect for Mrs. Du Bois. I know that she had long been an invalid so believe her death is a release. I know how devoted you were to her and am glad to think that you still have your daughter and her child to give you comfort and a home. Death has never had the slightest fear for me, and I am sure it has not for you. The Christian religion has fully dispelled that fear for us all, but it does leave a great gap for those who remain. — I am ahead visiting after the

24-15-33

Love Labor of Church and State which has
waited extraordinarily fine reviews, but I take
the back the end of October. I was, of
course, delighted to see of the Supreme Court
decisions in the Minnesota and Pullman cases -
such decisions help enormously, and very
fortunately in these cases a majority of the court
[illegible] Southern or border, so it will help to
make the South accept them. I was of course disheartened by
the vicious of Southern Press, and the resulting mob
violence in Decatur is to mean anything, I think that the
United States took the only possible stand in
resisting it.

I send you my deep sympathy, in which
my wife joins, and surely hope to see you
on my return.

Very sincerely Yours

Albion Tourgée

August 21, 1950

Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes
Lenox
Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Stokes:

Dr. Du Bois is at present in Europe. He is expected to return about September 3. I will bring your letter to his attention as soon as he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

24-15-29

September 18, 1950

Mr. Anson Phelps-Stokes
Lenox
Massachusetts

My dear Mr. Stokes:

I appreciate your kind letter of August 3, which I have seen for the first time, as I have just returned from a month in Czechoslovakia and France where I had a good rest and some interesting expereinces.

I have heard of the publication of your book but have not as yet had a chance to see it. I know how relieved you must feel after the long work which you put upon this study.

My best regards to you and Mrs. Stokes.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-15-34

STORER COLLEGE

Richard I. McKinney, President

Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Office Of The President

April 6, 1950

Dr. W.E. B. DuBois
c/o National Association for
The Advancement of Colored People
69 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On Monday, June 5, at 2:30 p.m., we shall hold the 83rd Commencement exercises of Storer College. I am writing to invite you to deliver the address on that occasion. Sometime ago we had the hope that it would be possible for you to be with us, but you had to be out of the country then. I sincerely hope that your schedule will permit you to accept this invitation.

We are prepared to give you a modest honorarium of $75.00 for this service.

Sincerely yours,

Richard I. McKinney
President

RIM/mrj

24-2-28-107

I shall be glad to speak for you
at your Commencement - June 5th

April 11, 1950

Mr. Richard I. McKinney, President
Storer College
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Dear President McKinney:

I shall be glad to speak for your 83rd Commencement on Monday, June 5, at 2:30 p.m. .

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

STORER COLLEGE

Richard I. McKinney, President

Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Office Of The President

April 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are grateful for your accepting the invitation to speak at our 83rd Commencement exercise on Monday, June 5, at 2:30 p.m.

We shall look forward with pleasant anticipation to your being with us.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard I. McKinney

Richard I. McKinney
President

RIM/mrj

24-8-29

Lect'

STORER COLLEGE

RICHARD I. McKINNEY, PRESIDENT

HARPERS FERRY, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 16, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are looking forward to your being with us at our Commencement Exercises on Monday, June 5, at 2:30 p.m.

It occurs to me that it will be helpful to you to know the schedule of train service between Washington and Harpers Ferry. I am enclosing a B & O time table for convenience in planning your trip.

Please let me know at once whether it is feasible for you to bring your own academic attire, or whether you wish us to order this for you.

Very sincerely yours,

Richard I. McKinney
President

RIM/mrj

Enclosure

244-28-124

STORER COLLEGE

Richard I. McKinney, President

Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Office Of The President

Reply for Letter

June 24, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I want to take this opportunity to express once more our sincere appreciation for your coming to Harpers Ferry to deliver our Commencement address on June 5, 1950. It was a very inspiring experience for all of us.

I wonder whether it would be convenient for you to send us a copy of this address for our files. If so, we would appreciate it very much.

24-8-27

Sincerely yours,

Richard I. McKinney

Richard I. McKinney
President

RIM/mrj

Dictated but not read.

June 28, 1950

Mr. Richard I. McKinney, President
Storer College
Harpers Ferry, West Virginia

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Commencement address by Dr. Du Bois, which you requested.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

24-8-11

Phone: PLaza 7-2040-1-2-3

Music Business

1619 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Official Magazine of the American Society of Disk Jockeys

11 April 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 W. 26 Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I want to tell you how thoroughly much my wife and I enjoyed your talk last evening at Ethical Culture...

I was scheduled to go to Washington on a magazine assignment yesterday (a piece to prove that Forrestal was a paranoic!) but when we learned of your appearance..we delayed our plans two days.

It was certainly worth it.

I wish it were possible to know of all your speaking engagements. I learn of them only haphazardly..

Also..I hope that you decide to give another course at New School (or anywhere in the City...) -- be it on any subject ranging from your own observations..to economics..

All good wishes.

Sincerely,

Lyle Stuart

Lyle Stuart
editor

24-4-38

Bx 6405-T St Postal Station
Washington, D. C., Jan 21/50

Dear Dr. Du Bois.

As that remarkable group of
members of the Mythical Golf
Club composed of folk born
in the year 1868. It is our
plans to have an informal
get together either in the June
or July month, preferably
at the Seashore.

In the meanwhile
from my hospital Station 2
am writing to congratulate
you on topping our list!

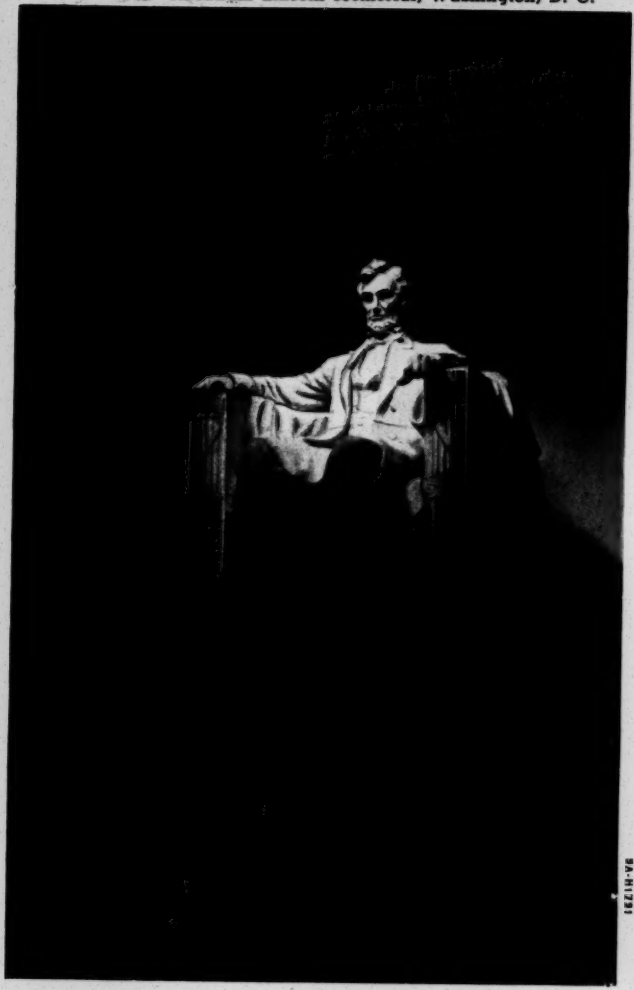
Keep on! Sincerely
Tom Brown

POST CARD

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Council of African Affairs
W. 23rd St
New York
City.

GENUINE CURTEICH-CHICAGO "C.T. ART-COLORTONE" POST CARD

177—*Abraham Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C.*



WA-H1281

February 28, 1950

Mr. Tom Swann
Box 6405
T Street Postal Station
Washington 9, D. C.

Dear Mr. Swann:

Greetings and every good wish.

Would be glad to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

19 Pine St.,
Gt. Barrington, Mass.
March 18, 1950

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
2417 N. Pulaski
Baltimore 17. Md.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

For some time we have been gathering reminiscence papers of the graduates of the Gt. Barrington high school.

We would be pleased if you would favor us with a paper telling of your high school in this town.

We are using the bond paper 8½" X 11" and writing on one side.

Thanking you for a reply, I am

Very truly,

Inez E. Sweet

Chairman of the Historical Committee of the Alumni Association.

45-7-191

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$$\frac{\text{۲۸}}{\text{۱۵۶۱}}$$

$$\frac{\text{۱۵۶۱}}{\text{۲۸}}$$

19 Pine St.,
Gt. Barrington, Mass.,
April 12, 1950

Mr. W. E. Burghart Du Bois;
2417 N. Pulaski St.,
Baltimore 17, Md.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

The paper for our historical committee which you so kindly sent me was duly received. Thank you for your prompt reply.

We have several papers of a similar nature. They will probably be given to our local library in the course of time.

Yours gratefully,
Inez E. Sweet

24-8-31

DEGMS Taylor
PL-5-4681
7 pm - 11 AM

Wed

April 5, 1950

Mr. Deems Taylor
2 East 90th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Taylor:

On behalf of the African Aid Committee, which you were good enough to join in sponsoring last year when it was organized, I am writing to ask your assistance in a project which we are undertaking.

Mr. Dean Dixon has consented to conduct a program of symphonic music at Town Hall, May 21, for the benefit of our Committee. A highlight of the program will be the first performance in this country of a symphonic tone poem, composed by a native South African and sent to us in manuscript specifically for this concert.

We feel that this will be an exceptionally interesting musical event and that it will, at the same time, aid a most worthy cause, and our task is to make the New York public, particularly the concert-going public, aware of this so that they will attend and support the benefit concert. And it is in this regard that we are anxious to have you cooperate.

It is our thought that the best way of breaking the news of this affair would be at a cocktail reception for Dean Dixon at which he might tell invited music critics and other guests about his recent European tour (there has been no press story on this to date) and about his future plans, emphasizing, of course, the concert of African music on May 21.

We can think of no one who could better serve as host for such a reception than you and we would be most happy and grateful if you can find it possible to act in that capacity. The proposed time for the reception is Sunday, April 16. This is very short notice, we realize, but we have very little time in which to get these preliminary steps accomplished. If that particular date is not suitable to you, we can perhaps agree upon an alternate. Should you feel the need for further information before making your decision, we will be glad to talk over the matter further with you at your convenience.

Very truly yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:mpm

24A-31-12

10 Month
11
12
13
14
15 Dolls?
16 (Dawn Duncan reception)
17
18
19 Circus *
20
21
22
23 - Phil *
24
25 Circus-Meet
26 Theatre?
27
28
29
30
1
2
3
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5
6

Ch. 7

Ch 8

Ch 9

May re-work
Home Journal

May 15
1
Sept 1

Play

Sept
1
March

novel
(B.W.S.)?

!

Univ of Mass ←

[c Dec. 1950]

241 E Evergreen Ave
Monrovia Calif

Mr Stu Bigs

I see by the June issue of Mass & Mainstream you have completed a book comparing your impressions of the United States and the Soviet Union over the past thirty years. I would like to know the title and by whom it is to be published by as I have not heard or seen it in the book reviews or on the open market or when it will appear for the public consumption.

Yours Respectfully
John W Taylor
241 E Evergreen Ave
Monrovia Calif

49 - 2 -

December 19, 1950

Mr. John W. Taylor
2413 Evergreen Avenue
Monrovia, California

My dear Mr. Taylor:

My book on Russia and the United States has not been published, partly because of difficulty in getting a publisher; but more especially of the new developments in Korea, which require extra chapters.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

49-2-2

[Pauline Taylor Testimonial]

313 Chicago Ave.
Youngstown, Ohio
July 31, 1950

Dr. W.E.Dubois
Peace Information Center
P.O.Box 349
Grand Central Station
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

We are writing this letter supplementing our telephone call to your office on July 29 at which time we requested Dr. Dubois as a speaker in Youngstown for September 16 at a testimonial banquet for Mrs. Pauline Taylor.

To give further details, Mrs. Taylor has been a leading figure in this city for many years. She was active in the days of building the Steelworkers' Union, was for many years Vice-President of the NAACP, a national leader of the I.W.O., and she is now on the National Board of the Progressive Party. Mrs. Taylor is now the leading voice for peace and civil rights in Youngstown, and it is our desire to honor her with a testimonial banquet. We feel that this banquet will serve further to heighten the struggle for peace in our community.

The committee sponsoring this banquet includes many forces in the city, consisting of Progressive Party forces, I.W.O., and many people from Mrs. Taylor's church. The whole committee is unanimous in their desire to have Dr. Dubois as our featured speaker if it is at all possible. We are certain that Dr. Dubois knows Mrs. Taylor personally; if he cannot recall her. Mr. Paul Robeson is well acquainted with her and her fine record of work for progress.

We will be glad later to send a fuller history of Mrs. Taylor if you desire. We would appreciate a reply from you as soon as possible so that we can get out our material.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. M. Hamilton
for
Mrs. Pauline Taylor

24&-33-53

August 11, 1950

Mrs. M. Hamilton
313 Chicago Avenue
Youngstown, Ohio

My dear Madam:

I have your letter of July 31. I am speaking in Denver, September 14 and would not like to undertake to get to Youngstown by the 16th. I am afraid the effort would be too much for me.

If the dinner took place the following week I might be able to come, although I should have to charge a fee.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

August 16, 1950

Mrs. Pauline Taylor
313 Chicago Avenue
Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

Since answering your letter of July 31, Dr. Du Bois has gone abroad. He has asked me to inform y u however, that he can speak for you on either September 22, 23, or 24.

His expense and fee will be $200.

May I hear from you at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

24A-33-55

Youngstown Ohio.
Aug 24, 1920
313 Chicago Ave.

Mrs. Lucille Murphy.
23 West 26th St.
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Murphy -

Your letter of Aug 16 recieved - We are happy that Dr. Dubois will be able to speak for us on the 23rd of Sept. The plans of the Committee are to serve Dinner at 6. P.M. program ~~to begin~~ after. Complete details will be mailed as soon as our secretary & program Committee complete their work.

I just wanted to be sure you would reserve the date for Youngstown Sept. 23 -

Sincerely Pauline Taylor.

24-33-62

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

24-33-3

1201

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LC = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

CTA075

CT.YNA018 NL PD=YOUNGSTOWN OHIO 30=

1950 AUG 31 AM 2 46

LILLIAN MURPHY=

23 W 26 NYK=

WE ARE FORCED TO CANCEL THE APPEARANCE OF DR DUBOIS FOR SEPT 23 AS PUBLICITY REGARDING PEACE INFORMATION CENTER CAUSED A REFUSAL OF PLACE THAT HAD BEEN SECURED=

PAULINE TAYLOR=

23=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

September 20, 1950

Mrs. Pauline Taylor
313 Chicago Avenue
Youngstown, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

I am very sorry inde d that I was not able to serve you September 23. These are days that try mens' souls and there is all the more reason for us working hard in the same lines that we have been working for.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-33-4

[Teachers Union - NY]

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW-CIO 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Treasurer:* Samuel C. Greenfield; *Secretary:* Celia Lewis Zitron

Vice-Presidents
Mildred Garvin, *Elementary Schools;* Clara Rieber, *Junior High Schools;* Eugene Jackson, *High Schools;* Irving Glucksman, *Vocational High Schools;* Joseph Bressler, *Colleges;* Adele Lithauer, *Private Schools;* Samuel Wallach, *Organization*

24-6-29-49

February 24, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

For the past thirteen years, the Teachers Union of New York has brought together at its annual Educational Conference, thousands of teachers, parents and citizens interested in the schools and vitally concerned with their direction. On Saturday, March 11, 1950, at its Fourteenth Annual Educational Conference, the Teachers Union will turn the spotlight on education and the fight for peace and freedom.

The Conference program enclosed gives an indication of the subjects of the morning forums.

At the afternoon session, some two thousand persons will come together in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Commodore to witness the presentation of the Annual Teachers Union Award. We plan at that time to read to them a few brief statements from notables in various fields. We know the teachers will be eager to hear a message from you on the themes of our Conference.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Abraham Lederman

President

Affiliated with: New York State Industrial Union Council, CIO; New York City CIO Council; New York Women's Trade Union League; National Education Association

Feb. 1950

Teachers Union

LOCAL 555, UPW 206 WEST 15th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y. WATKINS 4-5524

Established 1916

President: Abraham Lederman; *Legislative Representative:* Rose V. Russell; *Treasurer:* James Nack; *Secretary:* Celia Lewis Zitron

Vice-Presidents

Mildred Garvin, *Elementary Schools;* Clara Rieber, *Junior High Schools;* Eugene Jackson, *High Schools;* Irving Glucksman, *Vocational High Schools;* Vera Shlakman, *Colleges;* Adele Lithauer, *Private Schools;* Samuel Wallach, *Organization;* Samuel C. Greenfield, *Vice-President-at-Large*

Dec. 8, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The Teachers Union has during the past decade annually conducted a special program commemorating Negro History Week. In accordance with this custom, we are planning a program on Feb. 15, 1951 at the New York Public Library, 136 St. and Lenox Ave., between the hours of 4:00 and 5:00 P.M. Our program will memorialize the life and work of the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

We should like to extend to you an invitation to appear as the principal speaker at this meeting. We feel that your message will be of great value to our audience of teachers and parents and that impetus will be given the movement in which Dr. Woodson was so vitally interested.

We should indeed feel honored to have you address us at our Negro History Week program.

Very truly yours,
Bernard Kesselman

TS/BK

Bernard Kesselman

24-7-28

December 19, 1950

Mr. Bernard Kr[illegible]elman
Teachers Union
206 West 15th Street
New York 11, New York

My dear Sir:

I have your kind invitation of December 8, to speak February 15. I regret to say that it will be impossible for me to accept as I am planning to be out of the city at that time.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-7-29

Teachers Union of Philadelphia
LOCAL 556 — UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA
13 SOUTH TWENTY-FIRST STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PENNSYLVANIA
TELEPHONE LOCUST 7-6763

Lect. pending
Apl. 29

March 2, 1950

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois
23 West 26th St.
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We talked with your secretary on Wednesday afternoon, March 1. You had just left. We are most anxious to have you for the Teachers Union Conference of this year. She told me you had the date April 29th open.

You will remember we wanted you last year but you could not come. We need you even more acutely this year.

Our overall topic for the Conference is "To Live in Peace" - we have two panels:

1- Armaments and Education
2- Armaments and Culture (which would stress what is happening to the Arts.

We would very much like to have you speak on panel 2.

We have been always in the forefront in fighting against segregation and discrimination in our own school system as well as throughout the nation, and even in Panama. As members of United Public Workers we never gave up the fight against race discrimination in the Bureau of Engraving of the Federal Treasury Department. Now we are in a very difficult position having been expelled from the National C.I.O. We need those of like mind with us at out Conference.

Your secretary said your fee is $100. Is there any possibility of a reduction in that fee? Although our annual conference and luncheon draws about 400 to 500 people, our expenses are great.

We most certainly hope that you can see your way clear to help us at this time.

Sincerely,

Edith M. Hurley

Edith M. Hurley, Chairman
Educational Policies Committee

emh:vk
uopwa/2

Francis P. Jennings, *President*; Aaron Kerman, *Vice-President*; Olga Thompson, *Vice-President*; Adeline L Mahaney, *Legislative Representative*; Sylvia Karr, *Corresponding Secretary*; Miriam Stiefel, *Recording Secretary*; Bernard August, *Financial Secretary*; David Perloff, *Treasurer*

24-25-2

March 3, 1950

Miss Edith M. Hurley
Teachers Union of Philadelphia
Local 556-UPWA
13 South 21st Street
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

Dear Madam:

I can speak for you April 29. The fee is $100, out of which I pay my own expenses.

However, you should know that I am speaking April 16 or 23 for the Forum in Philadelphia. Will this alter your plans? If not, what subject do you wish me to treat?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Edith Hurley
13 S. 21st

Dear Madam:

I can check for you
April 27. The fee is $100, and
of course I keep my own records
However you should know
that I am checking April 15 & 22
in P. for the Tribune
Will this alter your plans? If
not what subject do you think
we should

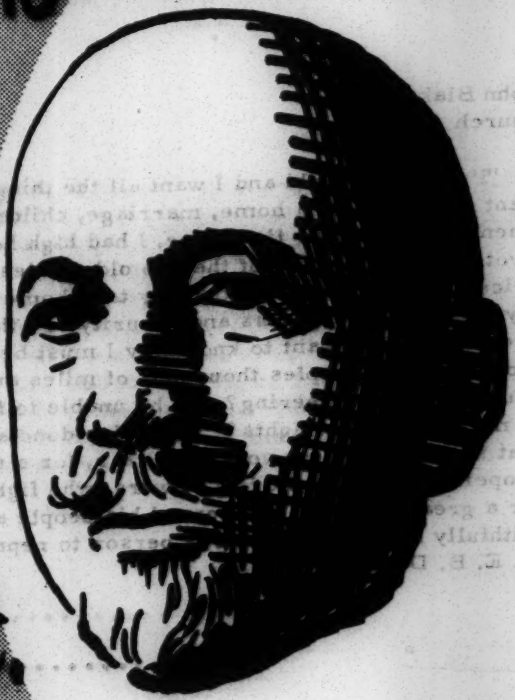
24-25-3

[TENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT YOUTH COMMITTEE...] [C550]

32-19-33

what are young people saying

ABOUT



on Fulton St. Church Ave. and Eastern Pkway?

82 years young

John Blake
Church Avenue

"I'm 23 years old and I want all the things that I guess all young people want - a good job, a home, marriage, children and security. Two years ago when I voted for the first time, I had high hopes for peace and prosperity. I voted for candidates of the two old parties. Well, what did I get? Sky-high prices and high taxes so that my take home pay is next to nothing. Above all, my dreams of happiness and security are threatened by the draft hanging over my head. I want to know why I must be inducted. To fight the independence movements of peoples thousands of miles away? To preserve high prices, bad housing and profiteering? To be unable to fight against the increasing losses of my democratic rights? Well, I've done a lot of thinking and I've decided that to really use my vote, this year, for a man who fights for peace through cooperation among the Big Powers; who fights for my decent future. I'm voting for a great man who has served his people and all humanity courageously and faithfully for fifty years. The person to represent me and my interests, is Dr. W. E. B. DuBois."

.....

Eleanor Collins
Nostrand Avenue

"I'm a young mother struggling side by side with my husband, trying to cope with the high price of food and high rentals. With our wages combined we manage to exist.

Another war will not bring prosperity to us, the working people. We don't own munitions or arms plants. They are the ones who will pocket this blood money. The money we are spending in order to keep a militarized America is the cause of higher taxes which go into the pockets of the greedy warmongers. This money should be used for slum clearance, low rental housing and nurseries. What about food control and rent control? I am one of the many Americans who is finally waking up to the fact that Dr. DuBois is the candidate who will fight to bring us peace, security and plenty."

Walter Whitlock
Nostrand Avenue

"I fought in a jim-crow army in the last war. What did I get? Nothing! Discrimination in GI training; no job available when I had finished. My wife and three kids living in two rooms in a slum section with run-down schools, no playgrounds, no hospital. Some got it worse than me; gouged-out eyes, beaten heads; some got lynched and others got framed and sentenced to die. I face being drafted again to fight other colored peoples in other countries who are oppressed like me. I'll go if called. But I'm going to vote for Dr. DuBois who fights for a discussion of the Korean war in the U.N.: for banning the A and H bombs for use in war; who fights for Negro rights, for the freedom of the Asians and the Africans. That way I stand a chance; otherwise, it's going to be rough."

.....

Marion Woodruf
Eastern Parkway

"Why am I voting for Dr. DuBois? I was just married in July and now in October my husband has left me indefinitely to fight in the army. We had dreams for the future - a home, a family and a decent income - without sky-high taxes and prices - to live in a world of peace and to teach our children to love and not to hate others who have a different color of skin, speak a different language and have a different political belief.

The two old parties are the ones who have brought into being the Korean crisis, who are responsible for my husband and other men being into the armed forces, who teach us to hate and who have freed the Hitler fascists who killed my grandparents and cousins. Dr. DuBois will get my vote this year because our Congress needs the strength of a man who fights for full recognition of the masses and not the moneyed few."

Dr. William E. B.
Du BOIS
FOR U. S. SENATOR

..... Noted anthropologist, sociologist, historian, author

..... The first Negro to seek election to the United States Senate from the State of New York; has pioneered in other fields for over 50 years

1895 ... Founder - The Niagara Movement*

... Founder - National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

... Founder & Editor - The CRISIS, official organ of the NAACP

... Co-Chairman - Council on African Affairs

1950 ... Chairman - Peace Information Center, which sponsored the Stockholm World Peace Appeal in the United States

* A movement to help further the cause of the Negro People for peace, freedom and economic, social and political equality. It preceded the NAACP.

DR. DUBOIS FIGHTS FOR

PEACE ... Ban Atomic Warfare!
... International disarmament through the UN!
... Peaceful cooperation of the major powers!
... End the draft!

SECURITY ... 22 billion dollars for homes, schools, recreation, hospitals not bombs, guns, war and destruction!
... Tax the greedy, not the needy!
... Decent jobs at decent pay!
... End discrimination!

FREEDOM ... The right of all peoples to freely determine their future!
... End of armed intervention against the peoples of Asia and Africa who seek this right!
... Civil Rights for all!
... Abolish the Taft-Hartley Act and the McCarran Bill!
... Enact FEPC, anti-lynching, anti-Jim Crow, anti-poll tax Bills!

.....

"DR. W. E. B. DUBOIS - 82 YEARS YOUNG -
A CANDIDATE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE"

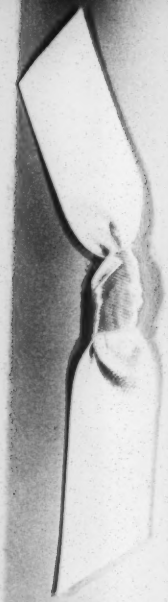
VOTE ROW C - MAKE DR. DUBOIS YOUR NEXT SENATOR

issued by

10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT YOUTH COMMITTEE FOR THE ELECTION
OF DR. DUBOIS TO THE UNITED STATES SENATE
1532 Fulton Street, Brooklyn 16, New York

OPEN EVERY EVENING AND ALL DAY SATURDAYS

A Gibson Card
GIBSON CINTI., U. S. A.
15G1529-3



With Sympathy

Just a thought of
understanding
sympathy
in your time of
sorrow.

Archonia Thelma Terry
Archon Cliff. Terry
Mrs. Lyn.

c/o Wiley
B Ky

R. O'HARA LANIER
PRESIDENT

THE TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY FOR NEGROES
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

February 16, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26 St.
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

We are wondering whether or not you would be interested in serving as Visiting Professor at Texas State University during the Summer Session beginning June first through August 31st. Also, we wonder if you would be interested in serving for the ensuing year as Visiting Professor?

At present we are able to offer $500.00 per month for the Summer School work and $525.00 per month for the regular term of nine months.

You would be expected to teach six credit hours during the Summer Session, or two classes of one hour forty-five minutes for five days per week. During the regular school year you would be expected to teach from nine to twelve clock hours each week.

Please do not consider this an offer for employment but an attempt to find out whether or not you would be available or interested.

Sincerely yours,

R. O'Hara Lanier

R. O'Hara Lanier
President

ROHL/n

cc: to Home Address:
409 Edgecombe Ave., Apt. 13-H
New York 32, N. Y.

24-4-28

I expect to be in new york - Feb 24-25
and hope that I can see you
Give me a call if you can
Broadway central Hotel

[Texas State Univ. for Negroes]

24-1-29

W. E. B. DuBOIS
409 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NEW YORK 32, NEW YORK

Feb. 22, 1950

Dear Mr. Lanier:

Unfortunately I shall be out of town at the time of your visit. I shall not return until the 27th.

I have not had time to consider your suggestion fully, but I am jotting down my first reactions:

I would not be interested in an ordinary teaching job for the Summer; but if it could be made part of a social project, I might be attracted.

For instance: the social development of th Negro in Texas, past and present, would be an interesting study; there is much material already collected, needing examination and interpretation. If I could have a dozen to twenty-five good students, with clerical help , offices and books, we might in a Summer start something, which in continuing work over the years, could become an outstanding scientific contribution. It might be intersperced with general lectures for the school body and perhaps school cooperation in the overall study.

This is just a suggestion. Beyond this is the question of the availability and cost of comfortable existence in Houston during the Summer. I would be glad to hear from you on the matter at your leisure.

Very sincerely,

W. E. B. DuBois

R. O'HARA LANIER
PRESIDENT

THE TEXAS STATE UNIVERSITY FOR NEGROES
HOUSTON 4, TEXAS

GRADUATE SCHOOL
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

March 9,1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26 St.
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter of February 27th.

I am very sorry indeed that I did not get a chance to see you in New York.

I regret that we do not have any way for providing for the type of research which you suggest. Our program is purely a teaching program at the present time.

When we come to the point that we can provide a plan for research such as you mention I shall be very happy to write you.

With kindest regards from Mrs. Lanier, Mrs. Nance and myself, I am

Sincerely yours,

R. O'Hara Lanier
President

ROHL/n

24-4-31

AMERICAN NEWSLETTER NO 2.

The Thirty Seven Club.
P.O.Box 397
Bulawayo.
S.Rhodesia.
8/6/50

Dear Dr Du Bois

In spite of the best intentions in the world it was just not possible to settle down to a Newsletter last month. Much work had to be carried out in connection with the Cottage Homes for Aged Coloured People, the first wing of which was opened on April 29th. These Homes now known officially as "Rhodes Jubilee Cottages" - because this year is the Jubilee year of the opening up of S.Rhodesia - have favourably impressed all people and have called forth high praise from the Prime Minister of S.Rhodesia, the Right Honourable Sir Godfrey Huggins. This first block of five cottages has been erected and furnished at a total cost of £4,500, every penny of which has been paid. It is hoped that we can start the second building before the end of this year and already a promised of £1,500 has been received from the Government of S.Rhodesia towards this.

24-1-41

After over ten years hard battle the new suburb of Barham-Green is being opened up and the future months will see much activity. As explained when I was in America, my organisation has pledged itself to provide essential social amenities; this month will see the start of the Youth Hostel - to be called "Herbert Stanley House" after our Chief Patron and former Governor of this Colony - the total cost will be £15,000 and of this amount we have £10,000 in hand or promised. We are confident that the balance outstanding will be raised within the next twelve months.

We have also decided to invest the money we have in hand for the Cecilian Bursary Fund in a block of two shops in the new suburb, these shops to be leased out and the rent thus obtained used for the provision of Bursaries. In this way the money will be put to a double use i.e. providing Scholarships and also helping members of the Coloured Community to establish themselves in business.

The world is certainly a very small place, you will remember how on my return I met Mr William Brown of the U.S.State Department at the Bulawayo Aerodrome ? well last week I visited Salisbury - our capital city - and met there Mr John Kernan of Atlanta, Georgia. When in Atlanta I was introduced to Mr Kernan, who at that time was considering coming out to a mission station in Rhodesia, I had asked him to call and see my brother in Salisbury should his visit come off. Hence calling on my brother he found that I too was there and so a very pleasant friendship has been renewed. John is coming to spend a few days with me next week and will be the first American visitor to a meeting of the Bulawayo Inter-Racial Club.

Plans are slowly evolving for a Colony Y.M.C.A. Council and it is hoped that this will be an accomplished fact by the end of the present year. Things are not easy to arrange as most people have become bitten with the "Communist phobia" and liberal movements are not particularly popular. S.Rhodesia is following the lead set by other countries and is now introducing a Subversive Activities Bill, the original draft was extremely loosely worded and so vague that pressure has been brought to bear on the Minister to have the whole thing redrafted.

The American Consulate has now been opened in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia and last week I had the pleasure of meeting Mr Roberts of the Consulate Staff, it was good to hear an American accent again. I am afraid that I am just itching to visit your country once more and hope that this will be possible perhaps in 1953.

Mr Conrad Hilton has forwarded a donation of Fifty Dollars and Mrs Allen. B. Reed of Washington one of Twenty Dollars to help in our work and we are most grateful to these people for their kind gesture. I am also very happy to report that Mr Alan Paton, author of "Cry the Beloved Country" has agreed to become a Life Member of the Thirty Seven Club Organisation. It is our sincere hope that this year we can enrol ONE HUNDRED Life Members consiting either of individuals or organisations. Life Membership costs only Forty Two Dollars and the money thus obtained goes towards administration expenses. Money is becoming increasingly 'tight' in this part of the world and it is necesasry to call for sufficient funds to tide us over a period of financial crisis.

I have recently been elected to the Jubilee Celebrations Committee which, whilst being concerned with the celebrating of the opening up of the Colony which took place Sixty years ago, is vitally concerned with arrangements for the major celebrations due to take place in 1953, this year being the Centenary of the the births of both Alfred Beit and Cecil Rhodes and also the anniversary of the opening up of Matabeleland. It is hoped that many American Rhodes Scholars will visit the Colony in that year and take part in the great pilgrimage to Rhodes Grave at World's View. Those of ybu who are tentatively planning an overseas trip, why not consider a visit to Southern Rhodesia, a land of fascinating contrasts and a beautiful climate. I will be only too happy to help in anyawy possible to make your visit an unqualified success.

Yours very sincerely

R. Frederick Tree

24-1-42

[RIDGELY TORRENCE]

24-26-20

MACDOWELL COLONY
PETERBOROUGH
N. H.

July 31, 1920

Dear Du Bois

The card telling of the change that has occurred in the life of your dear companion and indeed in your own life has been delayed in reaching me but I hasten to say that if the efficacies of your friends offers you any comfort in these hours I should like to be counted as one of those who stand close about you.

I don't know what your own philosophy yields you of sustainment or consolation but as for me it does not seem that those who disappear from our sides can be lost sight of in the universe. Where else is there for them to go? And with time and space being relative, need we assume that they have "gone"?

I cannot but believe, too, that you who have surmounted so many of the assaults of life and have lived it so richly have achieved far more supporting thoughts than any I can suggest.

Please extend my sympathies also to your daughter and granddaughter whom I remember happily meeting at your birthday party a year before last.

I hope that the remaining summer may hold some rest and healing for you all there.

Sincerely

R. Holy Lovell

594 UNIVERSITY PLACE. N. W.
ATLANTA. GEORGIA

June 30, 1950.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I have just read in the "Afro-American" the sad news of the passing of your dear wife. Although we knew that she had been ailing for a long time, the news was nevertheless shocking and poignant.

Mrs. Du Bois was so sincere and understanding that we treasured her friendship. Mrs. Towns and our whole family join me in sending to you and all of your family our loving sympathy.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Towns.

24-26-7

September 22, 1950.

Rev. C. Y. Trigg
2190 Seventh Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Rev. Trigg:

Dr. DuBois will conduct his first press conference since his return from Eastern Europe, at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street & 7th Avenue, Sunday afternoon, September 24that 12:30 - Room 102.

The conference will also mark his first press interview since his acceptance of the American Labor Party's nomination to run for United States Senator from New York.

Because of the international significance of Dr. DuBois's leadership today in the struggles of Negro and colonial peoples for freedom, we are happy to invite you to be present on this historic occasion as his special guest.

Cordially yours,

George B. Murphy Jr.

July 14, 1950

Rev. George A.Tuttle
Star Route
Great Barrington, Mass.

My dear Mr. Tuttle:

Enclosed please find a small check in return for your kindness in attending my wife's funeral.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Check- $10.00

24-15-7

n.g.D

Monterey, Mass.
July 17, 1950

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your note with the check enclosure has been received with deep appreciation. I regret the fact that our first meeting had to be under such circumstances and so brief. Both Mr. Stevens and Mr. Little had such fine things to say about you that I am sure my own life would be enriched could it have the privilege of knowing you better. I am most grateful for the splendid service to humanity you are rendering.

Cordially and faithfully,
George A. Little

1926-1926

Honors

International Mark Twain Society
Webster Groves, Missouri.

18 December 1950

Dear W E B DuBois

It gives us great pleasure to inform you that in recognition of your outstanding contribution to the life and thought of America, your fellow members have elected you

Knight of Mark Twain.

24-7-53

With all cordial greetings for a most happy Christmas

Alw yrs faithfully
Cyril Clemens

We are arranging a symposium for our late fellow member Bernard Shaw. You may care to send some impressions and so honor his memory. He held you in esteem.

022C U.S.A.

2/6-26-23

With warmest consolation
And deepest feeling, too,
This message of condolence
Is sent to comfort you.

The Twelve Club
of
Atlanta

23-41-24

March 17, 1950

Mr. Vasily S. Bogaryrev
Chief, American Department
VOKS
Bolshaya Gruzinskaya 17
Moscow 56, U.S.S.R.
Russia

My dear Mr. Bogaryrev:

I have your kind letter of December 27, and have also received your periodicals for which I am deeply grateful. Thank you for the books and pamphlets sent.

I am engaged in writing a book on Russia based on my three visits in 1926, 1936 and 1949. I hope to have it ready for publication this Spring.

I remember with great pleasure the kindness of your organization and especially of Mr. V. I. Zuev to me during my last visit.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

С С С Р

ВСЕСОЮЗНОЕ ОБЩЕСТВО КУЛЬТУРНОЙ СВЯЗИ С ЗАГРАНИЦЕЙ

Москва 56, Б. Грузинская, 17 Тел.: Д 2-03-24, Д 2-07-26

Адрес для телеграмм: Москва Культсвязь

THE U.S.S.R. SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES	SOCIÉTÉ POUR LES RELATIONS CULTURELLES ENTRE L'U.R.S.S. ET LES PAYS ÉTRANGERS	GESELLSCHAFT FÜR KULTURELLE VERBINDUNG DER SOWJETUNION MIT DEM AUSLAND
Moscow 56, Bolshaya Gruzinskaya, 17	Moscou 56, Bolchaïa Grouzinskaïa, 17	Moskau 56, Bolschaja Grusinskaja, 17
Cables: Moscow Cultsvias	Adresse télégraphique: Cultsvias Moscou	Telegrammadresse: Kultswjas Moskau

№.....

Moscow, April 10, 1950 г.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West , 26th Street
New York IO, N.Y.

USA

Dear Mr.Du Bois:

Thank you for your letter of March I7. We have got much interested in your book on the Soviet Union, and would be extremely grateful if you found it possible to send us one or two copies of the book.

Under separate cover we are sending you two books by Soviet authors published here in English:

N.Popova - Women in the Land of Socialism
B.Polevoi- We are Soviet people

We hope the books will prove interesting to you.

Very sincerely yours V. Bogatyrev

Vasily S.Bogatyrev
Chief, American Dept.
VOKS

24-8-44

July 21, 1950

Mr. Vasily S. Bogatyrev
VOKS
Moscow 56, Bolshaya Gruzinskaya 17
Moscow, Russia

My dear Mr. Bogatyrev:

Thank you for your letter of April 10, and for the two books by Popova and Polevoi which you kindly sent me.

My manuscript of the book, "Russia and America: An Interpretation", has been refused by the first publisher to whom I sent it, Harcourt, Brace. I was afraid they would hardly feel like publishing it. Under the present circumstances also I suppose that I shall have to wait for the settlement of the difficulty in Korea before I can put the book in shape to be published.

When and if it is published, I shall be only too glad to send you a copy.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-8-45

[U.S.S.R.]

In Celebration of the Thirty-third Anniversary
of the Great October Socialist Revolution

The Ambassador
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
requests the honor of your company
at a reception
on Tuesday the seventh of November
from five until seven o'clock
at the Embassy

R.s.v.p.

84 L - 32 - 13

Soviets
[Union of Soviet Socialist Republics]

October 27, 1950

The Ambassador of the Union of
Soviet Socialist Republics
The Embassy of the Union of Soviet
Socialist Republics
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I regret that on the 7th of November I shall be busy with my election campaign in New York and cannot therefore have the pleasure of attending the Thirty-third Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

I am Sir

Very respectfully yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

UNITED CIVIC CIRCLE OF WARD 9

HEADQUARTERS: 558 MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON 18, MASS.

PRESIDENT
CHARLES H. LEWIS
40 WILLIAMS ST.
BOSTON 19, MASS.
HI. 2-8495

1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
REV. E. JONES
19½ ARNOLD ST.
BOSTON 19, MASS.

2ND VICE-PRESIDENT
MRS. LULA WHITE
119 KENDALL ST.
BOSTON 19, MASS.

TREASURER
REV. J.E. JELTZ
50 WORCESTER ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY
DR. R.A. SIMMONS
222 NORTHAMPTON ST.
BOSTON, MASS.
KE. 6-9723

RECORDING SECRETARY
JOSEPH BRAXTON
49 HAMMOND ST.
BOSTON, MASS.

24-14-31

September 18, 1950

Mr. George Murphy Jr.
Progressive Party
56 W. 45th Street
New York, 19, New York

Dear Sir:

At the last meeting of the Executive Board of the United Civic Circle it was the unanimous decision of this body to request that you be our guest speaker at a mass meeting to be held October 15th or 16th, whichever date is most convenient to you. Should you decide to accept this invitation please note the date most convenientin your answer.

Our organization is non-partisan poltically, religiously and racially. We are an organization of the people from our community and it is ourselves with a few others that plan this program for the community. We have taken, and will continue to take, united action to obtain needed benefits and for needed reform for our community by the necessary pressure on our elected representatives in our city and state government. To date, we haven't dealt with national issues except to send two delegates to Washington D.C. to lobby for F.E.P.C. legislation. Politically, we endorse no candidates- we publish their records and listen to them speak-but emphisize that their records speak for themselves.

Sir, should you decide to speak, please let me know at the earliest possible moment. Send me a few mats of your self for the press and in addition, if possible, the picture which appeared in the Afro-American of yourself presenting the plaque to the Elks so a cut can be made for our placards to be used to publicize your coming.

I have spoke to Walter O'Brien and the f necessary financial arrangements will be made to your satusfaction.

Very truly yours:

Charles H. Lewis

Charles H. Lewis

DOMESTIC SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent as a full rate telegram

FULL RATE TELEGRAM		SERIAL	
DAY LETTER		NIGHT LETTER	

WESTERN UNION

1206

JOSEPH L. EGAN, PRESIDENT

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE
Check the class of service desired; otherwise this message will be sent at the full rate

FULL RATE		DEFERRED	
CODE		NIGHT LETTER	

NO. WDS.-CL. OF SVC.	PD. OR COLL.	CASH NO.	CHARGE TO THE ACCOUNT OF	TIME FILED
			PROGRESSIVE PARTY 55 W. 45th St.	

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

24-14-30

October 2, 1950

CHARLES H. LEWIS
UNITED CIVIL CIRCLE OF WARD 9
558 MASSACHUSETTS AVE.
BOSTON, MASS.

NECESSARY FOR ME TO ACCOMPANY DR. DUBOIS ON UPSTATE TOUR OCTOBER 15-16. IF SATISFACTORY, WILL ASK EWART GUINIER, SECRETARY UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS AND LEADING ALP MEMBER, TO SUBSTITUTE FOR ME AT YOUR OCTOBER 15 MEETING. WIRE ME AT ONCE.

GEORGE B. ~~MUR~~ MURPHY, JR.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America

EDITH HAMMER
PRESIDENT

JEFFREY VAN CLIEF
VICE-PRESIDENT

JOSEPH J. SIPOVIC
FIN'L. SECRETARY-TREASURER

BELLE BAILYNSON
ORGANIZER OF ACTIVITIES

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO & MACHINE WORKERS of AMERICA
RADIO LOCAL 430

AL STEARN
BUSINESS MANAGER

BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVES
MURRAY PORTNOY
FRANK WEINHEIMER

MATTHEW LIFF
RECORDING SECRETARY

139 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
ALGONQUIN 4-4519
357

May 16, 1950

Mr. DuBois
Afro American Council
23 West 26 Street
New York, N. Y.

24-2-6

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Our Local has joined with the other organizations in the fight for peace.

In order to best mobilize our members in this fight, the Educational Committee of the Local is holding a forum for peace.

We would like to invite you to speak at this important meeting, which will take place on Thursday, June 15, 1950, at 7 PM., at the Union headquarters, 139 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

If this date is not convenient for you, we would appreciate you advising us what dates you are available.

Fraternally yours,

Belle Bailynson

Belle Bailynson
Organizer of Activities

uopwa/16

UNITED LABOR AND PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE FOR MAY DAY

27 UNION SQUARE WEST
NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

TEL. ALGONQUIN 4-7900

ANTHONY SCIMICA, *Chairman*
FANNY GOLOS, *Co-Chairman*
LOUIS WEINSTOCK, *Executive Sec'y*
LEON STRAUSS, *Treasurer*
WILLIAM LEVNER, *Director of Organization*

April 24th 1950

Dear Friends:

Enclosed you will find two passes for the Grand Stand to review the May Day Parade on Union Square.

The Parade will start on Monday, May 1st at 2:30 P.M. sharp at 39th Street and 8th Avenue. The first contingent will pass the reviewing stand at approximately 3:00 P.M. We hope that you will honor us with your presence. In case you are marching with your contingent, when you have reached the Square please step out from the line and take your seat in the reviewing stand.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Weinstock

LOUIS WEINSTOCK

LW:MB
uopwa

COPY

January 4, 1950

United Medical Service Inc.
370 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Gentlemen:

I hold certificate No. 2760415-A in the Associated Hospital Service.

My wife, Nina G. Du Bois, who has been paralysed for sometime, lives with my daughter at:

Her physician has advised that she go to the Provident Hospital of Baltimore for one or two weeks observation.

I am applying for paymentto the Hospital for the time that she is there.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-27-32

IMPORTANT

409

1. When you arrange with your doctor for care, notify him that you are a Subscriber and show him this Identification Card.
2. **"Service Benefits"** of the Contract are available only for care rendered by a Participating Physician. If you claim such benefits, notify him when you arrange for his care that you are a Subscriber and that your income qualifies you for such **"Service Benefits."** (See Article II, Section 2 of the Certificate.)
3. File with us within the required 30-day period specified in Article VII, Section 1, of the Certificate, your notice of care rendered, on our regular form obtainable from your doctor or from us.

OVER

24-2-36

SURGICAL PLAN IDENTIFICATION CARD

Applicant	Certificate Number and *Suffix	Charges	Man. Pay.	Effective Date Mo.	Day	Yr.
DU BOIS W E B	2760415 A	128	1	10		150

23843P

Manner of Payment

1 — Monthly
2 — Quarterly
3 — Semi-Annually
4 — Annually

*Suffix	Type of Contract
M or D	Individual
A or J	Husband & Wife
X or F	Family

Covers

Applicant only
Husband & Wife only
Family Group

SIC (10-50)

***Maternity Benefits included under "X" Contract only and only while charges are paid through a Remitting Agent.**

4. This Identification Card is valid until your Contract is terminated. A new Card is not issued each year.
5. If this Identification Card is lost, a new one may be obtained from us.
6. When communicating with us, please specify your Certificate Number.
7. Read your Certificate carefully and file it with your other valuable papers.

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, INC.

80 Lexington Avenue **New York 16, N. Y.** **MUrray Hill 9-2800**

This is to certify that the Applicant named on the reverse side hereof, and those members of his or her Family Group (if any) comprising wife or husband and their unmarried children over 90 days and not over 18 years of age, listed on the application, who are covered as Subscribers under the type of coverage as indicated on this Identification Card by the certificate number suffix, are entitled to the benefits of the Surgical Plan in accordance with the terms and conditions of the certificate bearing Form No. S (10-50) to which this Card is attached. This Card will become void if the Applicant's Contract is terminated for any reason.

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, Inc.
80 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.

Signature of Applicant

SURGICAL PLAN

CERTIFICATE OF CONTRACT

issued by

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, INC.

a non-profit medical expense indemnity corporation
(hereinafter referred to as UMS)

24-8-35

In consideration of the application of the Applicant named on the Identification Card, attached hereto and made a part hereof, on behalf of himself only or on behalf of himself and the members of the Family Group, if any, listed on such application, and of the payment to UMS of the subscription charges required hereunder.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY

that UMS has accepted said application and that the Applicant and such members of the Family Group, if any, are entitled to benefits in accordance with the Surgical Plan hereinafter set forth, during the 12 months from the Effective Date stated on such Identification Card and from year to year thereafter unless this Contract is terminated as provided herein.

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, Inc.
80 Lexington Avenue
New York 16, N. Y.

John J. McCormack
SECRETARY

James F. Coleman
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

Benefits for Maternity Care are provided in accordance with the terms of this contract only if the suffix to the certificate number on the attached Identification Card is "X" and only while charges are paid through a Remitting Agent.

Form No. S (10-50).

SURGICAL PLAN

ARTICLE I — DEFINITIONS

1. **"Contract"** means the agreement between UMS and the Applicant by virtue of which the Applicant and the other members of the Family Group, if any, become Subscribers, and shall consist of the application for this Contract, this certificate and the Identification Card attached hereto and made a part hereof evidencing acceptance of such application, and any supplemental application accepted by UMS. This Contract includes the endorsements hereon and attached papers, if any, and contains the entire Contract.

2. **"Effective Date"** means the date appearing upon such Identification Card.

3. **"Contract Year"** means the period of 12 months commencing on the Effective Date and each yearly period thereafter.

4. **"Applicant"** means the person who on behalf of himself only, or on behalf of himself and the other members of the Family Group, has made application for, and with whom UMS has entered into, this Contract.

5. **"Family Group"** means the Applicant, his or her spouse, and their unmarried children over 90 days of age who are not over 18 years of age, listed on the application or any supplemental application accepted by UMS. However, Family Group shall not include any person who has attained the age of 65 years prior to the Effective Date unless such person was a subscriber under another UMS contract in effect immediately preceding the Effective Date.

6. **"Subscriber"** means the Applicant and each other member of the Family Group. Any Subscriber, other than the Applicant or spouse, shall cease to be a member of the Family Group and a Subscriber on the anniversary of the Effective Date following either the attainment of age 18 or the marriage of such Subscriber.

7. **"Remitting Agent"** means any individual, partnership, association or corporation which, as agent for the Applicant, has agreed with UMS to collect and remit the charges payable hereunder.

8. **"Participating Physician"** means any duly licensed physician with whom UMS shall have an agreement as set forth in Article XIV hereof.

ARTICLE II—BENEFITS PROVIDED TO SUBSCRIBERS

1. Benefits of this Surgical Plan, as listed in the Schedule of Allowances referred to in Article XV, shall be provided for services rendered to the Subscriber by any duly licensed physician in the treatment of an illness or injury, and shall consist of:

(a) **Surgical Care,** comprising any operative procedure, including care of fractures and dislocations of bones; and **After Care** comprising the care customarily following an operative procedure, within the period specified in such Schedule of Allowances;

(b) **Maternity Care** to the wife included in a Family Group, provided the suffix to the certificate number on the attached Identification Card is "X" and charges are paid through a Remitting Agent. Maternity Care includes customary pre-natal and post-natal care and care for any condition arising out of and during pregnancy, except that care with respect to an ectopic pregnancy or termination of pregnancy by abortion, miscarriage or Cesarean section is not covered by this Contract unless rendered in a legally constituted and operated hospital at the time of, or immediately following, such termination of pregnancy. In the event the Applicant's membership is changed from a group remittance to a direct payment basis as provided in Article X, benefits for Maternity Care shall be available only for a pregnancy existing on the date to which charges were paid through the Remitting Agent and thereafter and without notice shall be terminated.

2. **Benefits shall be in the form of payment of the allowances set forth in the said Schedule of Allowances,** or as otherwise provided in Article XIV, but in no event to exceed the physician's fee for services rendered, as follows:

(a) SERVICE BENEFITS FOR SURGICAL CARE — WHEN PAYMENT BY UMS CONSTITUTES PAYMENT IN FULL OF PARTICIPATING PHYSICIAN'S FEE

(i) If Surgical Care provided by this Contract is rendered by a Participating Physician, he will make no charge to the subscriber and payment by UMS in accordance with this Contract shall constitute his full fee if at the time such care is rendered the rate of aggregate income of the Applicant, his or her spouse and unmarried children not over 18 years of age, if any, shall not exceed

$2,500 a year in the case of an Applicant without spouse or child or children not over 18 years of age, or

$4,000 a year in the case of a married Applicant, or an Applicant without spouse but with child or children not over 18 years of age,

PROVIDED, that at the time of arrangement with the Participating Physician for such care, the Subscriber notifies the physician that he is a Subscriber; and notifies the physician that he is within one of the income classifications specified above.

(ii) **Service Benefits do not apply to Maternity Care.**

(b) ALLOWANCES FOR CARE WHEN A SUBSCRIBER IS NOT ENTITLED TO SERVICE BENEFITS

(i) **If care is rendered by a Participating Physician,** the Subscriber shall be entitled to the allowance set forth in the Schedule of Allowances for such care, and the physician will credit the full amount of such allowance toward his fee.

(ii) **If care is rendered by a non-participating physician,** UMS will pay the amount which would have been paid for such care if the care had been rendered by a Participating Physician.

ARTICLE III — LIMITATIONS OF LIABILITY OF UMS

1. **When Care is Rendered by Two or More Physicians,** payment hereunder for such care shall be the same as if rendered by one physician.

2. **When Two or More Procedures are Performed During the Course of the Same Operation,** payment hereunder shall be limited to that procedure for which the highest allowance is set forth in the Schedule of Allowances, but UMS, in its sole discretion, may pay an additional allowance therefor.

SCHEDULE OF ALLOWANCES AND PERIODS OF AFTER CARE

The amounts of allowances enumerated below are not intended to indicate or fix the value of physicians' services. Physicians are privileged to charge their usual fees for services, except as otherwise provided in Article 11, Section 2, subdivision (a), relative to "Service Benefits for Surgical Care."

SURGICAL CARE

	After Care	Allowance
Abdomen		
Appendectomy	3 weeks	$125
Cholecystectomy	4 weeks	150
Laparotomy	3 weeks	125
Colectomy	6 weeks	250
Breast		
Mastectomy—complete simple—unilateral	3 weeks	100
Mastectomy—radical—unilateral	3 weeks	150
Mastectomy—partial—non-cancerous	3 weeks	50
Chest		
Thoracoplasty		
First	3 weeks	150
Subsequent (each)	3 weeks	50
Maximum		250
Pneumothorax		
First induction	None	25
Each refill (Maximum 5)	None	10
Bronchoscopy (diagnosis including biopsy or treatment)	1 week	60
Each subsequent	1 week	25
Maximum		150
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat		
Mastoidectomy		
Simple	3 weeks	100
Radical	3 weeks	150
Tonsillectomy or Tonsillectomy and Adenoidectomy		
Under Age 12	1 week	30
12 years of age or over	1 week	50
Septectomy	3 weeks	75
Reattachment of Retina	4 weeks	150

	After Care	Allowance
Fractures—Closed Reduction		
Femur	2 months	$175
Radius and Ulna-Shafts	6 weeks	100
Tibia and Fibula-Shafts	6 weeks	125
Phalanges (finger or toe)	3 weeks	30
Colles' Fracture	6 weeks	65
Pott's Fracture	6 weeks	100
Genito-Urinary		
Nephrectomy	3 weeks	175
Prostatectomy (1 or 2 stages, complete)	3 weeks	200
Gynecology		
Hysterectomy		
Not including cervix	3 weeks	125
Including cervix	3 weeks	175
Myomectomy (fibroid)	3 weeks	125
Dilation and curettage (non-puerperal)	2 weeks	35
Thyroid		
Thyroidectomy		
Partial or sub-total	3 weeks	100
Total—malignant	3 weeks	150
Hernia		
Herniotomy		
Unilateral	4 weeks	100
Rectum		
Hemorrhoidectomy (in hospital)		
Internal and external	2 weeks	75

*MATERNITY CARE (INCLUDING CARE FOR CONDITIONS ARISING OUT OF AND DURING PREGNANCY)

	Allowance
Obstetric delivery	$ 75
Cesarean section	125
Abdominal operation for ectopic pregnancy	125
Miscarriage or abortion, including dilation and curettage, if any:	
Prior to five months of gestation	$50
After five months of gestation	75

***Available only in accordance with the provisions of Article II, Section 1, subdivision (b) and subject to the waiting period provided in Article V. Service Benefits do not apply to Maternity Care.**

For any Surgical Care or Maternity Care for which no allowance is listed in the foregoing schedule, or in the master schedule which has been filed with the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York and which is available for inspection at the offices of UMS and the Superintendent of Insurance, UMS reserves the right, in its sole discretion, to determine the amount of allowance, if any, to be paid.

3. **When an Operative Procedure is Performed in Two or More Steps or Stages,** payment for the entire procedure shall be limited to the amount set forth in the Schedule of Allowances for such procedure.

4. **When Care is commenced in one Contract Year and is Continued into a subsequent Contract Year,** the illness or injury shall be considered as one illness or injury, and in such case the Subscriber shall be entitled to only one allowance for such care.

ARTICLE IV — PAYMENT BY UMS — TO WHOM MADE

Payments in accordance with this Contract shall be made by UMS to the physician who has rendered services available hereunder to the Subscriber, subject to the terms and conditions of Article VII. If the physician certifies that his fee has been paid, payment shall be made by UMS to the Applicant. However, if the Applicant is not living, payment shall be made to his legal representative, or, in the sole discretion of UMS, to any person submitting evidence satisfactory to UMS that he has paid the physician's fee.

ARTICLE V — WAITING PERIODS

Benefits shall not be provided under this Contract until the expiration of certain waiting periods after the Effective Date, as follows:

(a) FOR MATERNITY CARE, benefits shall be provided only with respect to a pregnancy terminating after the wife shall have been a Subscriber continuously for 10 consecutive months under this Contract or under this and any other UMS contract under which benefits for maternity care were available to such wife. However, such 10-month waiting period shall not apply to the termination of a pregnancy by abortion or miscarriage or of an ectopic pregnancy if the normal date of delivery would have occurred after such 10-month waiting period.

(b) FOR THE REMOVAL OF TONSILS OR ADENOIDS, benefits shall be provided only for services rendered after the Subscriber shall have been a Subscriber continuously under this Contract or this and any other UMS contract for 6 consecutive months.

(c) FOR PRE-EXISTING CONDITIONS: Benefits for services rendered with respect to any condition, disease or ailment which existed on the Effective Date, or for which medical or surgical treatment or advice has been rendered within one year prior to the Effective Date, shall be provided only after the Subscriber shall have been a Subscriber continuously under this Contract or this and any other UMS contract for 11 consecutive months.

ARTICLE VI — BENEFITS NOT PROVIDED

Benefits will not be provided hereunder for: any condition, disease, ailment or accidental injury covered by a Workmen's Compensation Act or similar legislation, regardless of whether the Subscriber elects to claim the benefits of such Act or legislation; for services furnished by a physician under the laws of the United States of America or any state or political subdivision thereof, or by a medical department maintained by the Subscriber's employer; functional disorders of the mind or nervous system; cosmetic surgery; plastic surgery for any condition which existed on the Effective Date of this Contract; congenital anomalies; sterilization of either sex; radiology; anesthesiology; pathology; or services of physicians if fees or charges therefor are claimed by hospitals, laboratories or other institutions.

ARTICLE VII — CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH BENEFITS SHALL BE PROVIDED

1. UMS shall be liable under this Contract only when a notice in writing on the regular UMS form therefor, stating the full particulars of service rendered and whether or not the Subscriber claims Service Benefits, and signed by the Subscriber's attending physician and also signed by the Applicant, his or her spouse or parent, or any adult member of the Applicant's family living in the Applicant's household, shall be completed and filed with UMS. Such notice shall be so filed within 30 days after the performance of any operation or procedure. UMS may require as part of such particulars, written verified statements by the Applicant or any Subscriber as to the medical or surgical treatment or advice received by the Subscriber for whom the claim is made, itemized bills of the physician, and all information and records, or copies of records, of any physician, nurse or hospital, who has made a diagnosis for, or treated, or rendered service to the Subscriber; and each Subscriber hereby authorizes and directs any such physician, nurse or hospital to furnish, to such extent as may be lawful, to UMS upon its request, such information and records or copies of records.

2. Failure so to file such notice or furnish such particulars within said respective limited periods, shall not invalidate or diminish any benefits under this Contract if it shall be shown not to have been reasonably possible so to file such notice, or furnish such particulars, and that the same were filed or furnished as soon as was reasonably possible.

3. As a condition precedent to the issuance of this Contract, the Applicant and each other member of the Family Group authorizes and directs any physician, nurse or hospital having made a diagnosis for, treated, attended, or rendered service to any Subscriber prior to the Effective Date of this Contract, or in possession of any information or records relating thereto, to furnish, to such extent as may be lawful, to UMS at any time upon request any and all such information and records or copies of records.

ARTICLE VIII — CHARGES

1. The charges for a Contract Year shall be as determined by the Board of Directors of UMS and shall be subject to the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York.

2. The charges and the time and manner of payment thereof shall be as specified by the Applicant in the application or any supplemental application accepted by UMS, or as set forth in any notice provided for under section 3 of this Article VIII. All such charges shall be due and payable in advance—the initial charge on or before the Effective Date.

3. In the event of an increase or decrease of the charges, the Applicant shall be given written notice thereof at least 60 days prior to the date when such change shall become effective.

4. A grace period of 30 days shall be allowed within which to make payment of any charges except the initial charge.

ARTICLE IX — TERMINATION

1. **By Default in Payment of Charges.** Upon default in payment of charges for this Contract, including failure of the Remitting Agent to make payment, in accordance with the terms hereof, this Contract shall automatically terminate at the expiration of the grace period and Subscriber shall not thereafter be entitled to any further benefits hereunder. Any notice by the Remitting Agent to UMS that the Remitting Agent will no longer make payment of charges for the Applicant shall, as of the date to which charges have been paid, constitute a failure of the Remitting Agent to make payment of the charges payable by the Applicant.

2. **At the Option of Either Party:**
   (a) This Contract may be terminated by the Applicant or UMS at any time by giving at least 30 days' prior written notice to the other.
   (b) If prior to the expiration of a Contract Year either party shall terminate a Contract which by its terms provides for the payment of charges quarterly, semi-annually, or annually, UMS shall refund to the Applicant the pro-rata amount of such charges, if any, which shall have been paid for any unexpired portion of such Contract Year.

3. **By the Death of the Applicant.** Upon the death of the Applicant, this Contract shall terminate as of the date to which charges shall have been paid. However, benefits shall continue to be available to the remaining members of the Family Group, if any, for the remainder of the Contract Year, if the charges then unpaid for the remainder of the Contract Year are paid when due.

ARTICLE X—CONTINUANCE OF COVERAGE

If this Contract is terminated either by failure of the Remitting Agent to make payment of charges for the Applicant, or notice by such Agent prior to expiration of the grace period that payments for the Applicant will no longer be made, the Applicant may continue this Contract by paying directly to UMS within 15 days after such failure, or in the event of such notice, within 15 days after such notice, or prior to the expiration of the grace period, whichever is later, all unpaid charges then due and by paying subsequent charges at the then current rate of charges for Contracts the charges for which are not paid through a Remitting Agent; in which event, however, benefits for Maternity Care shall be available only to the extent set forth in Article II hereof.

ARTICLE XI—REINSTATEMENT

Any UMS contract which shall have terminated in any manner as provided in Article IX may be reinstated by UMS, in its sole discretion, upon such terms and conditions as it may determine, but if terminated by default in payment of subscription charges, the subsequent acceptance of a payment by UMS, or by any of its duly authorized agents, shall reinstate this Contract but only to cover accidental injury thereafter sustained and such sickness as may be first manifested more than ten (10) days after date of such acceptance; and payment for Maternity Care, if provided under this Contract, shall thereafter be provided only in relation to a pregnancy which shall terminate after the reinstated contract shall have been continuously in effect for ten consecutive months immediately following the date of such acceptance.

ARTICLE XII—NOTICE

Any notice given under this Contract shall be sufficient, if given by UMS to the Applicant, when mailed to the Applicant either at his address as it appears on the records of UMS or in care of the Remitting Agent, if any, at the latter's address as it appears on the records of UMS; if given by the Applicant or a Participating Physician to UMS, when mailed to UMS at its principal office; if given by UMS to a Participating Physician, when mailed to him at his address as it appears on the records of UMS.

ARTICLE XIII—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. The benefits of this Contract are personal to a Subscriber and are not assignable.

2. No statement by any Subscriber in the application for this Contract or in any supplemental application accepted by UMS shall avoid this Contract or be used in any legal proceeding hereunder unless such application or an exact copy thereof is included herein or attached hereto; and no agent or representative of UMS, other than a duly authorized officer, is authorized to change this Contract or waive any of its provisions.

3. No action at law or in equity shall be brought against UMS for any benefits prior to the expiration of 60 days after notice in writing has been filed with UMS, or unless brought within 2 years from the date when services were rendered.

4. UMS does not select a physician for the Subscriber, is not responsible for any physician's professional acts, omissions or conduct and shall be under no liability in connection with services rendered by any physician other than to provide benefits to the extent set forth under this Contract.

5. UMS reserves the right to revise the provisions of this Contract upon sixty (60) days' notice.

6. Continued payment of charges after notice to the Applicant by UMS of revision of charges, of revision of the provisions of this Contract or of amendment of the Schedule of Allowances, shall constitute acceptance of such revision by the Applicant.

ARTICLE XIV—AGREEMENT BETWEEN UMS AND PARTICIPATING PHYSICIANS

Any Participating Physician who accepts a Subscriber for treatment agrees to render services available under this Contract in accordance with its terms and conditions. He further agrees that payments by UMS shall be in the amounts set forth in the Schedule of Allowances or such other amounts and upon such basis as shall be determined from time to time by the Board of Directors of UMS. No physician shall be compelled to accept a Subscriber as a patient and nothing herein is intended to alter or change the normal relation of physician and patient.

ARTICLE XV—SCHEDULE OF ALLOWANCES AND PERIODS OF AFTER CARE

The following schedule lists the allowances for Maternity Care and the allowances and periods of after care for Surgical Care provided under this Contract for Maternity and the more usual Surgical cases. A more detailed list is available for inspection at the office of UMS and of the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York and shall be deemed a part of the following schedule.

BLUE SHIELD

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, INC.

"THE DOCTORS' PLAN"

80 LEXINGTON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

1-74
210

№ 258645

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
MADISON AVE., AT 26TH STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

27

FEBRUARY 6 19 50

PAY [illegible] CTS $ 70.50

TO THE ORDER OF

I.B. HIGGINS, M. D.
2243 MADISON AVENUE
BALTIMORE, 17, MARYLAND

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, INC.

DUPLICATE
NOT NEGOTIABLE

TR-I-UMS (8-49)

RE: -
Claim Number 258649

№ 258645

Patient NINA G. DUBOIS

Date(s) Service Rendered 12/29/49
JN

24-33-2

The attached check represents the allowance provided under the contract toward the physician's fee for services rendered on the date(s) shown.

We are pleased that membership in the Doctors' Plan has enabled us to be of assistance in this case.

Very truly yours,

UNITED MEDICAL SERVICE, INC.
NEW YORK'S BLUE SHIELD PLAN

This is a copy of our voucher check which was sent to the payee shown.

COPY TO:

MR. W. E. B. DUBOIS
2417 PULASKI STREET
BALTIMORE 17 MARYLAND

TO THE PHYSICIAN:

We greatly appreciate your cooperation. If our check is payable to you and your fee has been paid by our subscriber, please endorse the check and forward it to the subscriber.

Hunton

[United Nations]

Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General
United Nations
Lake Success, New York

Sir:

Despite the virtually world-wide demand that Seretse Khama should be permitted to rule his people with his wife as consort, in accordance with the clearly expressed desire of the Bamangwato people, the British Government has refused to alter its decision withholding recognition of Seretse Khama as chief and exiling him and his wife (after the birth of their child) from the Bechuanaland Protectorate in South Africa, where the Bamangwato reside, for a period of not less than five years.

Although it has been officially denied, there can be no doubt that this decision was dictated by the fact that Seretse Khama's wife is white, a circumstance especially repugnant to the white governing class of the neighboring territories of the Union of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia with their rigidly enforced Color Bar codes.

24-1-23

The utter absurdity of the British Government's assertion that it has acted in the interest of the Bamangwato people is shown not only by its arbitrary overriding of their declared will, but also by this Government's action in moving troops from Basutoland and Swaziland and police forces from South Africa into Bechuanaland in order to enforce its decision and crush resistance. The Bamangwato people have given their answer to the government by declaring a policy of non-cooperation with the British administration and by their complete boycott of the kgotla (tribal council meeting) called by the High Commissioner at Serowe March 13.

Because the British authorities have rejected protests from every quarter made on Seretse Khama's behalf, we are compelled to appeal to the United Nations.

We declare that the British Government has violated the terms of the Charter of the United Nations, and specifically Article 73: first, giving priority not to the interests of the inhabitants of Bechuanaland, but to other quite contradictory interests; secondly, by acting in a manner grossly prejudicial to the well-being and advancement of the Bamangwato people; and thirdly, by creating a situation which seriously endangers international peace and security.

We declare, further, that the British Government has violated the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 7 of which states: "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention, or exile."

We request that this petition be referred to the appropriate agencies of the United Nations for their consideration and action so that justice may be obtained in the case of Seretse Khama and the Bamangwato People.

Respectfully yours,

Paul Robeson W. E. B. Du Bois W. A. Hunton

(The following persons have authorized use of their signatures on this petition)

Rev. Albert Chinedozi Anonye, Salisbury, N.C.
Herbert Aptheker, New York
Jessie W. Armstrong, Yellow Springs, Ohio
Rev. J. C. Beckett, Washington, D. C.
Dr. Walter N. Beekman, Brooklyn
Dr. S. A. Board, Louisville, Ky.
Dr. Brandon A. T. Bowlin, Pasadena
Rev. Ethelred Brown, New York
Louis E. Burnham, New York
Ada S. D. Butcher, Washington, D. C.
Dr. H. Sumner Colum, Chicago
Harry E. Davis, Cleveland
A. L. Foster, East St. Louis
Rev. Stephen Fritchman, Los Angeles
Dr. Theodore R. Gathings, New York
William Glenn, Grand Rapids
Percy Greene, Jackson, Miss.
Bishop J. A. Gregg, Jacksonville, Fla.
Rev. J. Edward Guy, Campbell, Ohio
Uta Hagen, New York
Dr. Horace I. Hamlett, Brooklyn
Dorothy Haven, Falls Village, Conn.
Erma Henderson, Detroit
Marian E. Herrick, Los Angeles
Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit
G. H. Hilson, Warren, Ohio
Rev. Kenneth Hughes, Cambridge
Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn
Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Washington, D. C.
Albert E. Kahn, Groton, New York
Rev. D. V. Kyle, Atlanta
Dr. Catherine D. Lealtad, New York
Ray Lev, New York
Charles Lewis, New York
George Marshall, New York
Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.
Louis F. McCabe, Philadelphia
Rev. A. J. McCreary, Youngstown
Mrs. D. C. McCree, Tulsa
William R. Meek, Philadelphia
Etta Moten, Chicago
George B. Murphy, Jr., New York
Florence Murray, New York
Father Clarence Parker, Chicago
Anna M. W. Pennypacker, Philadelphia
Dr. Emily M. Pierson, Cromwell, Conn.
Morris Pinchewsky, New York
Rosalie L. Pinckney, New York
Willard B. Ransom, Indianapolis
Bertha C. Reynolds, Stoughton, Mass.
Frederick Rhodes, New Orleans
Holland Roberts, San Francisco
Rev. Benjamin C. Robeson, New York
Aaron D. Schneider, New York
Arthur Schutzer, New York
Rev. James F. Scott, Philadelphia
Vera M. Smith, Detroit
Leon Strauss, New York
Carl M. Sweezy, Wilton, N.H.
Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.
Dorsey E. Walker, Wilberforce, Ohio
Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago
Daisy Kendall Ward, Palisade, N.J.
Theodore Ward, Brooklyn
Henry Willcox, New York

284-1-24

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

LAKE SUCCESS, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: FIELDSTONE 7-1100

CABLE ADDRESS • UNATIONS NEWYORK • ADDRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE

REFERENCE: SOA 317/10/02(6) 21 April 1950

Dear Doctor Dubois:

At the request of the ad hoc Committee on Slavery of the Economic and Social Council, I write to request your cooperation in a world-wide survey of slavery and other forms of servitude.

The Committee on Slavery is composed of the following four persons, appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and serving in their individual capacity as experts: Professor Moises Poblete Troncoso of Chile, Chairman; Mr. Charles W. W. Greenidge of the United Kingdom; Mr. Bruno Lasker of the United States; and Mme. Jane Vialle of France.

At its first session, held at Lake Success from 13 February to 23 March 1950, the Committee addressed a

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Dubois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, N.Y.

"Questionnaire on Slavery and Servitude" to the Governments of Members of the United Nations and of non-member States.

..... A copy of this Questionnaire is enclosed for your information.

The Committee decided, in addition, that certain private individuals, who might have special knowledge of conditions of slavery or servitude in particular areas of the world, should be requested to contribute information on situations involving slavery or other forms of servitude that may be known to them. A member of the Committee has suggested that you may be willing to aid the Committee by supplying it with such information.

The purpose of the present inquiry is to secure skilled assistance in the accumulation of a substantial and accurate body of information relating to slavery and other forms of servitude. The Committee is especially desirous of obtaining, from private individuals, information along the following lines:

1. If conditions of slavery or other forms of servitude (such as those referred to in the enclosed Questionnaire) have been observed since the end of the Second World War, please describe such conditions <u>in such detail as may be possible</u>, indicating, wherever possible, the source of the information.

2. If possible, please interpret or appraise the information given in response to question 1:

(a) in the light of the general social setting in which such conditions exist; and

(b) in the light of anthropological, historical, or other knowledge which may offer an explanation of the occurrence or survival of such conditions.

3. Please indicate the probable extent to which the conditions described may be considered as typical.

4. Please describe any recent measures or circumstances which, in your opinion, tend to an early elimination of the conditions described or contribute toward their amelioration.

If, in addition, you desire to make recommendations on international action which may be taken to eliminate slavery and other forms of servitude, such suggestions will be welcomed by the Committee.

Arrangements are being made for the Committee to hold a second session at Lake Success beginning on or about 7 November 1950. This session will be principally devoted to the evaluation of information obtained from governments, specialized agencies of the United Nations, non-governmental organisations, and private individuals. The Committee has requested that information be transmitted to it by 15 August 1950 if possible, in order that its members may have time to study and analyse the data received before its second session.

I would therefore be obliged to you if you could arrange that any information which you may wish to have brought to the

attention of the Committee be made available to me as soon as possible. If you feel that you may be able to submit supplementary information after that date, please be good enough to inform me approximately when you expect to be able to furnish such information.

Yours sincerely,

John P. Humphrey

Director
Division of Human Rights

246-28-134

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

30 EAST 29th STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-2651

V & Pw

March 30, 1950

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

The International Convention of the United Office and Professional Workers of America will take place at the President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 15-19, 1950.

On behalf of our organization, I extend a cordial invitation to you to address our gathering. Our delegates and all of our members would be honored by your attendance at our Convention and would be deeply interested in hearing you speak to them.

Sincerely yours,

James H Durkin
President

JHD:sw
uopwa
#16-1

24-6-28-45

Lect. pending - May

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

30 EAST 29th STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-2651

April 12, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The International Convention of the United Office and Professional Workers of America will take place at the President Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 15-19, 1950.

On behalf of our organization, I extend a cordial invitation to you to address our gathering. Our delegates and all of our members would be honored by your attendance at our Convention and would be deeply interested in hearing you speak to them.

We will of course meet your expenses and lecture fee.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Durkin

President

JHD:sw
uopwa
#16-1

24b-33-19

April 13, 1950

Mr. James H. Durkin, President
UOPWA
30 East 29th Street
New York 16, New York

Dear Mr. Durkin:

I shall be glad to speak for you at your Atlantic City meeting.

Which day would you prefer and what subject?

I wish it were possible for me to speak without charging a fee, but this I cannot afford. My fee is $100.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

244-33-20

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

30 EAST 29th STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-2651

April 24, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We are very glad you have accepted our invitation to address our Convention.

We prefer that you speak to our delegates Wednesday afternoon, May 17th. Your address will be presented at about 2:30 or 3 PM. (There may be a little variation, as you can expect, due to modifications of Convention schedule.)

It is our hope that you can come to Atlantic City a little earlier on Wednesday and have lunch with some of our delegates about 12:30, before the Convention's afternoon session.

As to the subject of your remarks, we hope at this Convention to be able to really strengthen our union work and the understanding of our members in connection with the fight against discrimination, and in particular for equal employment rights for Negro white collar workers. In that connection, we would like our delegates to have the opportunity to get a much deeper understanding of the historical background of discrimination in our country, and the real reasons which give rise to it. If you would address your remarks to these points, including something about slavery and its effects, some of the generally unknown facts of the resistance of the Negro people to slavery, a little bit about the reconstruction period, something of the economic effects for all Americans of discrimination, and something of the current resistance of the Negro people to discrimination and segregation, I believe that would be of great interest and value to our delegates.

We are enclosing herewith our check for $100 to cover your fee and ask that you bill us for your expenses.

The Convention is at the President Hotel in Atlantic City.

244-28-46

We look forward eagerly to your being with us on May 17th.

Sincerely yours,

James H. Durkin
President

JHD:sw
uopwa
#16-1

24b-28-47

[United Office + Professional Workers]

Comes. S.

May 11, 1950

Mrs. Victoria Garvin
2265 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Garvin:

I plan to leave New York on the afternoon of the 16th, stay in Atlantic City that night and the next day and return to New York the morning of the 18th.

I would be glad is you could procure reservations for me at the President Hotel.

Enclosed you will find the material you requested.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

24A-31-47

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

30 EAST 29th STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-2651

May 16, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

We welcome you to our Convention. A few of our delegates would be very pleased to meet you, at luncheon, prior to your address.

Reservations have been made with the Knife & Fork Inn, at Albany and Pacific Avenues, for Wednesday, at 12:30 P.M.

Please expect a call from me at your room at 12:20.

Sincerely yours,

Victoria Garvin

Victoria Garvin
Legislative Director

VG:sw
uopwa
#16-1

May 11 59 416
18 L. 412

May 19, 1950

UNITED OFFICE AND PROFESSIONAL WORKERS OF AMERICA

TO:

W. E. B. DU BOIS

Expenses----May 16-18, 1950

Railroad	$11.39
Hotel Room	18.54
Meals	6.73
TOTAL	$36.62

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

30 EAST 29th STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-2651

May 23, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

On behalf of the delegates at our Convention, I extend thanks and appreciation for your address. It provided most useful information and guidance for our members.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

James H. Durkin
President

JHD:sw
uopwa
#16-1

245-28-44

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

NATIONAL SOCIAL SERVICE COMMITTEE

30 EAST 29 STREET
New York 16, N. Y. • MU 3-8723

June 1, 1950

Olive Van Horn
CHAIRMAN
Helen Gottlieb
VICE CHAIRMAN
Cordelia N. Kidd
VICE CHAIRMAN
Bernard Segal
SECRETARY

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Peace Information Center
Suite 804, 54 West 45 Street
New York, New York

244-31-55

Dear Dr. DuBois:

A group from different areas of social work has drawn up a Statement on Peace, a copy of which is enclosed for your consideration. If in your opinion it serves its purpose, we shall be very glad indeed if you will join a dozen or more others in signing it.

Our plan is to circulate this Statement with a few signatures; others will then be asked to join with us if they adhere to it; and the Statement will then be presented to President Truman.

As the time is short, we hope for your reply as soon as possible, if you will sign this Statement. A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

Olive Van Horn

Olive Van Horn, Chairman
National Social Service Committee

uepwa 19

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

30 EAST 29th STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-2651

June 14, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I have been asked to write an article for the NEGRO QUARTERLY on the role of Negro women in American history, with a section on their position and contribution to African culture in the pre-slavery period. (Quite an ambitious assignment!)

Unfortunately, most of my material is limited to the post Civil War years. Inasmuch as I will not have too much time for intensive research, I wonder whether you would be kind enough to suggest a bibliography? The subject, I know, is not well-defined, but I have some freedom of choice in developing the article depending upon the material I can assemble.

I would greatly appreciate whatever assistance and suggestions you may find time to give me.

Sincerely yours,

Vicki Garvin

Vicki Garvin
Nat'l Legislative Director

uopwa#16

Hallie B Brown
Mrs Mossell
DuBois Scrapbook N Y
Tubman
Truth

264

24h-31-58

United Office and Professional Workers of America

JAMES H. DURKIN, President • BERNARD J. MOONEY, Secretary-Treasurer

30 EAST 29th STREET NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

MUrray Hill 4-2651

June 28, 1950

24-6-26-25

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Personally and on behalf of the members of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, may I express our deep sympathy to you and your family on the death of your wife.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

James H. Durkin

James H. Durkin
President

uopwa#16-1

[United Office+ Professional Workers]

July 21, 1950

Mrs. Victoria Garvin
UOPWA
30 East 29th Street
New York 16, New York

My dear Mrs. Garvin:

I hope you will pardon me for being so late in answering your letter of June 14. I am sure anything I can say now will be too late.

My excuse is that Mrs. Du Bois died on June 26, and I have been overwhelmed with work and details.

There are several books here in the office which might be of use to you if you are still interested in data concerning Negro women.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

84-b-31-59

[UPWA]

SAMUEL FINKELSTEIN
President

ALFRED WHITE
Vice-President

DAVID COHEN
Local Representative

Ed Lewis.

Federal Workers Union — Local 20

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA

C. I. O.

25 WEST 23rd STREET - ORegon 5-3290 - NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

274

January 25, 1950

Mr. W. E. Dubois
c/o Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Brother,

The Civil Rights Committee of Federal Workers Union, Local 20, is holding a Forum in honor of Negro History Week, on Friday evening at 8:30 p.m. at 25 West 23rd Street, New York City. We are anxious to have you, one of the outstanding leaders in the fight for Negro rights speak on the necessity of Negro and White unity for Peace and Democracy.

As a union of Federal workers, we have been in the forefront of the fight to bring equality of opportunity to all Federal workers. Many of our minority group members, particularly Negroes, have been victimized by prejudiced officials in the various government agencies. In government as well as in private industry, Negroes are the Last to be hired and the first to be fired. Wartime job gains of Negroes in Federal employment have been almost completely wiped out. Negroes are denied equal opportunities and the promotions they deserve. Work areas and rest rooms in some government agencies are maintained on a segregated basis. Although the Government of the United States is the nation's largest employer, no concrete action has been taken by the Administration to eliminate discrimination in Federal employment.

Nevertheless, we, in the UPW, have made many significant strides in opposing the unfair practices conducted in many agencies and are continuing the fight with increasing vigor every day. Negro History Week, therefore, has particular significance for our members.

You have been a familiar figure to our members as an outspoken fighter for racial equality and civil rights, and it would be most fitting for you to address us. May we hear from you as soon as possible so that we may use your name in publicity and so that we may start work toward making a successful forum.

Fraternally yours,

Claire Troob

Claire Troob
Chairman,
Civil Rights Committee

24-12-26

[UPNA]

January 27, 1950

Mr. Claire Troob
Chaiman
Civil Rights Committee
25 West 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Troob:

Your letter of January 25, mentions Friday evening, but gives no date; however the coming Friday and the Friday afterward I am engaged so that I cannot serve you.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDb:lm

24-12-27

SAMUEL FINKELSTEIN
President

ALFRED WHITE
Vice-President

DAVID COHEN
Local Representative

Letter sent March 26

Federal Workers Union — Local 20

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA

C. I. O.

25 WEST 23rd STREET - ORegon 5-3290 - NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

274

February 27, 1950

Mr. William E. DuBois
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26 Street
New York, New York

24B-25-14

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Our union is holding a ceremony on Sunday afternoon, March 26, 1950, at the Statue of Liberty on Bedloes Island, protesting the "Loyalty Order" on its third anniversary. We would be deeply honored to have you as a speaker on this occasion.

One of the greatest problems of federal employees is the "Loyalty Order" issued by President Truman on March 22, 1947 which has served to hound and harass federal employees since its existence. The government service today is shrouded with the atmosphere of terror and intimidation.

Your contribution to the fight on civil liberties is well known and we would very much appreciate having you accept our invitation to address our meeting at the Statue of Liberty on March 26, 1950.

Please let us know as soon as possible whether we can expect to have you with us.

Sincerely yours,

David Cohen

David Cohen
Local Representative

March 1, 1950

Mr. David Cohen
Local Representative
UPWA--CIO, Local 20
25 West 23rd Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Cohen:

Dr. Du Bois is accepting few engagements for lectures or addresses on account of his committments for literary work.

If in exceptional cases he consents to speak, he must make the following charges, since, being retired he receives no salary.

For talks in New York city---$50.00

For talks outside New York City--$100 or more according to distance.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM/m

UNITED PUBLIC WORKERS OF AMERICA

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT

930 F STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
DISTRICT 3288

CIO 54

ABRAM FLAXER
PRESIDENT

ROY ELDEAN
VICE-PRESIDENT

EWART GUINIER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

ROBERT WEINSTEIN
DIRECTOR OF ORGANIZATION

October 30, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Hotel Theresa
W 125th Street & 7th Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am enclosing for your information a leaflet reproduction of the newspaper advertisement which appeared about ten days ago in the major Negro newspapers of the nation, including the New York edition of the Pittsburgh Courier and the Afro-American.

Those of us involved in this situation are convinced that the issue goes far beyond the question of a few jobs at the Bureau of Engraving. We believe that this issue goes directly to the heart of the question of exclusion of Negroes from lily-white crafts.

The situation in this case is all the more sharply drawn because the Treasury Department, a Federal Government Agency, is the guilty party in denying these Negro applicants their deserved right to promotion to this lily-white craft. Thus the tax dollars of Americans, Negro and White go to support a jimcrow hiring practice.

The Negro applicants are all veterans of the armed services and fought during World War II to make the world safe for democracy. There is not and has never been a Negro plate printer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

As the enclosure states, President Truman despite repeated appeals from the Negro veterans has completely ignored this violation of his own FEPC order.

When the lily-white plate printers union had a Bill introduced in Congress to nullify the ruling of the FEPC Board in favor of the veterans, it was Congressman Marcantonio who fought against the passage of that Bill most sharply. Mr Marcantonio's vigor was in sharp contrast to the vote of House Democratic leader McCormick who supported this anti-FEPC movement.

24L-31-40

The fight to break down this color bar in this skilled craft has been carried on by Negro veterans at the Bureau of Engraving since their return from the battlegrounds of World War II. It is still unresolved, yet some of these men face the prospect of again being called to military service. Senator Lehman who has opposed in the Senate the passage of the Bill to nullify the Fair Employment Board decision has been asked to call upon President Truman to act now to appoint these men to this skilled craft at the Bureau of Engraving.

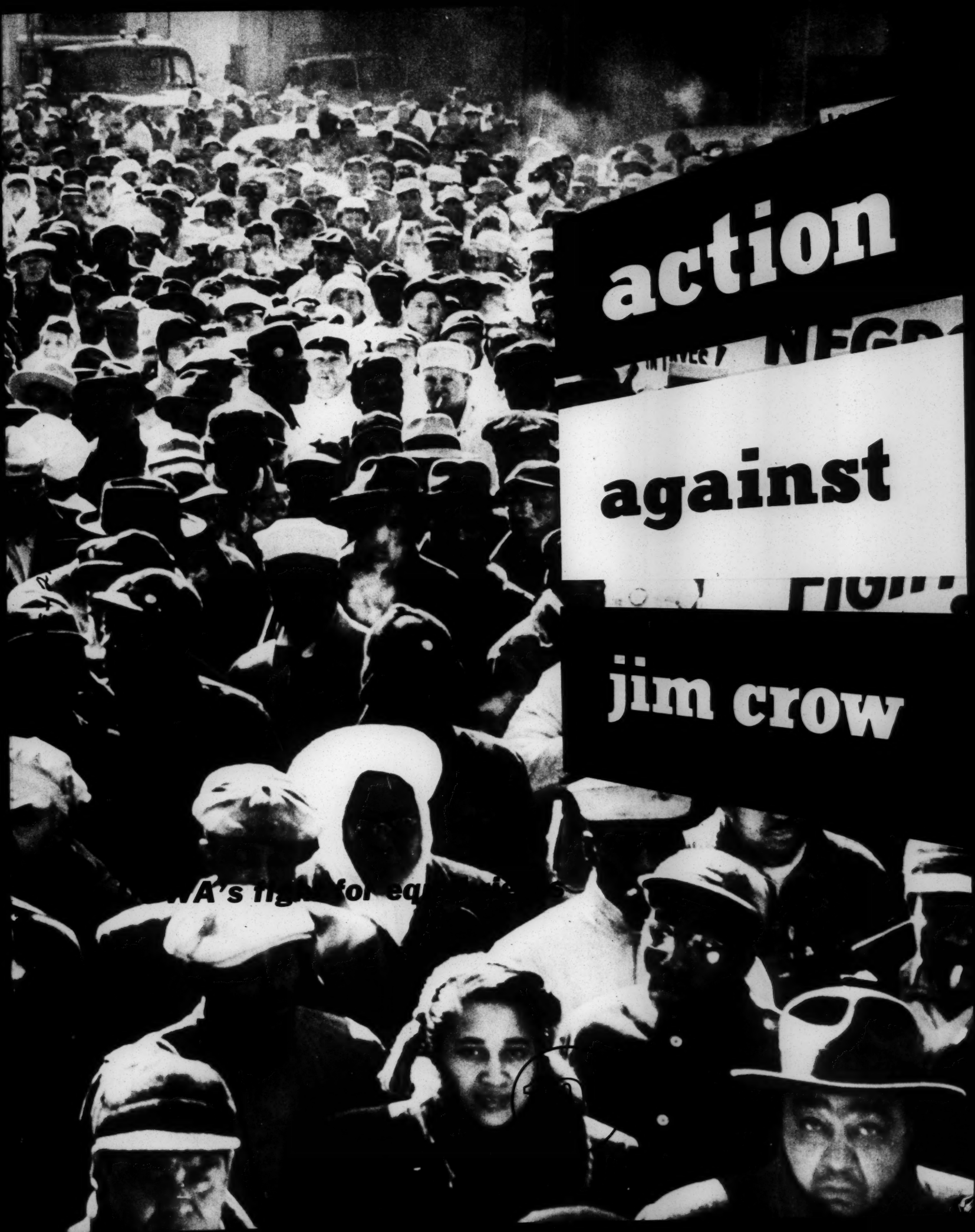
Because of your long history of service to Democracy and to the advancement of the Negro citizens of America, I am writing to you to request that you call upon President Truman to exercise his powers as Chief Executive by instructing the Treasury Department to immediately appoint the qualified Negro applicants to the job of apprentice plate printers, as was recommended by his own Fair Employment Practice Board in February 1950. We are enclosing for your information also a copy of the Fair Employment Board decision on this case.

248-31-61

Yours sincerely,

Thomas Richardson

Thomas Richardson,
Chairman, Anti-Discrimination Committee UPW


action
against
jim crow

JIM CROW'S

She too is not only herself, she is the teeming mother of mothers, She is the bearer of them that shall grow and be mates to the mothers.

—WALT WHITMAN

32-19-22

OPERATION KILLER

of Mrs. Pauline Wilson

AT DAYBREAK ON NOVEMBER 30, 1950, a young Negro mother left her three children with their grandmother and hurried out into the cold Chicago dawn to catch a street-car.

She was Mrs. Pauline Wilson and she needed a job.

She was an experienced packinghouse worker and she knew they were hiring at Swift & Co.

At 7 a.m. she was rushing unnoticed down the crowded, cobblestone streets of the world's biggest packing center and at 7:30 a.m. she was inside the employment office of the biggest packer.

It was the third anxious morning she had raced to be among the first to apply.

"*Oh-h-h-h you're just a little bit too late,*" one of the clerks shook a sad head. "*We're not hiring anymore women. Just men.*"

"*But when - - -*," Mrs. Wilson began.

"I just can't say when we'll be hiring women again," "Mr. Swift's" man was as dubious as though the Company had just cornered all the women they would need for the next generation.

Mrs. Wilson sat wearily on a bench and found herself with 12 other Negro women, many of whom had come day after day only to find themselves *"too late"* to be hired, many like Mrs. Daisy Brooks, with sons and relatives fighting in Korea.

"You might as well go home now," a company janitor came over to advise them.

He reached up and turned out the lights.

"They're taking some women inside the office," someone pointed out.

"Ah! That's for some other business. You all can go."

But not a woman went.

The Other "Business"

They knew the big Packer's Jim Crow Operation Killer was about to begin: a ruthless race-hiring operation often carried out by 5-star Generals Swift & Armour and by Rear Admirals Wilson & Cudahy and by other big industries who used it to widen the gap between Negro and white workers . . . to make one a threat to the other and to make super-profits in the meantime . . . a savage slaughter of the job rights of Negro men and women which resulted in their being sentenced to living conditions which brought about their death eight years earlier than the average white American.

"They said for you to go home," the janitor kept telling them.

But they sat there.

They were there when the janitor went whispering to white women applicants and directing them to be interviewed and hired.

They were there when UPWA's Anti-Discrimination Department went into action and documented the Jim Crow facts which led to Grievance No. 1367 and to an award which proved that militant enforcement of an FEPC clause can stop race discrimination at the gates.

of Miss Merson

ALSO AT DAYBREAK on that morning, two white women left home and hurried out into the cold to catch a street-car.

One was Miss Ruth Merson and she was going to get a job.

She had never worked a day in the packinghouse plants but she knew they were hiring at Swifts.

At 7 a.m. she was rushing down the crowded, cobble-stone streets of the world's biggest packing center and at 7:30 a.m. she was inside the employment office of the biggest packer.

Just like Mrs. Wilson.

"So you want work?" one of the clerks greeted her.

He looked carefully around the room where 13 Negro women waited and nodded towards another white woman, a Displaced

a letter from Korea...
32-19-23
Dear Mom:
Jim wrote me how the packinghouse place wouldn't hire you because you were not white. It made me sick. Is this what they got us over here killing people for? It don't make sense. I sent you some money. I know you need it. I'll help all I can.
Your (baby),
Ernest

Miss Ruth Merson

Person who could not speak English and said: *"Go to the back office. Understand?"*

She understood.

Inside the back office another Company man took her application along with that of other white women who were slipped into the room.

"We got some nice jobs in the best department," the company man was talking about the sliced-bacon department into which Negro women were rarely, if ever, directly hired.

"You mind working with mixed groups?" the man went on.

Miss Merson didn't mind.

"Because if you don't," he had another idea, but stopped.

A Negro woman had opened the door.

"We're not hiring women today," he smiled kindly. The woman looked at him a while, then went away.

Then the Company man went back to Jim Crow's Operation Killer. Every white woman who came in was hired on the spot.

In a short time Miss Merson was inside the pork trim department talking with foreman Bill Cummings about the size of her uniforms, shoes and the time to report to work.

"By the way," Cummings had an idea, *"you got any friends looking for work?"*

"I think so," Miss Merson answered.

"Good. Tell 'em not to worry about experience. We want all the women we can get," he said.

What about the 13 Negro women inside the office?

"You see," the foreman let the Company's cat out of the bag, *"we've got a lot of Negroes in here during the war. We'd like to get rid of them. Especially the women. Know what I mean?"*

Send in Your Friends

Miss Merson knew exactly what he meant and more.

She knew that one of the strongest links in the Union's chain were the thousands of militant, capable Negro men and women who resisted every Union-cracking scheme the Company put out . . . who time and again were the organizing force and backbone of many local unions . . . who had manned picket-lines and suffered the club and gun brutality of cops and thugs while fighting for decent wages and working conditions for everyone . . . and whose pressing fight against race and sex discrimination was one of the factors which made the companies treat *all* workers better.

"Send in your friends," Cummings had taken a liking to the new white woman. *"You look like a good worker."*

He was right.

She was even better than he thought. He had hired a field representative of UPWA on assignment for its Anti-Discrimination Department, a symbol of the Negro and white unity which has made UPWA-CIO the most important packinghouse Union in the world.

It was her testimony along with that of other Negro and white women and the documented cases on the Company's race-hiring racket assembled by officers of Local 28 in District One, John Lewis, Charles Proctor, Jarutha Coleman and Sidney Johnson which, under the direction of UPWA's vice-president Lasley, became the grievance which went to Arbitrator Ralph T. Seward for decision.

32-19-24

"I hold that man is in the right who is most closely in league with the future,"
—HENRIK IBSEN

guilty or not guilty?

"You let 'em get away with Jim Crowing Negroes much longer and they'll cut all our throats and dare us to holler."

Mike Tribo, Brennan, 20-year veteran of Hog Kill

THE WITNESSES

"I wish I could have been one of the white women who helped bust up that company's race-hiring racket. I felt proud of those women . . ."
Pamella Blundell
Casing, Reliable

"When the men pitch in and help get equal rights for women, Negro women, Mexican women, White women, all women . . . then we can say we've done a great thing for ourselves and our country . . ."
Jose T. Ramirez, Swift

"I can see where a little teamwork can work wonders . . ."
Mrs. Ollie McCarthy,
Pork Trim, Armour

the verdict: *guilty*

THIS IS PARAGRAPH II of the Union's contract wherein all companies must agree:

"*. . . that it will give fair and reasonable consideration to any applicant or employee regardless of race, sex, color, creed, nationality or membership in the Union.*"

So the Union demanded that the 13 Negro women be hired with *retroactive seniority and pay* and that in order to prevent further violations, the company be directed to furnish it at regular intervals with the names of all job applications and with the check and department number of those who are hired.

This is Arbitrator Seward's verdict:

"*In the opinion of the Arbitrator, the violation of Paragraph II is established beyond question.*

"*It seems a fair conclusion from the evidence that during the last two weeks of November, 1950, the Company was not only failing to give female Negro applicants 'fair and reasonable consideration,' it was failing to give them any consideration whatsoever.*

"*Nothing in the record indicates that this discriminatory policy was known of, sanctioned or approved by the Company's top management. Nevertheless, the Company must be held responsible for the actions of those of its officials who instituted and carried through this policy. The Agreement was violated by those in charge of the employment office of the Chicago plant, and the Company is answerable for the violation.*

"It says in the Bible: "Any government that discriminates against or persecutes any people, nation, tribe, color, tongue or kindred, is wicked and hell hath enlarged its gates to consume such in the fire of hate. That's in Isiah 5:13. That goes for the Company." . . . Steve Wyka, Armour, hotel supply.

"Hitler murdered my people in Poland. One thing I tell you. If white people don't stand up and fight for the rights of colored people they'll play one on the other. They'll do it here too . . ." Bob Jarosz, Armour

"I was so happy when I heard the union had enforced that no-Jim Crow clause. Let's do it again." Katherine Luke, Swift

32-19-25

They Would Have Been Hired, If

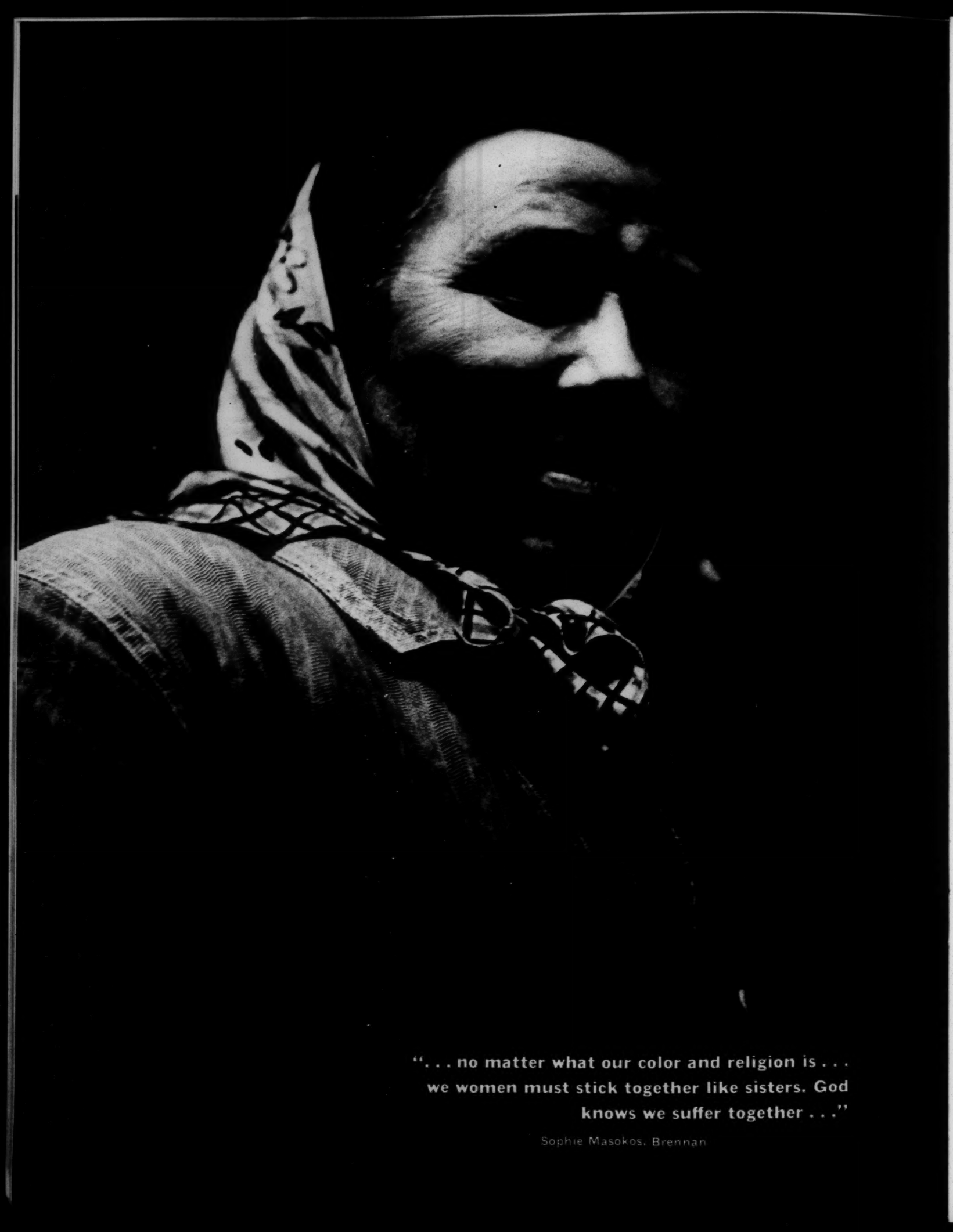
"The Arbitrator holds that those Negro applicants whose names were furnished to the Company at the third step of the grievance procedure are entitled to an award directing that they be employed on the first available jobs for which they are qualified with seniority as of November 30, 1950.

"This holding is necessarily based on a finding that if the aggrieved had not been of the Negro race, they would have been hired on or before that date.

"The Company suggests that the evidence will not support such a finding; that some or all of the women named might not have been bona fide applicants; they might not have been capable of performing the jobs which were being filled at the time; and that there may not have been enough openings to permit the hiring of all of them without discriminating against the white women who were also applying for work at the time.

"In the Arbitrator's opinion, none of these objections have merit. Nothing in the evidence casts doubt upon the status of these women as bona fide applicants for employment. The Union has frankly identified the three "observers" who were not bona fide applicants. There is nothing in the record which connects any of the aggrieved with these observers or with the Union effort to discover and establish the facts with regard to the hiring policy at this office.

"As to the capability of the grievants, the Arbitrator notes that the Company was hiring white girls with no experience whatsoever. No higher



". . . no matter what our color and religion is . . .
we women must stick together like sisters. God
knows we suffer together . . ."

Sophie Masokos, Brennan

"We've been working in packing too long to stand by and see each other pushed around . . ."
Eleanor Franklin, exec. bd. member Armour local 347
Wilhelmena Pearson, secretary, Wilson Local 25.

standards of experience could properly be applied to Negro applicants.

"As to the number of jobs which were available, the only evidence in the record is that of the Union witness who testified that on every day during which the employment office was observed during the two weeks ending Monday, December 4th, 1950, white women were being interviewed and hired, three, four, or five at a time. The Company did not contest this claim or offer its employment records to prove the exact facts.

"Weighing the probabilities, the Arbitrator concludes from the evidence before him that a sufficient number of women were being hired so that, if all applicants had been treated on a "first come, first served" basis, the thirteen women covered by this award would have been considered for employment and—if found physically capable of performing the work—would have been hired.

"The question of back pay cannot be definitely settled on the present record. Though there seems little reason to doubt the grievants would have been hired, the record contains no basis for judging what jobs they would have received, what the rates of those jobs were, how long their seniority would have permitted them to remain in such jobs, etc. The Arbitrator does not know whether any or all of them have earned money in the meantime which should properly be offset against any pay due them from the Company.

"Rather than attempting to unscramble the omelet and put it back in the eggshells, the Arbitrator thinks it wiser to refer the question back to the parties, with the definite finding that these grievants have been injured through a contract violation for which back pay compensation is an appropriate remedy and with the recommendation that they endeavor to agree upon the amount of compensation necessary to do substantial justice."

"I'm an old timer here. Let me tell you if it hadn't been for the way Negroes and Mexicans and white guys backed each others in grievances—the stockyards would still be jungles.
Frank Jakubowski, Armour

Prevention and Cure

On the Union's request that the Company be directed to furnish it with information concerning job applicants and hirings, the Arbitrator agreed that *"the prevention of contract violations is even more important than their cure," but ruled that he was* "without jurisdiction and authority necessary to grant the Union's request."

"The development of means of preventing a recurrence," he ended, *"is a matter for the parties themselves to handle in collective bargaining."*

The matter of compensation went back to the Arbitrator to be settled. To prevent more discrimination, the Union requested a joint union-company committee to supervise the list of new employee, a request to which the company was strangely silent.

But the Arbitrator's decision resounded like thunder throughout the industry and opened the way for a greater enforcement of "FEPC Clauses" inside union contracts.

what happened to Mrs. Wilson?

AT DAYBREAK—A YEAR AFTER her last try—young Mrs. Pauline Wilson again left her three children with their grandmother and hurried out into the heavy Chicago snow.

She needed a job and Swift & Co. needed workers.

At 7:30 a.m. she was in the Company's employment office.

At 7:35 a.m. she was hired.

So were six of the other Negro women who had been victims of the Company's Jim Crow Operation Killer.

And all 13 were entitled to reach into "Mr. Swift's" pockets for her $2,600 in back pay, the average minimum each would have earned if the company had carried out its no-Jim Crow agreement with the Union. The exact pay per person is to be decided by the Arbitrator in the manner outlined in the ruling.

The women began work with a year's seniority—dating from the day UPWA caught "Mr. Swift" in the Jim Crow racket.

The Operation Goes On

The Company has not, however, given up the racket which goes on in packing and in other big industries and which sets the stage for Jim Crow Operations everywhere.

For a Jim Crow Operation Killer at home will always lead to an "*Operation Killer*" abroad. To Jim Crow Generals and senseless wars. To home-front billions for a few and speed-ups and high prices for most of us . . . to big taxes and Taft-Hartley laws, to the Smith Acts and McCarran Bills to silence the protest.

For is there any difference between this Jim Crow Operation Killer and the Master Race Operation of the Nazi? That Operation began with "*Jim Crow*" against Jewish men and women and ended in the murder of Polish, Russian, French, Austrian, Italian and others in a holocaust which left millions dead, destitute and homeless. Thousands of the survivors are Displaced Persons now working in the packing industry, members of UPWA-CIO.

. . Today, the shock of Jim Crow's Operation Killer is being borne first

"The UPWA was founded on the principle of equal rights. We have never backed down from that position. That's why we are able to win greater gains for the packinghouse workers."

RALPH HELSTEIN President, United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO

by America's Negro women and by the 16,000,000 Negro people of this land. Their fight for equality must have the honest support of their white fellow-workers if either is to gain real security and freedom.

For in the packing industry alone more than 35 per cent of all workers are Negro Americans and in the great packing center of Chicago more than 55 per cent of all UPWA members are Negro men and women.

Each to the Other

Each worker, white and Negro, owes an everlasting debt to the other for the security and rights he has won and for the greater security and rights he hopes to win in the future.

For what white man, foreign-born or American-born has not benefitted by the constant blood and sweat struggle of the Negro people for equality and job rights?

What white woman, foreign-born or American born, has not gained in her own fight for equality by the double struggle of Negro women seeking to end discrimination of race and sex?

What Negro worker has not gained added strength by the unflinching support of those clear-sighted white fellow-workers who have fought for unconditional equality alongside their Negro brothers and have inspired other white workers to do likewise?

What democratic aspiration of *either* Negro or White peoples cannot be attained in our times by the united efforts of both?

Of Equality and Children

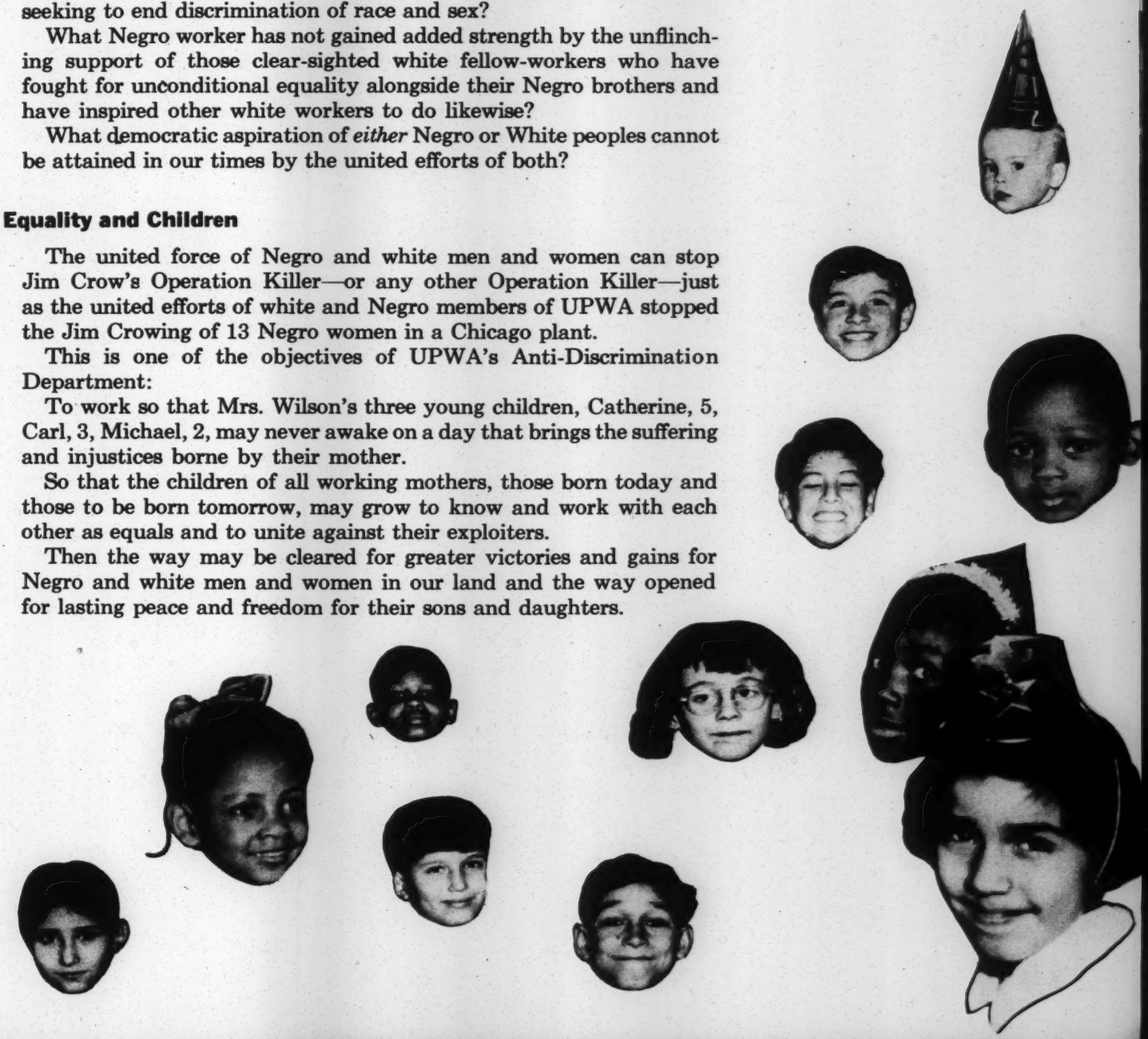
The united force of Negro and white men and women can stop Jim Crow's Operation Killer—or any other Operation Killer—just as the united efforts of white and Negro members of UPWA stopped the Jim Crowing of 13 Negro women in a Chicago plant.

This is one of the objectives of UPWA's Anti-Discrimination Department:

To work so that Mrs. Wilson's three young children, Catherine, 5, Carl, 3, Michael, 2, may never awake on a day that brings the suffering and injustices borne by their mother.

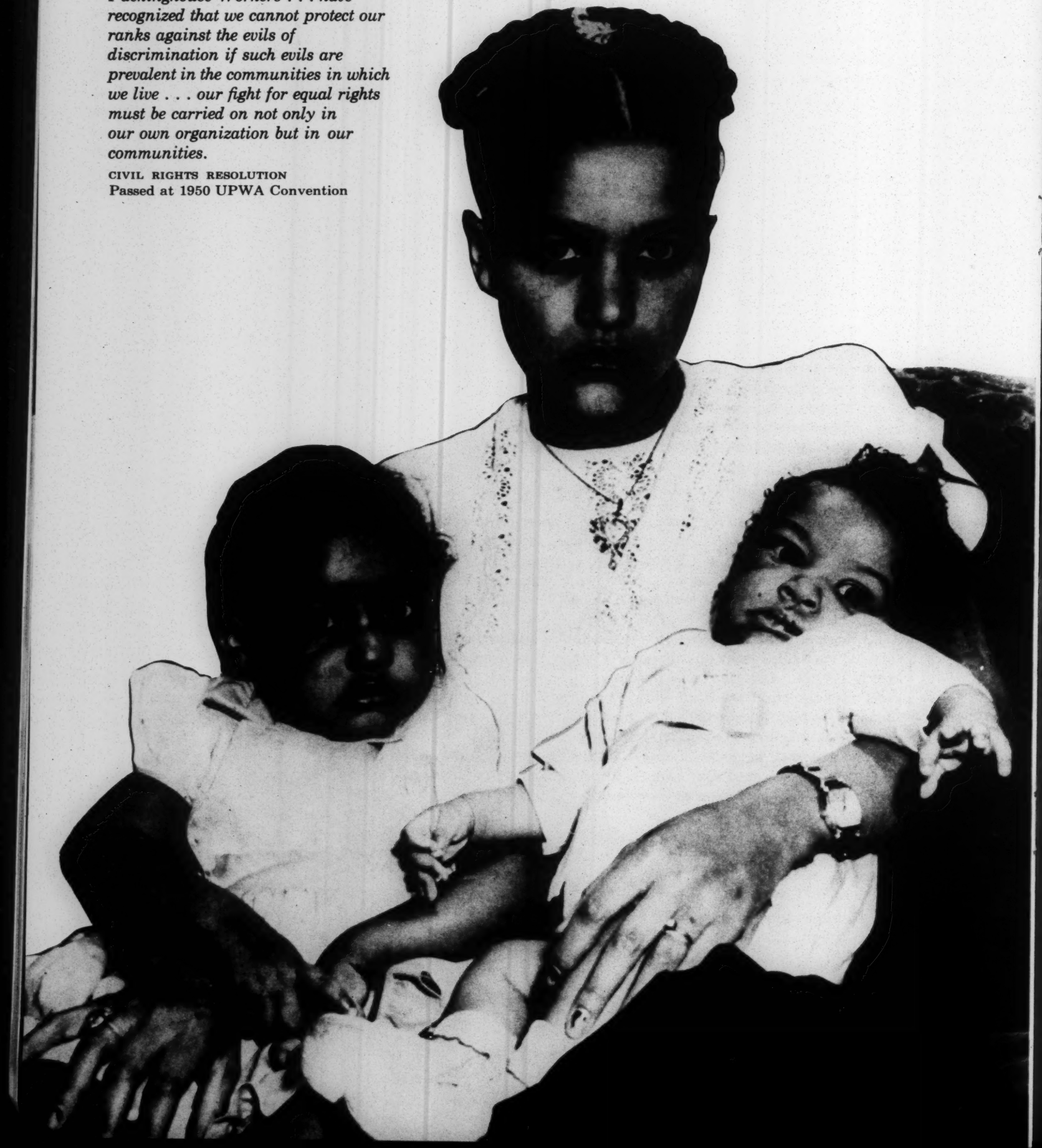
So that the children of all working mothers, those born today and those to be born tomorrow, may grow to know and work with each other as equals and to unite against their exploiters.

Then the way may be cleared for greater victories and gains for Negro and white men and women in our land and the way opened for lasting peace and freedom for their sons and daughters.



WHEREAS, *we, the United Packinghouse Workers . . . have recognized that we cannot protect our ranks against the evils of discrimination if such evils are prevalent in the communities in which we live . . . our fight for equal rights must be carried on not only in our own organization but in our communities.*

CIVIL RIGHTS RESOLUTION
Passed at 1950 UPWA Convention



to defend our homes

WILLIE McGEE is imprisoned in Iowa, as he was in Mississippi. In Iowa "*Willie McGee*" is Terry Lee Sims.

For almost every spring the Missouri River floods ravashed his home and every day Jim Crow's Operation Killer ravished his life and the lives of his wife and children.

Why?

Sims was a forceful Negro union steward in Sioux City's packing-house and a forceful fighter against the race discrimination rampant on his job and in his community.

In 1949, Sioux City Generals of Jim Crow's Operation Killer went out to get Sims: he was beaten until he "*confessed*" to a crime he did not commit—he was convicted although no witness placed him at the scene of the crime—his wife and neighbors were barred from testifying to the fact that he was home when the crime was committed —and he was railroaded to a 40-year sentence at Iowa State Penitentary.

To stop this Jim Crow Operation, UPWA's District Three Director Russell Bull set up a Terry Lee Defense Fund, supported by UPWA locals and called upon the community and the nation to fight for the freedom of Sims and said, "*Unless we defend Sims rights as a citizen, frame-ups will become more and more the pattern in America in cases involving militant workers and the Negro people.*"

And while UPWA fights to free a "*Willie McGee*" in Iowa, it fights to save seven members of the Lester Heard family in Chicago from becoming another "*Martinsville Seven.*"

The seven-member family of Lester Heard—left to right, Mrs. Heard, Ophelia, Dorothy, Ramond, Donald and little David Lee confer with UPWA's Int'l vice-president Russell R. Lasley.

For Heard fled from Knoxville, Tennessee, to escape a mob who threatened to lynch him after he accidentally killed a white motorist in an automobile accident, an accident admittedly the fault of the victim.

"*The mobs were patrolling the streets for me and I came to Chicago with 17 cents in my pockets,*" says Heard. "*I got a job in the packing-house and sent for my wife and children. We've been living here free and peaceful ever since.*"

To prevent the extradition of Lester Heard back to Tennessee to face certain mob terror, UPWA's District One and the International have thrown their forces into the fight to permit him to remain in Illinois.

In the spirit that Iowa may become a state where freedom can grow like the tall corn and where a new crop of equality between Americans can be reaped in Tennessee and in each state in the union, UPWA moved forward on its resolution adopted to fight for equality of its members inside their communities.

Mrs. Terry Lee Sims fights for the freedom of her husband and his return to their home and family.

the left hook of Jake

Freedom has a thousand
charms to show—
—WILLIAM COWPER

Mckenny

WHILE UPWA WAS ENGAGING SWIFT'S Jim Crow Operation Killer, a deep mystery had settled over Wilson & Company, right next door.

The plot began on hot July 23, 1951.

In Wilson's Mechanical Shop.

Jake McKenny, a quiet, modest young carpenter was working away.

"*How you doin' today, Sunshine*", said a voice he'd never heard before and a hand he'd never shook slapped him familiarly on the back.

McKenny turned and saw the white management-man, Henry Baxter, standing over him.

"*What do you mean by that 'Sunshine' remark,*" McKenny straightened up.

"*Why—you look like a sho-nuff happy go-lucky boy with a bright smile on your face,*" Baxter chortled.

It was his last chortle of the year.

He suddenly found himself sprawled all over the floor, sent there by a left-hook from McKenny.

When Baxter was able to pick himself up he rushed to the General Foreman who rushed to fire McKenny on the spot.

What in the world had come over workman McKenny who had always shown remarkable ability in restraining himself from hitting foremen in the mouth?

After all, didn't the fact that he had been referred to as "Sunshine" and "Boy" prove that the man only wanted to be friendly?

The company set it all down to the unpredictable nature of packinghouse workers—especially Negroes—and went merrily on their money-making way, minus McKenny.

But to the executive officers of Wilson's Local 25 in District One, Jack Souther, Joseph Zabritski, Wilhelmina Pearson, Leroy Simpson and Artter Harris there was no mystery about it and before McKenny had gotten out of the plant good they had filed a grievance and demanded his reinstatement.

For McKenny had rightfully resented being slandered by the cheap race slurs of "*Sunshine*" and "*Boy*".

The Anatomony of an Insult

Through his nerves had flashed the terrible synapse of race oppression: the paralyzing paradox of being nicknamed "*inferior*" in the land of the "*free*"... the menial jobs he had held despite his worth and skill ... the daily diet of slum-life ... the wretched sight of the Bill of Rights lynched weekly with witch hunts ... the ruthless profiteering from white supremacy ... hypocrites in high places who promise peace and equality but deliver war and discrimination ... and interwoven the snide denial of a man's simple right to dignified identity—to "*Jake McKenny.*" Such is the stuff some left-hooks are made of.

For McKenny's anger was the anger of Jewish, Polish, Italian, Irish, Mexican, Chinese and other workers who resent the cowardly slurs of "*Kike*", "*Sheeney*", "*Polack*", "*Hunkie*", "*Dago*", "*Wop*", "*Greaser*", "*Gook*" and other mud-balls hurled at great peoples by little bigots. Aimed at making prejudice "*funny*" and "*popular*". Aimed at undermining the respect owed one human to another.

What are race slurs? Bigot-made blades handed to common people to use against each other and so sharp they'll never know they've cut each others throats until they try to put their heads together.

Just a "Jolly Good Fellow"

The Local's Anti-Discrimination Department had no intentions of accepting firings based upon a member's defense of his dignity.

So was born the grievance which finally came before Impartial Arbitrator Peter M. Kelliher with the question: "*Was the discharge of Jake McKenny for proper cause?*"

The Company contended that their man Baxter was, by nature, "*very jovial*" and went about addressing other employees, white and Negro with such expressions as "*Sunshine*" *and* "*Boy*" and had "*no intentions of insulting Mr. McKenny.*"

Insofar as the term "*Boy*" was concerned, the company conceeded that it *did* have a "*deragatory meaning when used in the South.* "But up North, they held, it was just a good old friendly expression like "*pal or chief.*"

UPWA pointed out that the term "*Sunshine*" meant to millions of Negro Americans "*a person behaving like an 'Uncle Tom'* and *that 'Sunshine' is merely an inverted way of saying 'darky'.*"

As for the term "*Boy*", it has a national meaning of "*male servant*" or a "*person of childlike behavior*". Both slurs had their origins in the South during pre-Civil War days and are used to set a people apart as "*inferiors.*"

Reason to be Provoked

The Arbitrator summed up his decision and stated:

"*It is obvious that the words, 'Sunshine' and 'Boy' had a far different meaning to Mr. McKenny than might have been intended by Mr. Baxter. The weight of the evidence is that Mr. McKenny had reasonable grounds for believing that these words were of a derogatory nature . . .*"

After quoting the definations of the terms "*Boy*" and "*Sunshine*" from the American Thesaurus of Slang, the Arbitrator stated that "*the evidence therefore warrants a finding that Mr. McKenny was reasonably provoked*" and said:

"*This Board, while not in any way condoning Mr. McKenny's assult, must recognize that certain mitigating factors did exist in this case. Mr. McKenny was employed by this Company since 1942. He held a highly skilled position. His record is entirely free of any previous incidents of this nature. He was emotionally affected by the remarks of Mr. Baxter . . .*"

In recognizing McKenny's left-hook as his blow against Jim Crow, the Arbitrator said:

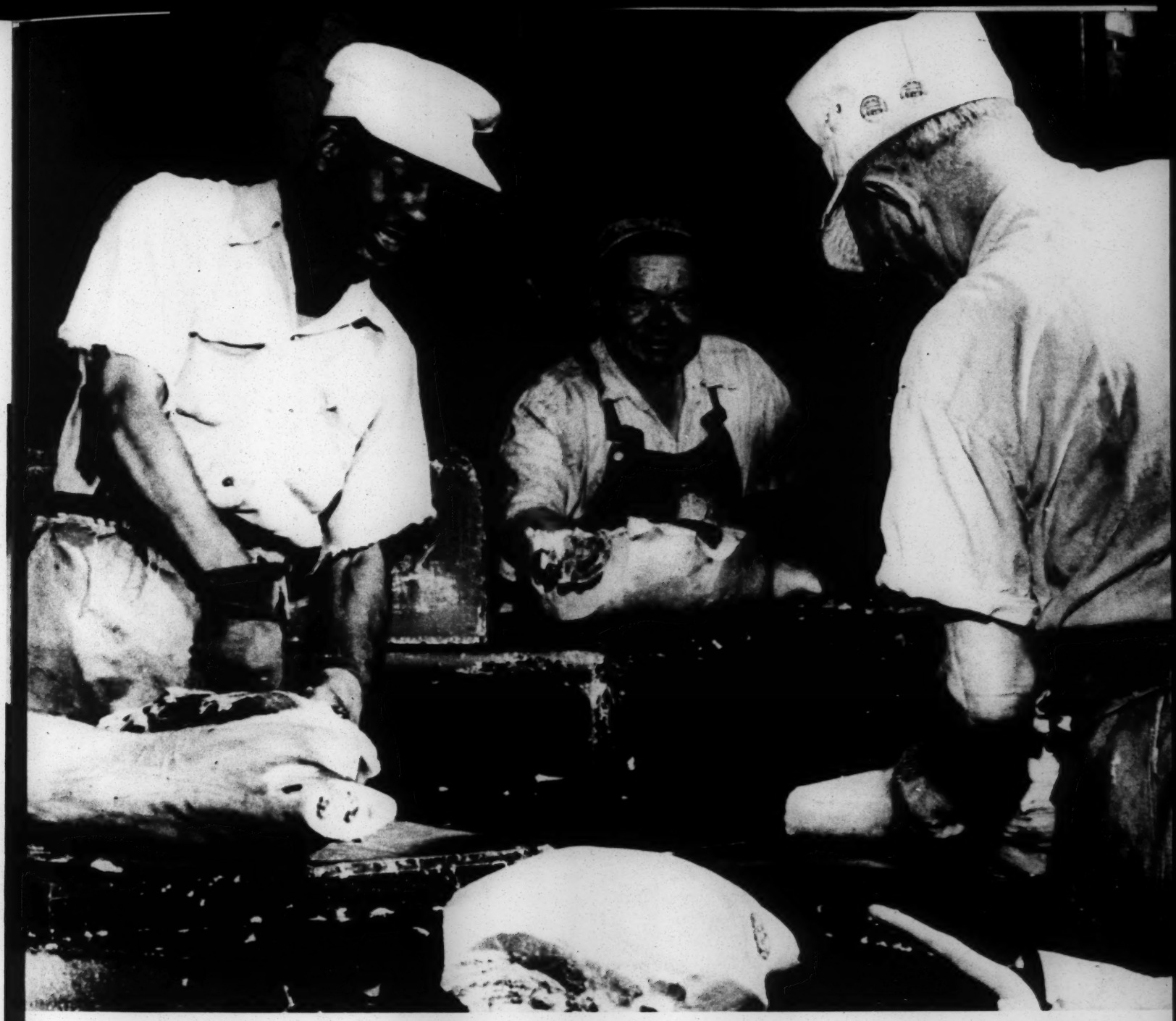
"*The Union Steward, in the Grievance Meeting that day, spoke of the tension that was created by the Cicero riots. The Board cannot ignore the possibility of the impact of these events on . . . McKenny's state at this time.*

"*The Board recognizes the need for further education in good race relations both for White and Negro employees. No previous case of this kind was cited by the parties.*

"*The White employees of this plant must understand that terms of*

"I used to cry about the names they called my children when we came to live around the plants . . ."
Jeneve Zondlo, Wilson, 25 years

"I was born ' raised in Alabama. Race prejudice is pure poison. I know."
William Lonnie Reynolds, Wilson



"We used to hear a lot of race-slurs. After we heard about McKenny's left hook—we didn't hear so many. We like each other better now."... Edward Brenan ... John Bomba ... John Kubika,

this type must not be used in addressing Negro employees. The Negro employees must understand that if such terms are used, there are procedures set forth within the framework of this contract to obtain redress..."

To Respect and Dignity

As to the discharge, the Arbitrator answered:

"*The discharge of Jake McKenny was not for proper cause under all of the circumstances in this case. The Company shall re-instate him to his former position with full seniority but Without any compensation for wages lost.*"

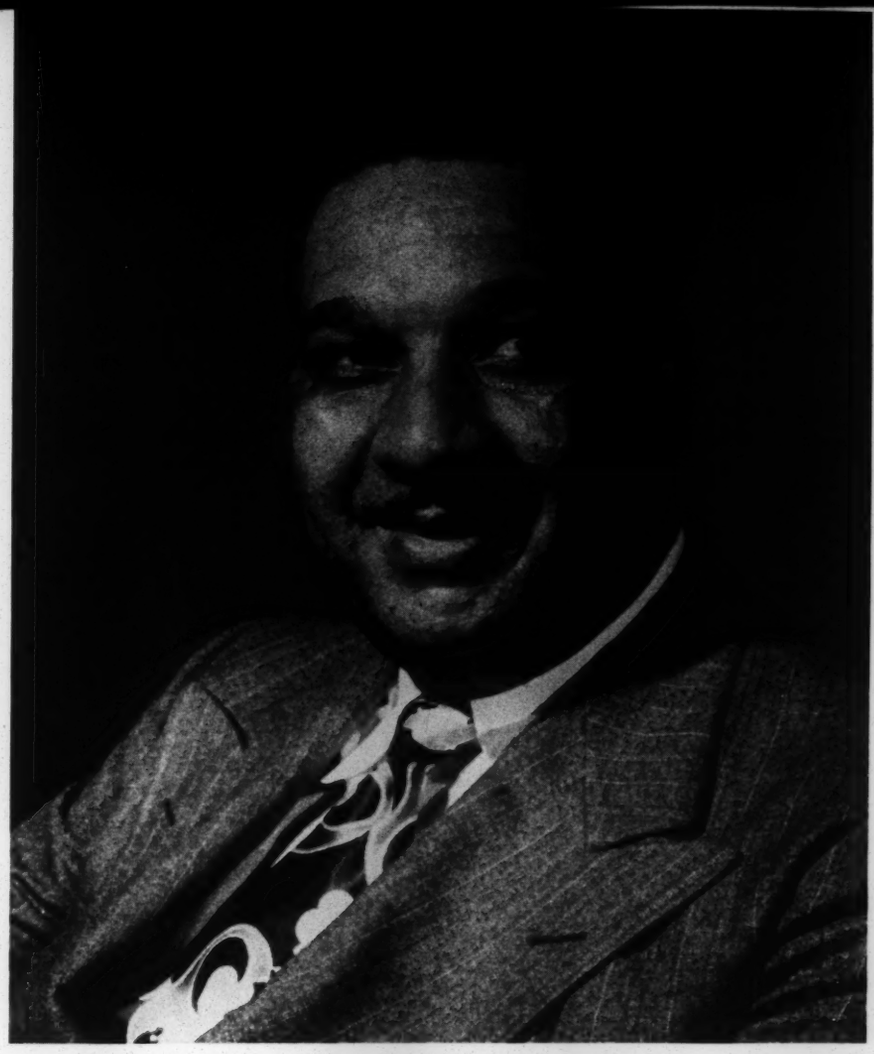
So ended the mystery of Jake McKenny's left-hook and the Award which marks a forward step in the fight of American workers of all races and creeds for respect and dignity.

"The lesson now flashed upon the attention of the American people, is that 'Equal Manhood means Equal Rights," and that the American people must stand each for all and all for each without respect to color or race."

—FREDERICK DOUGLASS

to act not to talk!

THE CASES you have just read represent a part of UPWA's prologue to a more concentrated drive against undemocratic racial practices, not the finish of it. The key to any sincere anti-discrimination program is action.



RUSSELL R. LASLEY,
Vice President and Director of Anti-Discrimination Department, United Packinghouse Workers of America, C.I.O.

IF TALK COULD KILL Jim Crow many vote-hunting Senators could be John Browns and hypocrites would wear halos. This is a period in history where race and religious discrimination is being whipped to death in speeches and pledges, but somehow it is not only surviving but spreading and growing more terrible.

The Christmas night murder of Harry T. Moore in Florida, the terror-bombing of Negro families in Cairo and Los Angeles, the increase of legal-lynchings of hundreds of Willie McGees throughout the country, the anti-Semitic attacks in Philadelphia, the rise of job discrimination especially in war production plants, are the hard facts of racial discrimination which cannot be changed by "*explaining the difficulties*" or telling why it is "*expedient*" to move at a snail's pace, or not at all.

These dangerous signs of worse things to come must be met—as every union man knows of his own grievances—not with talk but with militant action.

Some years ago UPWA decided that its democratic principles would not be allowed to remain just words in a printed booklet. An Anti-Discrimination Department was established with a mandate not to *talk* but to *act*.

And to act not just in a vague way to combat discrimination among all mankind, but specifically to carry the fight where the influence of UPWA can be felt—among its own members, in its own industry and in the packing communities.

The cases you have just read were presented to bring to the attention of the labor movement one specific manner in which an anti-discrimination program can be made effective, not to set out the details of this department's record of its accomplishments.

We declare to all our local unions and to the employers with whom we deal that UPWA will sign no collective bargaining agreement which does not contain a non-discrimination clause.

Such a clause is a guarantee that in *all* employment conditions—working facilities, job assignments, promotions—every employee is entitled to equal treatment in the plant, regardless of race, creed or color.

We have gone further.

It is not enough just to protect those *already* employed if the company is free to reap a Jim Crow harvest in the employment office.

We insist, therefore, on a contract clause which forbids national, religious or racial discrimination also against *applicants* for employment.

Those employers who have fought FEPC legislation on the grounds that such principles must be established voluntarily, may prove their good faith by putting their individual assurances into their own contracts.

The summary of Arbitrator Ralph T. Seward's decision in the Swift case and that of Arbitrator Peter Kelliher in the Wilson case offer evidence of another element which must be kept in mind in any anti-discrimination program.

To put an "*FEPC Clause*" into a contract is only the first step.

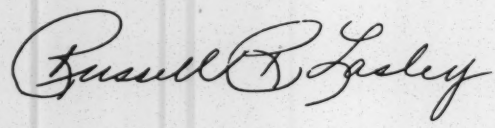
The next job is *enforcement*. And enforcement means constant vigilance, viligance at all levels of management and labor to see that prejudice or prejudicial attitudes are nowhere condoned.

In the Seward decision it was the alert vigilance of the local union that exposed the breach of contract. Had they sat around and waited for someone to complain, the Jim Crow racket would be going on to this day.

The Terry Lee Sims and the Lester Heard cases indicate only two instances of the shocking "*legal lynchings*" and mob terror whose victims are multiplying at a staggering rate and where there is hardly a single community in the country with a large Negro population where such incidents are not taking place. Action in the fight for the rights of workers inside the communities they live in is often more urgent than action inside the plant.

In the Kelliher decision it was again the alert and vigorous position of the local union that racial slurs—even so-called unintentional ones—create a difference of so profound a nature as to affect otherwise fixed principles of industrial relations.

We believe that these arbitrators' opinions are of historic importance. They will render a major service to our nation if they suggest to industry and labor alike the value of widespread adoption in employment relations of the principle of guaranteeing to both employees and applicants equal and fair consideration and equal treatment on their individual merits, without regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

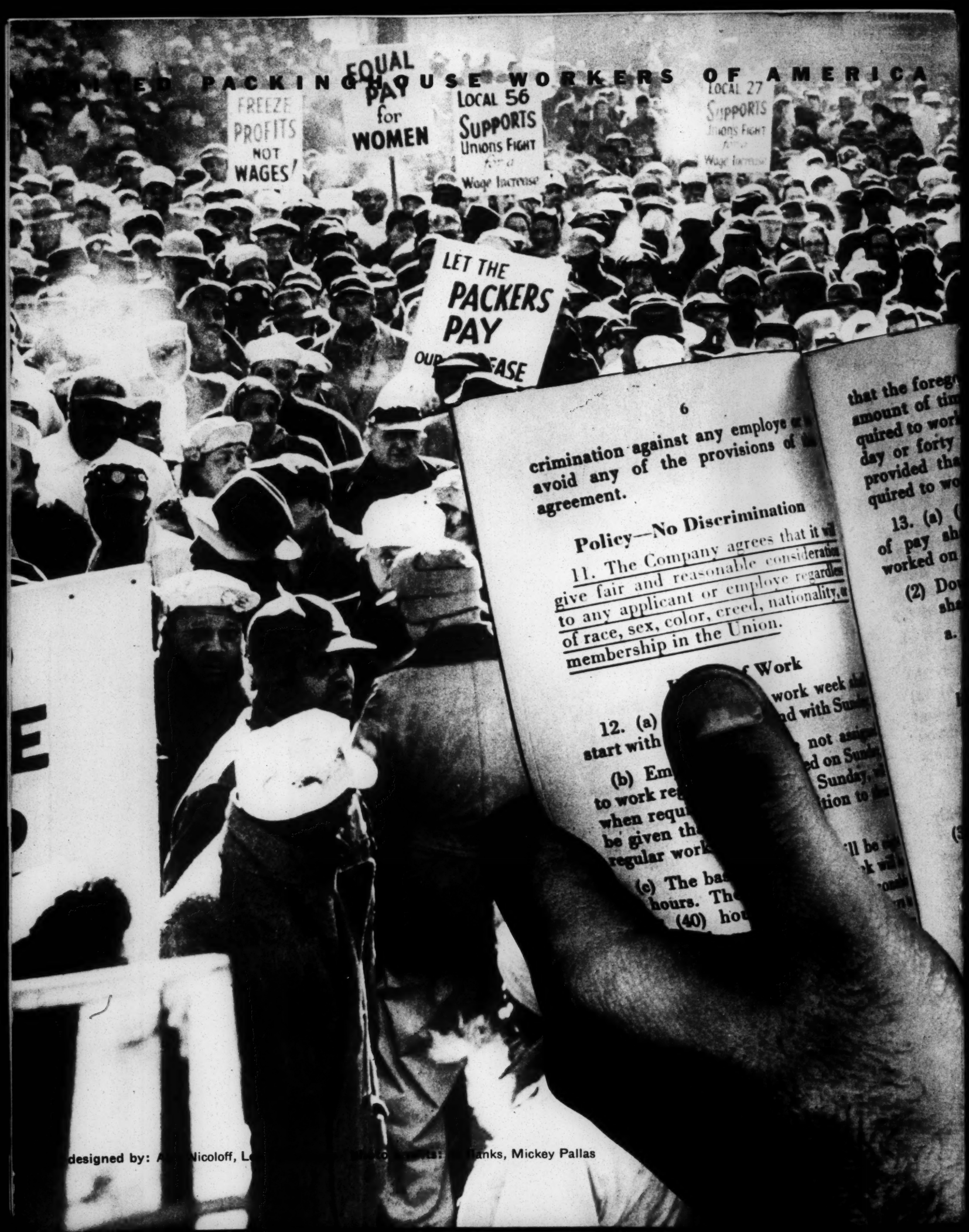


. . . and a new step along the freedom road laid down in UPWA's Preamble:

WE, THE UNITED PACKINGHOUSE WORKERS, realize that the struggle to better our working and living conditions is in vain unless we are united to protect ourselves collectively against the organized forces of the employer. We, therefore form an organization which unites all workers in our industry on an industrial basis with rank and file control regardless of craft, age, sex, nationality, race, color, creed or political beliefs consistent with democratic processes, and we pledge ourselves to pursue at all times a relentless and aggressive struggle to advance our interests.

In this same spirit of unity we pledge ourselves to work to perpetuate our union and for a world dedicated to the principles of the Four Freedoms: Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Worship, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear, and to making this truly The Century of the Common Man.

Prepared by the **Anti-Discrimination Department** *United Packinghouse Workers of America 608 South Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.*


PACKING HOUSE WORKERS OF AMERICA
FREEZE PROFITS NOT WAGES!
EQUAL PAY for WOMEN
LOCAL 56 SUPPORTS Unions Fight For a Wage Increase
LOCAL 27 SUPPORTS Unions Fight For a Wage Increase
LET THE PACKERS PAY
6
crimination against any employe or a
avoid any of the provisions of
agreement.
Policy—No Discrimination
11. The Company agrees that it wil
give fair and reasonable consideration
to any applicant or employe regardless
of race, sex, color, creed, nationality, or
membership in the Union.
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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF MILITARY HISTORY
SPECIAL STAFF, UNITED STATES ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

15 AUG 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2302 W. Montebello Terrace
Baltimore 14, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I am inclosing a draft chapter of a volume, The Employment of Negro Troops in World War II, which we are preparing for publication as a part of THE U.S. ARMY IN WORLD WAR II series. While the volume is as yet unfinished, certain chapters have taken sufficient shape for reading by participants in the events described and by persons with special knowledge of the areas covered. Your comments will be most welcome to us here.

The author, having now exhausted the record, feels himself in a position requiring the comments of those at the policy-making level who can enlarge upon or correct interpretations of fact or intention or otherwise contribute to our general purpose to produce a factual, complete and objective history.

Later sections will be similarly distributed as they become available. It is hoped that you will wish to see pertinent later sections in due course. It is requested that the whole of the enclosed draft be returned to us with your comments as soon as you can manage. Please feel free to write your comments directly upon the manuscript or on the blank pages facing the text. Enclosed is a franked, addressed sticker for your use in returning the manuscript and your comments to this Office.

Sincerely,

Orlando Ward

ORLANDO WARD
Major General, USA
Chief, Military History

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[U.S. - Dept of Comm.]

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

ADVANCE REPORTS

December 30, 1951 Washington 25, D. C. Series PC-14, No. 3

POPULATION 21 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATES
1950 AND 1940

24-11-2

The population 21 years old and over in the United States increased by 13,419,736, or 16.0 percent, between 1940 and 1950 according to figures from the 1950 Census of Population released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The population 21 years old and over numbered 97,416,365 in 1950 as compared with 83,996,629 in 1940.

Percentage increases in the population 21 years old and over ranged from 0.9 percent in Mississippi and Oklahoma to 53.3 percent in Arizona. Only one State, North Dakota, experienced a decline of persons in this age category. The largest numerical gain, 2,328,024, occurred in California. New York, with a gain of 1,026,251, was the only other State which had an increase of a million or more persons in the population 21 years old and over.

25547

During the decade 1940 to 1950, the female population 21 years old and over increased by 7,564,324, or 18.0 percent, as compared with an increase of 5,855,412, or 13.9 percent, for males. Of the 48 States and the District of Columbia, only Rhode Island had an increase for males which was proportionately greater than that for females. For the Nation, the number of males for every 100 females in the population 21 years old and over declined from 100.0 in 1940 to 96.6 in 1950. (These figures are exclusive of members of the armed forces overseas.)

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of his enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

POPULATION 21 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATES: 1950 AND 1940

(Minus sign (-) denotes decrease)

DIVISION AND STATE	Total			Male			Female		
	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950	1950	1940	Percent increase, 1940 to 1950
United States.....	97,416,365	83,996,629	16.0	47,860,228	42,004,816	13.9	49,556,137	41,991,813	18.0
NEW ENGLAND:									
Maine.....	576,832	533,230	8.2	283,500	266,681	6.3	293,332	266,549	10.0
New Hampshire.....	352,674	325,206	8.4	170,907	160,697	6.4	181,767	164,509	10.5
Vermont.....	237,550	228,037	4.2	116,597	115,233	1.2	120,953	112,804	7.2
Massachusetts.....	3,206,869	2,916,202	10.0	1,520,933	1,395,179	9.0	1,685,936	1,521,023	10.8
Rhode Island.....	538,100	474,195	13.5	259,505	227,801	13.9	278,595	246,394	13.1
Connecticut.....	1,382,528	1,159,601	19.2	670,565	571,712	17.3	711,963	587,889	21.1
MIDDLE ATLANTIC:									
New York.....	10,376,277	9,350,026	11.0	4,995,267	4,603,673	8.5	5,381,010	4,746,353	13.4
New Jersey.....	3,354,598	2,834,600	18.3	1,628,591	1,399,512	16.4	1,726,007	1,435,088	20.3
Pennsylvania.....	6,998,643	6,351,408	10.2	3,409,794	3,161,065	7.9	3,588,849	3,190,343	12.5
EAST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Ohio.....	5,280,602	4,583,907	15.2	2,586,542	2,287,736	13.1	2,694,060	2,296,171	17.3
Indiana.....	2,556,680	2,235,350	14.4	1,261,200	1,121,475	12.5	1,295,480	1,113,875	16.3
Illinois.....	5,959,188	5,381,944	10.7	2,925,530	2,685,444	8.9	3,033,658	2,696,500	12.5
Michigan.....	4,107,151	3,374,373	21.7	2,067,197	1,740,712	18.8	2,039,954	1,633,661	24.9
Wisconsin.....	2,222,525	2,018,581	10.1	1,112,792	1,031,000	7.9	1,109,733	987,581	12.4
WEST NORTH CENTRAL:									
Minnesota.....	1,910,633	1,796,857	6.3	958,691	921,443	4.0	951,942	875,414	8.7
Iowa.....	1,695,155	1,639,266	3.4	840,416	824,442	1.9	854,739	814,824	4.9
Missouri.....	2,643,447	2,501,472	5.7	1,281,349	1,233,772	3.9	1,362,098	1,267,700	7.4
North Dakota.....	366,586	373,216	-1.8	194,437	199,413	-2.5	172,149	173,803	-1.0
South Dakota.....	401,269	388,165	3.4	209,468	203,283	3.0	191,801	184,882	3.7
Nebraska.....	860,291	836,581	2.8	431,080	422,251	2.1	429,211	414,330	3.6
Kansas.....	1,242,569	1,161,868	6.9	616,073	581,889	5.9	626,496	579,979	8.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	210,919	177,635	18.7	103,149	89,250	15.6	107,770	88,385	21.9
Maryland.....	1,527,356	1,185,654	28.8	752,971	593,401	26.9	774,385	592,253	30.8
District of Columbia.	583,539	484,738	20.4	268,889	229,341	17.2	314,650	255,397	23.2
Virginia.....	2,025,697	1,575,481	28.6	1,011,661	790,060	28.0	1,014,036	785,421	29.1
West Virginia.....	1,171,860	1,066,732	9.9	587,407	547,120	7.4	584,453	519,612	12.5
North Carolina.....	2,311,222	1,929,051	19.8	1,130,136	948,954	19.1	1,181,086	980,097	20.5
South Carolina.....	1,150,841	991,536	16.1	554,074	481,576	15.1	596,767	509,960	17.0
Georgia.....	2,008,812	1,772,936	13.3	964,122	860,838	12.0	1,044,690	912,098	14.5
Florida.....	1,823,017	1,218,660	49.6	887,485	604,796	46.7	935,532	613,864	52.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1,742,931	1,635,781	6.6	864,549	823,129	5.0	878,382	812,652	8.1
Tennessee.....	1,979,015	1,707,760	15.9	961,386	838,935	14.6	1,017,629	868,825	17.1
Alabama.....	1,748,551	1,559,680	12.1	844,032	763,045	10.6	904,519	796,635	13.5
Mississippi.....	1,208,028	1,197,617	0.9	587,312	592,557	-0.9	620,716	605,060	2.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1,112,872	1,101,860	1.0	550,166	557,023	-1.2	562,706	544,837	3.3
Louisiana.....	1,587,418	1,374,947	15.5	770,668	678,502	13.6	816,750	696,445	17.3
Oklahoma.....	1,382,084	1,369,196	0.9	682,987	692,236	-1.3	699,097	676,960	3.3
Texas.....	4,738,002	3,861,721	22.7	2,352,233	1,938,380	21.4	2,385,769	1,923,341	24.0
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	372,417	356,096	4.6	198,376	195,376	1.5	174,041	160,720	8.3
Idaho.....	349,032	312,965	11.5	181,681	168,848	7.6	167,351	144,117	16.1
Wyoming.....	178,582	155,433	14.9	96,131	85,979	11.8	82,451	69,454	18.7
Colorado.....	844,790	713,968	18.3	420,884	362,595	16.1	423,906	351,373	20.6
New Mexico.....	375,321	284,296	32.0	192,511	147,842	30.2	182,810	136,454	34.0
Arizona.....	442,004	288,265	53.3	223,333	151,897	47.0	218,671	136,368	60.4
Utah.....	389,855	308,439	26.4	196,189	155,907	25.8	193,666	152,532	27.0
Nevada.....	107,174	75,362	42.2	57,811	43,652	32.4	49,363	31,710	55.7
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	1,559,604	1,192,982	30.7	799,828	629,463	27.1	759,776	563,519	34.8
Oregon.....	1,001,690	748,212	33.9	509,709	389,674	30.8	491,981	358,538	37.2
California.....	7,213,565	4,885,541	47.7	3,570,114	2,490,027	43.4	3,643,451	2,395,514	52.1

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South Dakota.....	401,269	388,165	3.4	209,468	203,283	3.0	191,801	184,882	3.7
Nebraska.....	860,291	836,581	2.8	431,080	422,251	2.1	429,211	414,330	3.6
Kansas.....	1,242,569	1,161,868	6.9	616,073	581,889	5.9	626,496	579,979	8.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC:									
Delaware.....	210,919	177,635	18.7	103,149	89,250	15.6	107,770	88,385	21.9
Maryland.....	1,527,356	1,185,654	28.8	752,971	593,401	26.9	774,385	592,253	30.8
District of Columbia.	583,539	484,738	20.4	268,889	229,341	17.2	314,650	255,397	23.2
Virginia.....	2,025,697	1,575,481	28.6	1,011,661	790,060	28.0	1,014,036	785,421	29.1
West Virginia.....	1,171,860	1,066,732	9.9	587,407	547,120	7.4	584,453	519,612	12.5
North Carolina.....	2,311,222	1,929,051	19.8	1,130,136	948,954	19.1	1,181,086	980,097	20.5
South Carolina.....	1,150,841	991,536	16.1	554,074	481,576	15.1	596,767	509,960	17.0
Georgia.....	2,008,812	1,772,936	13.3	964,122	860,838	12.0	1,044,690	912,098	14.5
Florida.....	1,823,017	1,218,660	49.6	887,485	604,796	46.7	935,532	613,864	52.4
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Kentucky.....	1,742,931	1,635,781	6.6	864,549	823,129	5.0	878,382	812,652	8.1
Tennessee.....	1,979,015	1,707,760	15.9	961,386	838,935	14.6	1,017,629	868,825	17.1
Alabama.....	1,748,551	1,559,680	12.1	844,032	763,045	10.6	904,519	796,635	13.5
Mississippi.....	1,208,028	1,197,617	0.9	587,312	592,557	-0.9	620,716	605,060	2.6
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL:									
Arkansas.....	1,112,872	1,101,860	1.0	550,166	557,023	-1.2	562,706	544,837	3.3
Louisiana.....	1,587,418	1,374,947	15.5	770,668	678,502	13.6	816,750	696,445	17.3
Oklahoma.....	1,382,084	1,369,196	0.9	682,987	692,236	-1.3	699,097	676,960	3.3
Texas.....	4,738,002	3,861,721	22.7	2,352,233	1,938,380	21.4	2,385,769	1,923,341	24.0
MOUNTAIN:									
Montana.....	372,417	356,096	4.6	198,376	195,376	1.5	174,041	160,720	8.3
Idaho.....	349,032	312,965	11.5	181,681	168,848	7.6	167,351	144,117	16.1
Wyoming.....	178,582	155,433	14.9	96,131	85,979	11.8	82,451	69,454	18.7
Colorado.....	844,790	713,968	18.3	420,884	362,595	16.1	423,906	351,373	20.6
New Mexico.....	375,321	284,296	32.0	192,511	147,842	30.2	182,810	136,454	34.0
Arizona.....	442,004	288,265	53.3	223,333	151,897	47.0	218,671	136,368	60.4
Utah.....	389,855	308,439	26.4	196,189	155,907	25.8	193,666	152,532	27.0
Nevada.....	107,174	75,362	42.2	57,811	43,652	32.4	49,363	31,710	55.7
PACIFIC:									
Washington.....	1,559,604	1,192,982	30.7	799,828	629,463	27.1	759,776	563,519	34.8
Oregon.....	1,001,690	748,212	33.9	509,709	389,674	30.8	491,981	358,538	37.2
California.....	7,213,565	4,885,541	47.7	3,570,114	2,490,027	43.4	3,643,451	2,395,514	52.1

24-11-5

25547

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

1950 CENSUS OF POPULATION

ADVANCE REPORTS

December 30, 1951 Washington 25, D. C. Series PC-14, No. 3

POPULATION 21 YEARS OLD AND OVER, BY STATES 1950 AND 1940

The population 21 years old and over in the United States increased by 13,419,736, or 16.0 percent, between 1940 and 1950 according to figures from the 1950 Census of Population released today by Roy V. Peel, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. The population 21 years old and over numbered 97,416,365 in 1950 as compared with 83,996,629 in 1940.

Percentage increases in the population 21 years old and over ranged from 0.9 percent in Mississippi and Oklahoma to 53.3 percent in Arizona. Only one State, North Dakota, experienced a decline of persons in this age category. The largest numerical gain, 2,328,024, occurred in California. New York, with a gain of 1,026,251, was the only other State which had an increase of a million or more persons in the population 21 years old and over.

25547

During the decade 1940 to 1950, the female population 21 years old and over increased by 7,564,324, or 18.0 percent, as compared with an increase of 5,855,412, or 13.9 percent, for males. Of the 48 States and the District of Columbia, only Rhode Island had an increase for males which was proportionately greater than that for females. For the Nation, the number of males for every 100 females in the population 21 years old and over declined from 100.0 in 1940 to 96.6 in 1950. (These figures are exclusive of members of the armed forces overseas.)

The age classification is based on the age of the person at his last birthday as of the date of his enumeration, that is, the age of the person in completed years.

[U.S. DEPT OF STATE]

July 14, 1950

Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Acheson:

Your public statement of July 12, on the campaign to outlaw atomic warfare which we have been helping, appears to us of so great significance as to call for a reply and rectification of certain assertions.

At a moment in history when a world fearful of war hangs on every American pronouncement, the Secretary of State, simultaneously with the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, joins in condemning any effort to outlaw atomic warfare. There is in your statement no intimation of a desire for peace, of a realization of the horror of another World War or of sympathy with the crippled, impoverished and dead who pay for fighting.

Surely throughout the world hundreds of millions of people may be pardoned for interpreting your statements as foreshadowing American use of the atom bomb in Korea. Nowhere in your statements can be found evidence of a spirit which would seek to mitigate the present dangers of war by mediation.

The main burden of your opposition to this appeal and our efforts toward peace lies in the charge that proposals to outlaw atomic warfare, as the Geneva Convention outlaws gas, and the World Peace Appeal stems from communist sources, are the "propaganda tricks in the spurious peace offensive of the Soviet Union," and persons signing this Appeal are either Communists or gullible fools.

The best answer to these assertions is to list a few of the great minds and figures of our times who with more than 200,000,000 ordinary men and women who want peace, have signed their names to the World Peace Appeal. George Bernard Shaw, Arnold Zeéig, former President Cardenas of Mexico, former Premier Vittorio Orlando of Italy (who was one of the Big Four at Versailles), Osvaldo Aranha, Brazilian statesman and former president of the UN General Assembly, M. Mongibeaux, Chief Justice of the French Supreme Court, M. Mornet, Attorney General of France, Dr. Shalom Treistman, Chief Rabbi of Poland, Edouard Herriot, President of the French Senate and former Premier, Mme Sun Yat Sen, Jose Bergamin,

24-4-42

renowned Catholic philosopher, Cardinal Sapieha, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland -- these are but a few of the great names in other countries.

Nobel Peace Prize winner, Emily Greene Balch, in signing declared: "A statement like the World Peace Appeal is essentially important at this time because it cuts across all ideological and political lines and merits the support of all those who want peace, regardless of any other differences among them."

Thomas Mann, one of the great figures of the world writes: "The atom bomb is a great threat to humanity. I have signed the Stockholm Appeal. I support any movement which has peace as its aim."

In our own country, among one million American men and women who are sick at the threat of war and have therefore signed the World Peace Appeal are scientists like Dr. Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, cancer specialist, Dr. Philip R. White of Philadelphia, the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired) of Utah, Bishop Sherman L. Greene, A. M. E. Church of Birmingham, Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah, composer Duke Ellington, Dr. I. N. Kolthoff of the University of Minnesota, publisher Aubrey Williams.

The appeal has been endorsed by the Egyptian Council of State, by the Roman Catholic Episcopate of Poland, by eight Catholic Bishops of Italy, by the Prime Minister and Cabinet of Finland, and by the Parliament of the Soviet Union.

You must also address yourself to those other groups and individuals who, concerned with the possibility of atomic destruction, have likewise called for outlawing atomic weapons though they may not have specifically endorsed the World Peace Appeal. May we draw your attention to the appeal issued on April 5 of this year by the International Committee of the Red Cross, an appeal to the governments of sixty-two countries urging them to "begin work on outlawing atomic weapons." The International Red Cross statement pointed out, "against the atom bomb no protection is possible" and urged an international convention similar to that outlawing poison gases signed in June 1925.

The Cardinals and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church of France, the Methodists, Presbyterians and Quakers and other religious groups in the United States, that world figure Dr. Albert Einstein -- all have called for the banning of atomic warfare in as simple and direct a manner as called for by the World Peace Appeal.

The main burden of your opposition to this Appeal and to our efforts lies in the charge that we are part of a "spurious peace offensive" of the Soviet Union. Is it our strategy that when the Soviet Union asks for peace, we insist on war? Must any proposals for averting atomic catastrophe be sanctified by Soviet opposition? Have we come to the tragic pass where, by declaration of our own Secretary of State, there is no possibility of mediating our differences with the Soviet Union? Does it not occur to you, sir, that there are honest Americans who, regardless of their differences on other questions, hate and fear war and are determined to do something to avert it?

An answer to your argument has already been given. We borrow the words of Israel Galili, former commander-in-chief of the Haganah in Israel, who declared upon signing the Appeal: "When the Soviet Union supported the struggle for the creation of the state of Israel, no one said that help to Israel should be opposed because the Soviet Union was supporting Israel, and Britain was attempting to destroy it. So, too, no one has the right today to smear the campaign for peace because the Soviet Union and the communist movement support it."

We have got to live in the world with Russia and China. If we worked together with the Soviet Union against the menace of Hitler, can we not work with them again at a time when only faith can save us from utter atomic disaster? Certainly hundreds of millions of colonial peoples in Asia, Africa, Latin America and elsewhere, conscious of our support of Chiang Kai Shek, Bao Dai and the colonial system, and mindful of the oppressive discrimination against the Negro people in the United States would feel that our intentions also must be accepted on faith.

Today in this country it is becoming standard reaction to call anything "communist" and therefore subversive and unpatriotic, which anybody for any reason dislikes. We feel strongly that this tactic has already gone too far; that it is not sufficient today to trace a proposal to a communist source in order to dismiss it with contempt.

We are a group of Americans, who upon reading this Peace Appeal, regarded it as a true, fair statement of what we ourselves and many countless other Americans believed. Regardless of our other beliefs and affiliations, we united in this organization for the one and only purpose of informing the American people on the issues of peace. In furtherance of this, we have made available the World Peace Appeal and offered it to all those who wish to work for peace.

More than one million Americans have signed the World Peace Appeal to date and in the next few weeks several millions more will sign because the American people in overwhelming majority want peace.

Today we received a letter from a small town in Oregon: "Enclosed find five signatures to the World Peace Appeal and a small contribution to help carry on the good work. We have one son in the Army, Korea bound, and one in the naval blockade of Korea." Letters like this reassure us that we are serving the best interests of the American people in trying to prevent further slaughter of their sons.

While there is yet time, Mr. Acheson, let the world know that in the future, the Government of the United States will never be the first to use the atom bomb, whether in Korea or in any other part of the earth.

Respectfully yours,

W.E.B. DuBois, Chairman
Peace Information Center

WEBD:er

24-4-45

1950

An Open letter to the Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State, from The Peace Information Center.

Sir:

Your public statement of July 12, on the "Peace Offensive" which this organization has been helping appears to us of so great significance as oto call for a reply and rectification of certain assertions. We note with keen distress that apparently you who now control our foreign affairs are in substantial agreement with the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives in condemning any effort for peace in the world as potentially subversive and an "entering wedge for a campaign of civil disobedience". There is in your statement no intimation of a desire for peace, of realization of the horror of another world war or of sympathy with the crippled, impoverished and dead who pay for fighting.

On the other hand, there are three accusations which are stressed:

1. That this appeal for peace comes from Commu ists.
2. That the demand for outlawing of atomic weapons follows the Soviet proposal and opposes that of the United States.
3. That the persons signing this appeal are in the main gullible fools.

The appeal which we are circulating was first proposed by the committee of the World Partisans of the Peace meeting in Stockholm. The Peace Information Center is not a part of that organization and does not act as its official representative. Contrary to the false statement in h the NEW YORK TIMES, July 114, we are not a repository or center of distribution for the propaganda of this or any other organization. We are a group of Americans, who when we read this peace appeal regarded it as a true, fair statement of what we ourselves believed. Regardless of our other beliefs or affiliations, we united in this organization for the one and only purpose of telling America of the peace movement all over the world, which our press systematically refuses to publicize; to this end

we translated and printed at our own expense the Peace Petition and offered it at cost to all who asked for it. Up to today a million Americans have signed it.

In addition to this we have printed in "Peacegram," news of peace movements and statements which we believed true from every reliable source in the world. To a small extent, because of limited funds we have recommended speakers for peace groups. The demand for this service has been great and is increasing, because there is now in the nation scarce a single forum or source of information where citizens can hear the problems of peace honestly discussed.

35-6-290

Sir, your assertion, and that of others that the Peace Appeal tries to "promote the unenforceable Soviet proposals concerning atomic energy, ignoring the effective control plan approved by the overwhelming majority of the United Nations" is so patently untrue an interpretation of the plain words of the document that it is impossible to believe you have read them. The Appeal says, in its demand for the outlawing of atomic weapons as insturments of aggression:

"We demand strict international control to enforce this measure".

How this clear, direct and simple language can be interpreted as selecting for approval any specific proposal for control passes our imagination.

The main burden of your opposition to this appeal and to our efforts toward peace lies in the charge that activity for peace and this peace appeal stem from communist sources and are the "propaganda trick in the spurious peace offensive of Soviet Union". If we do not want peace with the Soviets, from whom do we fear war? Is it our strategy that when the Soviets ask peace we should insist on war? Or have we come to the tragic pass whereby, declaration of our own head of the Department of State, every Soviet declaration is regarded as a lie; every act deceitful and

there is no hope left but world war to the destruction of the last vestiges of civilization? Is this the reason that your statement, is followed by a blast of the Un-American committee threatening in essence to make peace proposals a crime: and finally by the hint from the Congressional Atomic Energy Committee of an imminent hydrogen bomb?

Does it not occur to you Sir, that there are honest Americans, who hate and fear war as a nasty, horrible anachronism, a denial of all religion and decency; and some too who refuse to believe that the great Russian people who bravely gave their substance and blood to save France, Britain and the United States from annihilation by Hitler are utterly untrustworthy. We have got to live in a world with Russia and China. If we trusted the word of the Soviets under Roosevelt, can we not trust them again, at a time when nothing else but faith can save us from utter disaster? When, despite the assurance of General Eisenhower, we begin to realize that we cannot "lick the world?"

35-6-291

The great French Catholic, Abbe Boulier has finely said:

"Let me play my role as man and my role as priest and preach to all men the Lord's precept: "Thou shalt not kill." Where is the communist game in this? I play the game of the Church, the game of the Evangelist, the game of life against the game of death and of frightful massacre. You tell me that that is the game of the communists. You cannot grant them higher praise....

"The struggle against atomic death demands unity of action. Hatred and fear of communism must yield before a feeling of human solidarity, to the sense of duty toward our equals which teaches us to sign.

"One must go further. How can one explain such a strange refusal among Christians of good will? Would not this refusal spring from a secret and obscure rationalization? Never, under any pretext, in any occasion, make the slightest concession to the communists. They are intrinsically perverse. They are under the ban of humanity. It is sufficient that they say white for me to say black. I hate them with a perfect and irreconcilable hate. Such madmen exist. I have met them. But what do they retain in common with the Scriptures?

"Hypocrite, if your ass has fallen into a pit, do you not break the sabbath? If your house is burning, do you send back the firemen because there is a communist among them? Or if fire threatens the headquarters of the Party, do you refuse to put it out, as is your duty, in order not to play the communist game? Well, you house and the house of the communist, both equally, your wife and his , your children and his, we

all together, are menaced by the atom bomb. This danger can only be eliminated by millions of signatures. Why refuse yours on this petition? Because the communists have put theirs here? Must you be evil because they have been good?"

Today in this country it is becoming standard reaction to call anything "communist" and therefore subversive and unpatriotic, which anybody for any reason dislikes. We feel strongly that this tactic has already gone too far; that it is not sufficient today to trace a proposal to a communist source in order to dismiss it with contempt. If the crime against humanity is Aggression, we can hardly enter the debate with clean hands as 400 million Chinese firmly believe.

35-6-292

4. In fact the list of signers is so impressive that as someone recently said, "the million Americans and the six million other persons who have signed this or similar petitions are not all idiots." It would be interesting to examine a list of those who have read the petition and have refused to sign. May we call your attention to the following persons who have signed the Stockholm Appeal or taken a si ilar stand:

Thomas Mann, Nobel Prize Winner says, "I have signed the Stockholm Appeal. I support any movement which has peace as its aim."

Emily Greene Balch, Nobel Prize Winner says: "A statement like the World Peace Appeal is essentially important at this time because it cuts across all ideological and political lines and merits the support of all those who want peace, regardless of any other differences among them."

Albert Einstein says: "The idea of achieving security through national armament is, at the present state of military technique, a disastrous illusion. On the part of the United States this illusion has been particularly fostered by the fact that this country succeeded first in producing an atomic bomb. The belief seemed to prevail that in the end it were possible to achieve decisive military superiority.

"It is impossible to achieve peace as long as every single action is taken with a possible future conflict in view. The leading point of view of all political action should therefore be: What can we do to bring about a peaceful co-existence and even loyal cooperation of the nations?"

Other signers of the Appeal are George Bernard Shaw, of England:

Osvaldo Aranha of Brazil; former President of the U. N. General Assembly; former President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico; Rabbi Sholem Treistman, Chief Rabbi of Poland, has issued a call to religious Jews throughout the world to sign the World Peace Appeal. By the end of June, 160,000 of the 700,000 Israelis had signed the Appeal. The vice president of the Knesset (Parliament), all the deputies of the Mapam and Communist parties and several of the right-wing Fighters Party and the Wize as well as numerous professors, rabbis, writers, actors and musicians have signed.

35-6-293

On April 5, the International Committee of the Red Cross issued an appeal to the governments of 62 countries, asking them to "begin work on outlawing atomic weapons and in general all non-directed weapons."

The Committee reviewed the efforts made since 1918 to prevent aerial bombardments, then to prohibit attacks on civilian populations and reminded its organizations that as early as September of 1945 the Red Cross had urged the prohibition of atomic energy for war purposes. The Committee repeated the Resolution passed at the 17th Conference held at Stockholm in 1948 which read as follows:

The International Committee of the Red Cross calls upon those governments which signed the Geneva Conventions of 1949, to set to work to reach an agreement on the banning of atomic weapons, and in a general way, all non-directed weapons. The Committee emphasizes the fact that it takes no part in political or military matters. However, if its assistance, on the humanitarian level, can contribute toward the solution of this problem the Committee is prepared to give its aid according to the principles of the Red Cross."

Twelve eminent American physicists in a statement appearing in the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists:

"We believe that no nation has the right to use such a bomb, no matter how righteous its cause. This bomb is no longer a weapon of war, but a means of extermination of whole populations. Its use would be a betrayal of all standards of morality and of Christian civilization itself.

Mr. Acheson, the American people in overwhelming majority want peace. They are not all traitors and dupes. They are honest and patriotic citizens. They are like the woman who writes from Oregon:

"Enclosed find 5 signatures on Peace Appeal and small contribution to help carry on the good work. We have one son in Army Korea bound and one in Navy Blockade of Korea. They know the score."

35-6-294

[U.S. State Dept]

July 14, 1950

Honorable Dean Acheson, Secretary of State
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Acheson:

Your public statement of July 12, on the campaign to outlaw atomic warfare which we have been helping , appears to us of so great significance as to call for a reply and rectification of certain assertions.

At a moment in history when a world fearful of war hangs on every American pronouncement, the Secretary of State, simultaneously with the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, joins in condemning any effort to outlaw atomic warfare. There is in your statement no intimation of a desire for peace, of a realization of the horror of another World War or of sympathy with the crippled, impoverished and dead who pay for fighting.

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The main burden of your opposition to this appeal and our efforts toward peace lies in the charge that proposals to outlaw atomic warfare, as the Geneva Convention outlaws gas, and the World Peace Appeal stems from communist sources, are the "propaganda tricks in the spurious peace offensive of the Soviet Union Union," and persons signing this Appeal are either Communists or gullible fools.

The best answer to these assertions is to list a few of the great minds and figures of our times who with more than 200,000,000 ordinary men and women who want peace, have signed their names to the World Peace Appeal. George Bernard Shaw, Arnold Zweig, former President Cardenas of Mexico, former Premier Vittorio Orlando of Italy (who was one of the Big Four at Versailles), Osvaldo Aranha, Brazilian statesman and former president of the UN General Assembly, M. Mongibeaux, Chief Justice of the French Supreme Court, M. Mornet, Attorney General of France, Dr. Sholem Treistman, Chief Rabbi of Poland, Edouard Herriot, President of the French Senate and former Premier, Mme. Sun Yat Sen, Jose Bergamin, renowned Catholic philosopher, Cardinal Sapieha, Roman Catholic Primate of Poland -- these are but a few of the great names in other countries.

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In our own country, among one million American men and women who are sick at the threat of war and have therefore signed the World Peace Appeal are scientists like Dr. Anton J. Carlson of the University of Chicago, cancer specialist, Dr. Philip R. White of Philadelphia, the Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Bishop (retired) of Utah, Bishop Sherman L. Greene, A. M. E. Church of Birmingham, Justice James H. Wolfe of the Supreme Court of Utah, composer Duke Ellington, Dr. I. N. Kolthoff of the University of Minnesota, publisher Aubrey Williams.

The appeal has been endorsed by the Egyptian Council of State, by the Roman Catholic Episcopate of Poland, by eight Catholic Bishops of Italy, by the Prime Minister and Cabinet of Finland, and, by the Parliament of the Soviet Union.

You must also address yourself to those other groups and individuals who, concerned with the possibility of atomic destruction, have likewise called for outlawing atomic weapons though they may not have specifically endorsed

(more)

the World Peace Appeal. May we draw your attention to the appeal issued on April 5, of this year by the International Committee of the Red Cross, an appeal to the governments of sixty-two countries urging them to "begin work on outlawing atomic weapons." The International Red Cross statement pointed out, "against the atom bomb no protection is possible" urged an international convention similar to that outlawing poison gases signed in June 1925.

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An answer to your argument has already been given. We borrow the words of Israel Galili, former commander-in-chief of the Haganah in Israel, who declared upon signing the Appeal: "When the Soviet Union supported the struggle for the creation of the state of Israel, no one said that help to Israel should be opposed because the Soviet Union was supporting Israel,and Britain was attempting to destroy it. So, too, no one has the right today to smear the campaign for peace because the Soviet Union and the Communist movement support it."

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- Today in this country it is becoming standard reaction to call anything "communist" and therefore subversive and unpatriotic, which anybody for any reason dislikes. We feel strongly that this tactic has already gone too far: that it is not sufficient today to trace a proposal to a communist source in order to dismiss it with contempt.

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While there is yet time, Mr. Acheson, let the world know that in the future, the Government of the United States will never be the first to use the atom bomb, whether in Korea or in any other part of the earth.

(Signed) W. E. B. DuBois,Chairman
PEACE INFORMATION CENTER

uopwa

July 31, 1950

Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I hold Passport No. 2401 which is marked to expire December 31, 1949. I am hereby applying for an extension on this passport in order to spend my vacation in England, France and Czechoslovakia.

I plan to fly to Europe on or about August 13 and to return on or before September 1.

This trip is mainly for rest and recreation.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

44-8-10

FILE passport

August 1, 1950

Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

In April, 1949, I attended the meeting of the World Partisans of Peace in Paris, and afterward rested for about a week on the Riviera. In August I was invited to attend a Peace Congress in Moscow. On my return I stopped for a couple of days in both Warsaw and Prague and for several days in Paris.

On July 28, 1950, I reveiced a telegram from Joliot Curie, President of World Partisans of Peace as follows:

"Knowing your devotion to Peace World Committee Defenders Peace invites you attend Bureau Meeting Prague sixteenth, seventeenth August as guest World Committee and Czech Committee."

I am asking therefore a renewal of my passport No 2401, New York, in order that I may be in Prague August 16, 17th and return by way of Switzerland, France and England. I shall choose the return route giving me the best ship accommodations. I plan to go by air.

Since returning from the trips to Europe in 1949, I have resided at :

409 Edgecombe Avenue
Apartment 13-H
New York 32, New York

With an office at:

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

On the proposed trip I have no plans for any specific writing or other activities.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

11-3-65

U.S.

799 Broadway, New York 3 Oregon 4-4662

August 16, 1950

Department of State
Passport Division
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

By the time this will reach you, I will have already left the United States for a brief trip abroad, but I hope it will be possible for you to comply with my request. I am leaving on Monday, August 14th, to proceed to Paris and then to Prague, for a trip of several weeks, on a passport granted to me through your cooperation several days previously.

It occurred to me at the last moment that while in Prague it might be possible for me to visit for a day or two, on my way back to the United States, in Berlin where I was a student at the university from 1892 to 1894, and where I still have some old friends.

Knowing that special authorization must be granted by you to permit me to make such a brief stop in Berlin, I am sending you this letter in the hope that it may be possible for you to wire such authorization to me care of the American Consulate in Prague.

I appreciate the problems presented by this last-minute request but since I am 82 years of age, I thought you would understand my desire to visit the scene of my studies. Naturally, I shall be glad to pay any incidental charges that may be incurred for cables, etc.

Sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

uopwa

24-2-26

SUPPLEMENT TO PASSPORT REGULATIONS

"TITLE 22 - FOREIGN RELATIONS

"Chapter I - Department of State 41|10D|9

"Part 51 - Passports

"Subpart B -- Regulations of the Secretary of State

"Pursuant to the authority vested in me by paragraph 126 of Executive Order No. 7856, issued on March 31, 1938 (3 F.R. 681; 22 CFR 51.77), under authority of section 1 of the Act of Congress approved July 3, 1926 (44 Stat. 887; 22 USC 211 (a)), the regulations issued on March 31, 1938 (Departmental Order 749) as amended (22 CFR 51.101 to 51.134) are hereby further amended by the addition of new sections 51.135 to 51.143 as follows:

"§ 51.135 Limitation on Issuance of Passports to Persons Supporting Communist Movement. In order to promote the national interest by assuring that persons who support the world Communist movement of which the Communist Party is an integral unit may not, through use of United States passports, further the purposes of that movement, no passport, except one limited for direct and immediate return to the United States, shall be issued to:

"(a) Persons who are members of the Communist Party or who have recently terminated such membership under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion -- not otherwise rebutted by the evidence -- that they continue to act in furtherance of the interests and under the discipline of the Communist Party;

"(b) Persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliation with the Communist Party, who engage in activities which support the Communist movement under such circumstances as to warrant the conclusion -- not otherwise rebutted by the evidence -- that they have engaged in such activities as a result of direction, domination, or control exercised over them by the Communist movement.

"(c) Persons, regardless of the formal state of their affiliation with the Communist Party, as to whom there is reason to believe, on the balance of all the evidence, that they are going abroad to engage in activities which will advance the Communist movement for the purpose, knowingly and willfully of advancing that movement.

"§ 51.136 Limitations on Issuance of Passports to Persons Likely to Violate Laws of the United States. In order to promote the national interest by assuring that the conduct of foreign relations shall be free from unlawful interference, no passport, except one limited for direct and immediate return to the United States, shall be issued to persons as to whom there is reason to believe, on the balance of all the evidence, that they are going abroad to engage in activities while abroad which would violate the laws of the United States, or which if carried on in the United States would violate such laws designed to protect the security of the United States.

"§ 51.137 Notification to Person Whose Passport Application Is Tentatively Disapproved. A person whose passport application is tentatively disapproved under the provisions of §51.135 or §51.136 will be notified in writing of the tentative refusal, and of the reasons on which it is based, as specifically as in the judgment of the Department of State security considerations permit. He shall be entitled, upon request, and before such refusal becomes final, to present his case and all relevant information informally to the Passport Division. He shall be entitled to appear in person before a hearing officer of the Passport Division, and to be represented by counsel. He will, upon request, confirm his oral statements in an affidavit for the record. After the applicant has presented his case, the Passport Division will review the record, and after consultation with other interested offices, advise the applicant of the decision. If the decision is adverse, such advice will be in writing and shall state the reasons on which the decision is based as specifically as within the judgment of the Department of State security limitations permit. Such advice shall also inform the applicant of his right to appeal under §51.138.

"§ 51.138 Appeal by Passport Applicant. In the event of a decision adverse to the applicant, he shall be entitled to appeal his case to the Board of Passport Appeals provided for in §51.139.

"§51.139 Creation and Functions of Board of Passport Appeals. There is hereby established within the Department of State a Board of Passport Appeals, hereinafter referred to as the Board, composed of not less than three officers of the Department to be designated by the Secretary of State. The Board shall act on all appeals under §51.138. The Board shall adopt and make public its own rules of procedures, to be approved by the Secretary, which shall provide that its duties in any case may be performed by a panel of not less than three members acting by majority determination. The rules shall accord applicant the right to a hearing and to be represented by counsel, and shall accord applicant and each witness the right to inspect the transcript of his own testimony.

"§51.140 Duty of Board to Advise Secretary of State on Action for Disposition of Appealed Cases. It shall be the duty of the Board, on all the evidence, to advise the Secretary of the action it finds necessary and proper to the disposition of cases appealed to it, and to this end the Board may first call for clarification of the record, further investigation, or other action consistent with its duties.

"§51.141 Bases for Findings of Fact by Board. (a) In making or reviewing findings of fact, the Board, and all others with responsibility for so doing under §§ 51.135--51.143, shall be convinced by a preponderance of the evidence, as would a trial court in a civil case.

"(b) Consistent and prolonged adherence to the Communist Party line on a variety of issues and through shifts and changes of that line will suffice, prima facie, to support a finding under §51.135 (b).

"§51.142 Oath or Affirmation by Applicant as to Membership in Communist Party. At any stage of the proceedings in the Passport Division or before the Board, if it is deemed necessary, the applicant may be required, as a part of his application, to subscribe, under oath or affirmation, to a statement with respect to present or past membership in the Communist Party. If applicant states that he is a Communist, refusal of a passport in his case will be without further proceedings.

"§51.143 Applicability of Sections 51.135--51.142. When the standards set out in §51.135 or §51.136 are made relevant by the facts of a particular case to the exercise of the discretion of the Secretary under §51.75, the standards in §§ 51.135 and 51.136 shall be applied and the procedural safeguards of §§51.137-51.142 shall be followed in any case where the person affected takes issue with the action of the Department in granting, refusing, restricting, withdrawing, cancelling, revoking, extending, renewing, or in any other fashion or degree affecting the ability of a person to use a passport through action taken in a particular case.

"For the Secretary of State

W. K. SCOTT
"Acting Deputy Under Secretary"

* * *

STATE - FD, Wash., D.C.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

August 25, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The Division of Higher Education of the U. S. Office of Education has a vacancy in the position of Specialist for Higher Education of Negroes. This vacancy has been created by the promotion of Dr. Ambrose Caliver to the position of Staff Assistant to the Commissioner.

Dr. Caliver has suggested that you might be able to help us locate suitably qualified candidates for the position he is leaving. The position is to be filled by the regular procedures of Civil Service, but we are privileged to assist in the recruiting of qualified applicants.

Some of the specific responsibilities of the Specialist for Higher Education of Negroes include: promoting and assisting the improvement of the organization and management of higher educational institutions; planning and conducting studies of a professional and scholarly character; and providing leadership in the efforts to improve the services of higher education for Negroes.

The Specialist in Higher Education of Negroes carries the Civil Service rating of GS-13, with an initial salary of $7600, increasing by regular increments to $8600. We believe that the salary offered justifies us in expecting to attract applications from persons of considerable professional competence. Most of all, we are eager to obtain for this position one who is known and respected by Negro educational leaders, as well as others, in the field of higher education, and who will be able to establish and maintain cooperative and effective working relationships with them.

We shall appreciate it greatly if you will suggest one or more persons whom you consider qualified for this appointment, and who would likely be interested in applying for the position. We shall be very grateful for any help you can give us.

Sincerely yours,

John Dale Russell

John Dale Russell, Director
Division of Higher Education.

P. S. Since dictating this letter we have learned that our appropriation for the current year will probably be reduced so sharply by the Congress that we shall be unable to make this appointment this year. Nonetheless we are eager to get suggestions of names to be used in filling the position when funds become available.

24-6-18

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND
SURVIVORS INSURANCE

IN REPLYING, ADDRESS:
SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
FIELD OFFICE
334 AUDUBON AVENUE
(BETWEEN 181ST AND 182D STS.)
NEW YORK 33, N. Y.

July 5, 1950

Mr. William E. DuBois
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York 32, New York

Dear Mr. DuBois:

41-84-34

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 3, 1950 in which you notify us of the death of your wife on June 26, 1950. Information concerning your wife's death has been transmitted to our central office. No further insurance benefits will be payable on her behalf.

It is requested that you return your wife's check which has been issued for the month of June 1950. Notice of her death was received too late to stop issuance of the check. Your cooperation in this matter will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely,

Theodore Last

THEODORE LAST,
Manager

July 6, 1950

Mr. Theodore Last, Manager
Federal Security Agency
Social Security Administration
Field Office
334 Audubon Avenue
New York 33, New York

41-89-35

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of July 5, may I inquire why the June check for my wife should be returned since she did not die until June 26?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

W. R. VALENTINE
MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

NGD

August Third
1 9 5 0

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept this expression of sympathy to you, your daughter and your grand-daughter in the death of your wife on June 26, 1950.

I have been through the same sorrow only recently in the death of Mrs. Valentine on May 29, 1950 and I am in a position to appreciate and understand the grief that is yours and the rest of the family.

Sincerely yours,

W. R. Valentine,

W. R. Valentine

WRV/
ors

21-15-31

September 18, 1950

Mr. W. P. Valentine
Manual Training School
Bordentown, New Jersey

My dear Mr. Valentine:

Thank you very much for your kind letter of August 3. I did not know of the death of your wife before, and offer my deepest condolence.

I have just returned from a month in Europe which I enjoyed.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-15-32

Village LaGuardia Club

American Labor Party
1st & 2nd A. D. West

166 Thompson St
ORchard 4-9807

Sunday, October 22, 1950

Dear Friends:

L A S T M I N U T E R E M I N D E R

One week from today we assemble at 6 PM in the Crystal Room of the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Avenue & Eighth Street, to honor the chairman of our Club, Dr Clementina J. Paolone, who is the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on our State ALP ticket.

To those of you who have received the previous mailing, and to those who are hearing from us for the first time, we send this additional information:-

1/ Our fighting Congressman Vito Marcantonio himself will be present at the dinner, as well as three other candidates of our State ticket.

2/ Entertainment will be led by the minstrel Paul Bayne, and everybody sings with him. Laura Childers, whose Carnegie Hall debut takes place November 12, will sing for us. There is also a strong possibility that Ray Lev, our wonderful American pianist, will come to play for Clem.

3/ Now a word about the dinner itself. Here is the menu, which we give you so that all friends will know that this time the dinner, too, will be unforgettable:-

Cocktails
Antipasto
Ravioli
Turkey with tender fresh vegetables
Salad
Bisque Tortoni, pastry and coffee
(A fine wine will be served with dinner)

All this for $5 which covers absolutely everything, including the waiter's tip.

If your reservation has not yet been made, phone Francine Bradley WAtkins 9-4369. Or send her $5 at 10 Downing St, NYC 14. Or phone the Club, ORchard 4-9807. Or stop in at any of these places and buy your ticket:-

Congressman Marcantonio's office, 1484 First Ave, see Lil Landau
Progressive Party, 56 West 45 St, see Ruth
ALP State Office , 17 Murray St, see Rose
County ALP " , 220 West 80 St, see Morris Goldin
John Cardinali's restaurant, 92 W. Houston, see John
Prompt Press, see Seymour
28 Greenwich Avenue, see Lou or Eve.

Sincerely yours,
DINNER COMMITTEE

uopwa

October 27, 1950

Village LaGuardia Club
166 Thompson Street
New York, New York

Gentlemen:

I regret to say that on Sunday October 29, I must attend a reception given me in Harlem. I cannot therefore attend the dinner to Dr. Clementina J. Paolone. I am very sorry not to be present.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

34-34-22

Req for Photo

Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

October 30,1950

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Dr.DuBois,-

Near the end of the last academic year at this school the students in my classes in Public Speaking instituted a drive for a Speech Laboratory. In this,they were eminently successful. It included the purchase of electronic instruments for recording and many other features which would enhance their learning of a difficult art.

For years,however,in my classrooms, I have contended that education which is all perspiration without some inspiration is no education at all. It is in this realm of inspiration that I am writing you. Being a native Bostonian,I can remember your stirring addresses at the Old South Meeting House and Ford Hall.I feel that the sentiments which you expressed must never be forgotten. Would you please us an autographed picture of yourself that we may hang it on the walls of our new Speech Laboratory? I cannot tell you what inspiration it will give to the hundreds of students and to the Faculty Members as well.

We will certainly appreciate your consideration of our effort to perpetuate those ideals which have brought us thus far.

Very sincerely yours,

Edward Paul Simms

Edward Paul Simms,Associate Professor of Speech
Virginia Union University,Richmond,Va.

Sent 11/3/50

EDGEWOOD PARK
BRIARCLIFF MANOR
NEW YORK

Oct. 20th '10

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Last evening the W M C A I listened to your excellent address. I am in accord with most of your ideas — I shall vote for you.

I hope you remember me, you saw me last in July 1929 — the Fifth of July of that year I took a two months and a half Mediterranean cruise. On my return I married George Wagner, a lawyer

24-17-3

EDGEWOOD PARK
BRIARCLIFF MANOR
NEW YORK

who died Nov. 1st 43. January 1944
Washington sent me to Haiti to teach
English in the Lycee of Jacmel. Dr. Cook
was chief of staff.

I am teacher of French and Spanish at
above named Junior College in Westchester Co
I recently sent a check to "Civil Liberties"
so am a member. I should like to
serve during my spare time. I think
you spoke at one of their meetings
during the first week in Jan. College
Commencement hindered me from
attending. Many expressions of regard,

Louise Wellwood Wagner

24-17-4

formerly Louise W. Brown

Du Bois
Senatorial
Campaign

October 27, 1950

Mrs. Louise W. Wagner
Edgewood Park
Briarcliff Manor
New York

My dear Mrs. Wagner:

Thank you for your letter of October 20, and for your kind words. You were perhaps the one I met in Haiti, although I am not sure. At any rate I appreciate your support.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

A CENTURY OF

BLOOD

OR

MILK

An Address By

HENRY A. WALLACE

Former Vice-President of the United States

Price, 15 cents

at

THE COMMUNITY FORUM
of
THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF NEW YORK
40 East 35th Street, N. Y. C.

on

November 12, 1950

24-3-31

A Century of Blood or Milk
by Henry A. Wallace

Eight years ago I said this would not be the American Century but the Century of the Common Man. We had been fighting German and Japanese totalitarianism for less than six months and were getting the worst of it. So were our powerful allies, Russia and England. Those were dangerous days but I knew we would win because we were all so completely agreed as to the righteousness of our cause. We were determined that the world would not remain half slave and half free. We knew that the Judo-Christian concept of the sacredness of the human soul was being violated and that there could be no peace as long as Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito were using dictatorial methods to crush the rightful aspirations of millions of people. But there was one sentence in my speech of eight years ago which awakened profound horror in the minds of the Phillistines. I dared to say symbollically that the object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day. And I went on to declare that peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man not merely in the US and England but also in India, Russia, China and Latin America - not merely in the United Nations but also in Germany and Italy and Japan.

24-3-32

Then up rose the mighty of the land to proclaim that we were not fighting the war for the privilege of forcing a quart of milk down the throat of every Hottentot or building TVA's on the Danube. The US army broadcast millions of copies of my speech behind enemy lines and Leon Blum read it in a Nazi prison camp and it gave him courage. But Argentina and Brazil would not allow the translation of my speech to circulate. In the US of that day it was different, - for Dorothy Thompson was kind enough to say, "There is a hard, clear streak of Biblical righteousness in Henry Wallace greatly needed in this war. With it goes humaneness and mercy."

Unfortunately peace did not bring the greatly needed humaneness and mercy. The leaders of the great powers promptly began to connive against each other, each striving to outdo the other in toughness. In such a power fight the people are inevitably sacrificed. Before my mind flashes the description of the dread war god of

the Aztecs, before whose altars were sacrificed thousands of victims in horrible ceremonies. How bloody and barbarous we exclaim as we read of the plunging of the obsidian knife into the chest of the victim. But was the ancient Aztec god one tenth of one per cent as bloody as the Atomic god now reverenced by the men of power?

The question is, Will it be a quart of milk taken in to build the human body or a quart of blood spilled out to destroy the human body? Will this century go down in history as the century of blood? Surely it will never be the century of the common man if the common man is continually swayed by such base passions that his leaders can betray him into an atomic and hydrogen bomb war. Eight years ago I was not as worried as I am now about the common man using his freedoms to commit excesses. But even then I said, "every freedom, every right, every privilege has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed." Then I listed four duties, the fourth and greatest of which was, "to build a peace - just, charitable and enduring." I pointed out that modern science made it technologically possible to see that all the people of the world get enough to eat and said over-optimistically- "after this war we shall be in position to utilize our knowledge in building a world which is economically, politically, and I hope, spiritually sound." Actually, ever since World War II ended but especially since the Korean War, both the US and Russia have solved their political and economic problems by huge armament programs. In 1942 I visioned that it might be America's opportunity to suggest the freedoms and duties by which the common man must live, and said, "Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. Everywhere the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pay to the world community all that they have received. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations."

Along the path which I sketched as Vice President in 1942 the US has taken a few faltering steps and the interest in high places has grown especially during the past year. But Russia during this past year has engaged in utterly ruthless

political exploitation of nations along her borders. There was a time when some justification might be found for Russia as she strove to form her own cordon sanitare to safeguard herself against the attack which she felt was foreshadowed by our air bases and the statements of some of our air generals. But since the Tito defection Russia has used the Moscow-trained communist technique to take over completely all countries on her western borders. These countries with the exception of Finland are now more completely subject to Moscow than any state in the US is subject to Washington. No slightest deviation in thought is permitted on the part of anyone in position of power. I couldn't believe in 1945 or in February of 1948 that the USSR would insist on the Russian brand of communism in a country like Czechoslovakia. When in 1949 and 1950 Czech leaders not trained in Moscow were eliminated I knew the whole world was in danger. The theory of capitalism and communism getting along together on a "live and let live" basis has been proposed by Stalin from time to time and is perfectly feasible provided both Stalin and the US wanted to end the cold war. But ever since Tito punctured Russia's western defense it has become increasingly apparent that Russia wants to increase the tempo of the cold war, not slow it down. Undoubtedly Russia pushed the button which launched the all-out North Korean attack on June 25. The US and the UN stepped in with power to stop this challenge but unless we develop the peace in Korea to gain the sympathy of the common man in India and China our real danger has just begun. The most important problem of all is the future relationship of the New China to the rest of the world. Mao Tse-tung will probably never declare complete independence of Moscow in the same way as Tito but the ancient relationship between the Chinese and Russians is such and the extreme individualism of the Chinese farmer is such as to give us some hope that China will never become as completely dominated by Moscow as Czechoslovakia. All we in the US need to do is to display ordinary common sense and tact. If we go beyond that and use our imagination, technical skill and capital to increase the efficiency of Chinese agriculture and industry there is no reason why China, in a perfectly natural way should not trade more extensively with us than with Russia. Water transportation is so much cheaper than land

84-3-33

transportation. Our industrial and agricultural techniques are so far superior to the Russian that we can easily give to the common man of China far more of what he needs than Russia can. It is perfectly normal for China to develop into a nation which on the one hand is friendly to Russia because of her 5000 mile border with that powerful country and on the other hand friendly to the US because we can furnish her more of the things she needs than any other nation. Because of her vast size and her dual, geographical relationship to the world's two most powerful countries, China more than any other nation, except perhaps India, holds the balance of power in the world during the next generation.

I was one of those who believe that by meeting Russia half way it was possible to prevent war. During 1946, 1947 and 1948 I preached this possibility continuously. And looking back, I believe I was right at that time when Russia was still staggering under the burden of her 12 million dead, her demolished factories, her burned cities and her ravished farms. In other words in order to get an advantageous and secure peace we had to move at once not in terms of appeasement but in terms of understanding and agreement on a program which would insure the legitimate security needs of both sides. The possibility of such an agreement is much more remote now than it was during the first four years after the war ended.

Today matters have reached such a pass that it is essential for Russia to know that the millions of us who at one time believed in meeting her half way are no longer in any mood for compromise. Our love of peace is as strong as ever but most Americans now believe that peace cannot be served by appeasing a Russia which they fear is determined and able to conquer the world piecemeal through an ever-increasing circle of satellites unless the US through the UN is prepared to act and act quickly. If Russia knows of our united determination to take effective action to nip future Koreas in the bud, peace will be brought nearer.

The great mistake of the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan was that the US acted directly and not through the UN. No one nation could take on herself the tremendous burden of containing Russian communism at every point. It was neither good

logistics or good psychology. Russia having the inner line of communications and an effective fifth column to develop discontent among backward peoples suffering from century old poverty accentuated by prolonged war misery could temporarily get ten times as much from a unit of effort as we. Hunger, poverty, misery, disease and war gave Russian communists the horses to ride on what they believed to be their apocalyptic mission.

Many people say that England and the US today are facing exactly the same situation with Russia today as they faced with regard to Germany in 1938. Such people need to be reminded that the chief similarity is that Russia is a totalitarian regime with ruthless secret police and concentration camps. The danger to the US from Russian communism is infinitely greater than from German Nazism because Russian communism appeals to nearly half the people of the world with a doctrine which seems to give them what they want in a measure far greater than what we have offered. These people are not asking for democracy. Hungry people rarely do. What they want is food and land.

24-3-34

Nazism was based on racial superiority. Communism seems to have less feeling of racial superiority than we and the tribesmen of Central Asia as they move across borders and compare notes seem to prefer the Russian brand of dictatorship to the Chiang Kai-shek type. The western European nations and England whose colonial possessions and way of life we in the US are defending have not yet worked out an attitude toward the so-called backward or colored peoples which enables them to compete with the USSR effectively for their affection, admiration and trade. Military superiority as for example in Korea may give us temporarily a certain amount of admiration. We can go on acquiring this kind of admiration at a cost of $5 or $10 billion a throw as long as our money holds out. Our action in Korea was certainly justified but as long as the west stands in the eyes of the east for guns to back up landlords and money lords who maintain without change an inefficient status quo,-- just so long will Russia's most potent weapon prove to be the affection, the admiration and increasingly the trade of the people of Asia. England and Holland were smart in recognizing that old-fashioned colonialism in India and Indonesia was forever ended. France which has done a much poorer

job of ruling Indo-China than Holland did in Indonesia is fighting the trend of the times. Our only excuse in backing up France in the Indo-Chinese war is purely military. Some may say that the US should fight in Indo-China as it fought in Korea because the Truman doctrine demands that we contain communism at every point. I say that unless we spend as many billions for helping the people of Indo-China as we do on arms to blow up the towns of Indo-China, we shall certainly lose in the long run. The fatal flaw in the Truman doctrine is that the USSR can usually maneuver to make it appear that we are using our arms on behalf of colonial powers, kings, land lords, or money lords to oppress people and stop the inevitable course of progress. There is just enough truth to the Soviet contention to put us in a weak propaganda position in those areas of the world where millions of miserable people, living on small, poor farms are much more interested in owning their own land and getting enough to eat than they are in Anglo-Saxon democracy.

Ten years ago in fighting Nazism we could feel in the very depths of our souls that we were on the side of the people and eternally right. I could say eight years ago, "Strong in the strength of the Lord, we who fight in the peoples' cause will not stop until that cause is won."

Today as we fight communism we fight against an antagonist infinitely more dangerous than Nazism because it directs itself at the very heart of our sense of righteousness. The communists beat their breasts and say, "But we are the ones who help the people against their exploiters. We are the ones who have no prejudice against color. We are the ones who give the people land." Very few people in the US believe the communists but millions in Asia do. They believe communism is on the side of the people and that we are against the people. As long as this remains true it is impossible for the US to insure her safety even though she spends $100 billion a year on arms. In fact the more she spends on arms beyond a certain necessary minimum, the more certain she is to fail on the real battlefield aimed at capturing the hearts and minds of men.

If we are to fight communism successfully we must realize that the day is

rapidly approaching when the only effective weapons will be economic, psychological and political. In other words war with guns and bombs will eventually be passe. In the meantime we have to protect ourselves and our allies. But in so doing we must pursue a rounded program and be sure that emphasis on military strength does not mean defeat in the field of economics and ideas. Russia made a great mistake when she unleashed the North Koreans on June 25. We can make an even greater mistake if we do not do a real job of rehabilitating Korea not for an outmoded regime but for the people of Korea, North and South. This job must be done through the UN by means of a commission on which a Chinese Communist delegate, animated by good will and a spirit of cooperation, sits as one of the members. But if Red China makes it clear as she now seems to be demonstrating that she will not work with the west for the sake of the Asiatic people, we must be gravely concerned as to how a Russian controlled Chinese delegate would act. Like Trygve Lie I stood for admitting the New China into the UN. But just as the Chinese action in Tibet has changed Nehru's attitude, so also the action of the North Koreans on June 25 changed my attitude. When Russia permitted the North Koreans to attack and when Chinese troops entered North Korea and Tibet, it became clear to me that Russia is eager to use other people to heat up the cold war. Until Russia and Red China give some concrete evidence that they are really interested in a specific program and not a propaganda program for peace, we must increase our armed strength as fast as possible. At the same time we must make it clear that we do not have and never have had imperialistic designs on any part of Asia. The thoughtful Chinese know this and those communist Chinese who today are playing Russia's game should ponder as to whether Russia may not prefer a backward China, decimated by decades of war, producing guns to fight the US rather than tractors to feed her people. A strong China might be a real threat to Soviet Asia. Is it possible that Russia has never really wanted Communist China to be seated in the UN. When Russia incites China to bloody conflict with the US she is committing a criminal act. Such an act is not justified no matter how unwisely the US may have acted in condoning the graft and corruption of the Kuomintang.

24-3-35

We are being forced to arm but as we arm must remind ourselves that all our arming will go for naught unless we can demonstrate not only to our own people but also to the people of Asia and western Europe that we are serving them in the same way as we strove to serve them when we were fighting Germany and Japan. Too many people in other parts of the world believe that we have caught up the Nazi torch from Hitler's hands. Of course this is not true but there is a very real danger that we shall turn the world over to communism even though we arm to the hilt and defeat Russia in a war. I appeal to the constructive forces still in the Chinese government to sit down with the representatives of the UN to end the conflict in Korea. Why shouldn't the UN guarantee to Manchuria that she can still get the same percentage of power from the Yalu dams as she has been getting. While we do our part to prevent war we should appeal to the Chinese extremists and Russia to put out the fires which they are now starting all over Asia. If they continue their present mad course hundreds of millions throughout Asia will be made even more hungry and miserable than they are today.

The positive program for the US and the UN is to direct our imagination and power to the spots where they would really count in the long run for peace and prosperity. On the basis of our present plans we shall spend in 8 hours for guns as much as we are prepared to spend in a whole year for a piddling point 4 program. We used to glory in the saying, "Millions for defense - not one cent for tribute." Today our policy is, "Millions for blood - pennies for milk."

The countries which depend on arms for survival will perish as certainly as the dinosaur and for much the same reasons. I say today as I said in 1942 that this is still a fight between a slave world and a free world. We in the US in spite of the McCarran Act still have a free world. Russia in spite of all she has done to teach her people to read and write, still has a slave world. At the moment, therefore, the US still has a distinct advantage over the USSR because our freedoms are infinitely greater and our productivity per man and our standard of living is nearly five times as high as Russia's. Our great danger is that both our freedoms and our standard of living may

recently have taken a turn downward. It is the direction you are headed which counts not the spot where you may happen to be at the moment.

I want the US to be headed up but I know she cannot be unless the whole world is headed up. Today her prosperity and power are so great that she has incurred the ill-will of some of her less fortunate neighbors. We Americans find it hard to understand this because we have given full ten times as much to help other peoples as all the nations of history from the beginning of time. Our charities as a nation and as individuals have been colossal. But as a nation we are faced with the same spiritual problems as have always faced rich individuals. It is only by the most extraordinary effort to understand others that a rich man can avoid hatred and envy.

24-3-36

As a nation blessed beyond all nations but standing in great danger our only road to salvation based on the love of the people is to understand the march of the common man and lead it into constructive not destructive channels. This is where communism is weak. Again and again Russian leadership of the common man has resulted in unspeakable cruelties. Of course reactionary repression of the common man has been equally heavy handed. We of the US can and will rise above the barbarities of both the extreme right and the extreme left. From communism in action a certain amount of barbarity might be expected because Marxism denies the spiritual side of man and the existence of God. But previous to the rise of Marxism, nations professing Christianity had spilled more blood in war than all the pagan nations put together. Religious wars had been exceptionally bloody. Today the Christian nations of the west will either lead the common man into peaceful constructive work or the communists in the name of the materialistic dialectic will stir up the common man to many types of violence as a necessary preliminary to the world wide domination by and of the proletariat.

The Russians after their terrible mistake in Korea may put us on a most difficult spot by shifting from a propaganda peace drive to a bona fide peace offer. If the Russians are finally convinced that they can embarrass us most of all by offering a real peace, we might rather soon find ourselves in the midst of a world shaking

depression and unemployment. In case there were real peace and disarmament the only way to prevent such a depression would be by starting a program of help to the backward areas through the UN costing $5 to $10 billion a year. Otherwise surpluses will pile up, farm prices will fall and unemployment will steadily grow. Ever since 1929 the western world has been totally unable to bring about full employment except by war or getting ready for war. Old fashioned capitalism has been replaced by the welfare state for the simple reason that private capital was too timid to flow in sufficient volume. The welfare state is not socialism and in the US, I hope it never becomes socialism. But it does involve planning to serve human beings both in the US and in the world as a whole. It is the only alternative to the two armed camps, striving to bring every satellite into a state of complete subservience, taxing their people mercilessly, and sacrificing all freedoms on the altar of hatred for the enemy. The UN must be made into a genuine welfare state instead of a propaganda platform. The method of voting and running the assembly must be so revised as to make it possible for the UN itself to serve the people in peace rather than the power and propaganda and aims of any particular nation. All the smaller nations except perhaps India stand in fear of the great nations. It is time for the small nations to speak up. It was a good sign when Iraq and Syria joined to promote a meeting of the Big 5. With the US and Russia in their present mood nothing may come of the meeting. But it is significant that the small nations begin to assert themselves not as satellites but as true individuals. All of them know that if war breaks out they would be drawn in and in most cases they would be occupied by one nation and bombed by the other. To me the really supreme objective is to build a much stronger UN which can not only move promptly with her own police force to stop aggression but which can carry out much more comprehensive programs to serve the economic needs of the people which need help. I hope Russia will whole heartedly cooperate in the UN to serve the peoples of the world so that we shall not have to get along without her and her satellites. If war has finally become so dangerous as to be unthinkable we must find something equally big to take its place which appeals equally to Russia, the US and the smaller nations. To me

the symbol of that something is still a quart of milk. It is either food for the multitudes or blood from the multitudes. I say that milk and the General Welfare is cheaper than blood and mutual destruction. The supreme question is whether Russia is constructively or destructively minded. I pray that Russia will cooperate with the US to serve the people of the world, not dominate them.

24-3-37

24-26-13

Second Episcopal District A. M. E. Zion Church

Conferences:
New York
New England
Western New York
Allegheny

BISHOP W. J. WALLS, *Presiding*
Home Office:
4736 South Parkway
Telephone: Kenwood 6-0094
Chicago, Illinois

Chairman:
Livingstone College Trustees Board
Board of Religious Education
Trustee:
International Christian Endeavor Society
Member:
Executive Committee
Federal Council of Churches
Central Committee:
World Council of Churches

August 12, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Dr. DuBois:

The passing of your beloved wife, Mrs. Nina Gomer DuBois, was a blow not only to you but to the friends who knew you and her and of the great contribution which you have made together to our cause in this nation.

I am sure He who has sustained you in so great work, your profound and practical thinking and magnificent leadership at the forefront of the affairs of the Race and nation all these years, will give you new resource to overcome your sadness and still carry on, for surely your name goes down in history as one of the wisest of our land and of the generation in the whole world.

Very friendly yours,

W. J. Walls

wjw:djr

LESTER A. WALTON
2588 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 30, N. Y.

June 30, 1950

24/5-26-6

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Mrs. Walton joins me in this message of sympathy in hour of your bereavement.

Sincerely,

Lester A. Walton

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
409 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

B'st

John Wanamaker

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA LONDON PARIS

10/158

MRS W E B DU BOIS
409 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NEW YORK 32 N Y

Please return this Coupon with Check. Retain Lower Portion of Statement. Cancelled Check is Receipt. JUNE/50

Make check payable to **John Wanamaker New York** 784 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.	CHARGES	TAX	CREDITS	Date	FINAL AMOUNT IS BALANCE DUE
Balance shown on last bill rendered →					1.61
JUNE/50					
6 SHIRTS	24.00	.48			
HAT	10.00	.20			
COAT & PANTS	27.75				
COAT & PANTS	27.75	1.11		13	92.90

24-417

IF CREDIT HAS BEEN OMITTED, KINDLY ENCLOSE RECEIPT FOR MERCHANDISE RETURNED, WITH CHECK FOR THE DIFFERENCE

B-27 N (9-49)

Bills

John Wanamaker

NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA LONDON PARIS

August 4,1950

24-1-33

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois
409 Edgecomb Ave
New York City 32

Acct # 50-32009-13-M

1950					
June	13	CASH		28	95
	16	Philharmonic Airconditioner	199.95		
		Tax	4.00	175	00
July	14	Installation Chges	35.00	210	00

John Wanamaker New York
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA
LONDON
PARIS

Bills

NEW YORK 3, N. Y.

August 22, 1950

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. DuBois:

We are sorry that there has been any misunderstanding on your part regarding the balance due on your budget credit account.

According to our records, you were only charged once with the installation charge for the installing of this item. According to our books, our balance for the budget account coincides with your figures and are as follows:-

Pilco Air Conditioner	$199.95
Tax	4.00
Installation charge	35.00
	238.95
Cash of $28.95	28.95
Balance due,- the same as your figures	$210.00.

If there is still any question, please let us know.

Sincerely
ADJUSTMENT MANAGER

L. E. Dobbs

EE
Refer to
A. Hill

24-1-30

[Wanamaker's]

September 18, 1950

Mr. I. E. Dobbs
Adjustment Manager
John Wanamaker New York
New York 3, New York

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of August 22, may I say that you have at last got my account straight; but it is untrue to say that my complaint was due to any misunderstanding on my part or that you did not charge me twice for the installation. You did so charge me and sent me a bill accordingly, when I sent it back with my figures, all you have done is to accept the truth of my figures and to make no apology for your own mistake.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

15-1-47

Correct 45

THEODORE WARD
717 MONROE ST.
BROOKLYN 21, N. Y.

April 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26th Street
New York, New York

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Please accept this as a cordial invitation to attend the opening of my new play, "John Brown," on the evening of May 3rd, at 212 Eldridge Street.

As I have had the good fortune to see the play sold out for the scheduled six week's run, I hope you do not mind my enclosing only two tickets. But I hope to compensate for that by inviting several of your friends.

If you should find the date of May 3rd inconvenient for you, I would be glad to send you other tickets for another night if you would kindly let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Theodore Ward

24-2-7

June 1, 1950

Mr. Theodore Ward
717 Monroe Street
Brooklyn 21, New York

My dear Mr. Ward:

I am very sorry indeed that I have not yet been ablt to see your play, "John Brown".

On the night for which you sent me tickets, I had an engagement which I could not break and since that I have been so hard at work finishing my new book that I could not get out.

However, the book is now done. I am going off for a couple of lectures and as soon as I come back I shall give myself the pleasure of seeing your play.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Welcoming Committee for
WORLD PEACE DELEGATION
44 WEST 44th STREET • SUITE 412 • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-3566

March 2, 1950

Miss Lillian Murphy
23 W. 26th Street
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Murphy:

I am herewith enclosing letter and check from Henry Blumberg to Dr. Dubois.

Would you be good enough to have Dr. DuBois endorse this check and return same to us. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Augusta Petroff

Augusta Petroff
Asst. to Maxine Wood, Welcoming
Committee for World Peace Delegation.

24-13-12

March 3, 1950

Miss Augusta Petroff
Asst. to Maxine Wood, Welcoming
Committee for World Peace Delegation
44 West 44th Street
Suite 412
New York 18, New York

Dear Miss Petroff:

Enclosed is your check, which I signed for Dr. Du Bois.

Very Sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy

Lym:m

24-13-13

WELCOMING COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE DELEGATION
Suite 412
44 West 44th St., NYC
Meltzer - Public Relations
MU 7-3756 or MU 7-3567

3 PM Friday March 3 1950

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton, retired Bishop of Utah, said today of the State Department's denial of visas to the World Peace Delegation headed by Picasso on the ground that its members were "Communists or fellow-travellers" that "It's not a question of left or right, up or down, in or out, as long as there's peace in the world."

The Bishop, a member of the American Welcoming Committee for the Picasso group, said "I think we should try for peace from every direction. People everywhere are praying for peace, and we ought to cooperate as human beings in answer to their prayers."

Another member of the committee, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, termed the refusal of visas "a fantastic and tragic repudiation of our government's repeated assertions that it is seeking peace along every possible avenue."

A statement issued by the Welcoming Committee yesterday afternoon follows:

"The press reports that the Congress and the State Department have warned of a 'phoney Communist peace move designed to take advantage of a growing sentiment for an end to the cold war.' The State Department has turned down the visas of Picasso's group because it alleges they are either 'known Communists or fellow travellers' and therefore cannot be admitted to the USA.

"Peace talks today must take place between East and West, between representatives of the two different philosophies expressed in the respective governments. How can any such talks take place if the State Department will not allow anyone whose point of view differs from ours to voice their opinions and work out a peaceful compromise agreement? Surely if American negotiators discuss peace in the UN or in Moscow they will have to talk to 'known Communists'.

"Peace delegations are being allowed to enter over ten other countries of Western and Eastern Europe, including Soviet Russia. Three Americans - Rockwell Kent, Johannes Steel and O. John Rogge are members of the group that will be received in Moscow this weekend. It makes little sense for us to talk peace to ourselves and refuse to talk peace to spokesmen of peace movements from other countries.

"Both the World Peace Delegation and The American Welcoming Committee have pointed out time and again that the Picasso group wants simply to make two proposals to the leaders of the American government: reduction of

(more)

armaments and banning of atomic weapons. Yet Senator Connally, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee with whom the delegation sought an audience, told the Senate yesterday that the delegation advocated 'approval of Russian foreign policy and the Cominform.' Does that mean that the churchmen, the scientists, and the educators, the women's and pacifist organizations that have advocated those same two proposals are now to be labelled agents of Russia and the Cominform?

"We recall that on February 20th a delegation of 14 members of the Japanese Diet was welcomed to the floor of the U. S. Senate. And about the same time, U. S. Army officials in the American Zone of Germany welcomed four officers of Franco's army. How can the State Department reconcile the denial of visas to citizens and legislators of governments that were our wartime allies with the fact that wartime enemies are given free access? Two members of the World Peace Delegation are Socialist Senators from Italy, with remarkable records in the Resistance Movement. We wonder why they are not entitled to the same courtesies as the Japanese legislators?

"The State Department said only yesterday the 'US sought peace along many avenues and not along one alone.....In the process we are studying every suggestion made by every reasonable source that might contribute to the result which everyone is seeking.' It cannot be denied that the Picasso delegation is a 'source' of opinion on how peace may be reached today. The World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, the organization that wished to send the Picasso group here, happens to speak for the peace movements of 72 countries, representing 700 million people. Is it anything but arrogance for the State Department to decide that spokesmen for one-third of the world's population are not a 'responsible' voice for peace?

"The American Welcoming Committee, composed of 135 prominent Americans solely in the religious, cultural and scientific fields, formed itself for the purpose of endorsing the delegates' right to come here and petition.

"We know the State Department's action today will be very upsetting to the millions of Americans who, like people throughout the world, want peace and wish to weigh every proposal to that end. The State Department's denial of visas will hardly win the confidence of the American people for our government's efforts to prevent a war of annihilation."

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Welcoming Committee for
WORLD PEACE DELEGATION
44 WEST 44th STREET • SUITE 412 • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-3566

March 6, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York City

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Enclosed is the letter to the other sponsors of the Welcoming Committee for the World Peace Delegation which I asked you to co-sign along with Dr. Linus Pauling, Bishop Moulton, Max Weber and others as well as the statement which we shall place as an ad in the Washington Post and we hope in the New York Times signed by prominent churchmen, scientists and professionals throughout the country.

In order to do this we must have your signature on file in the office so I would appreciate it very much if you would sign and return the enclosed slip.

Sincerely,

Maxine Wood

Maxine Wood

24-13-7

Welcoming Committee for

WORLD PEACE DELEGATION

44 WEST 44th STREET • SUITE 412 • NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 7-3566

March 7, 1950

Dear Friend:

Speaking for the American Welcoming Committee for World Peace Delegation, we want to thank you for your support and briefly inform you of the events in the week before and since visas were denied to M. Picasso and his associates. We ask your cooperation in terminating our committee's work with an affirmative statement of concern for America's role in achieving world peace.

As you know, our group arose solely for the purpose of welcoming 16 distinguished men and women headed by Pablo Picasso, who wished to memorialize the leaders of our government with a two point peace program calling for disarmament among the nations and the banning of atomic weapons. Similar delegations were formed in Paris under the sponsorship of the World Peace Committee and have been or are being received by the parliaments of France, Britain, the Soviet Union, Belgium and Mexico.

We considered that this group had a right to be heard here. We made it plain that we did not necessarily thereby endorse the sponsorship in Paris.

You will be gratified to learn that 150 Americans out of 200 who were canvassed on very short notice joined with us in this action. Among these were important church people, artists, scientists and public figures.

The projected visit of M. Picasso and his associates aroused intense interest among a score of the most representative religious, peace and cultural organizations. Many individuals also responded warmly.

To our dismay, the State Department on the day of their planned departure refused visas to the Picasso delegation. This refusal was accompanied by an unusual 2500 word statement, casting aspersions on their political ties and charging that they were coming under the auspices of a "Communist front." Sr. Domingo Villamil, the noted Cuban Catholic theologian and jurist, was turned back at Miami by immigration authorities. The State Department accompanied this display of ill-will by suggesting that peace activity in our country was somehow subversive.

We consider it hardly necessary to reply to such unworthy charges or to comment on the fact that the press gave the State Department's attack wide currency while almost unanimously failing to publish more than a few words of our reply. Protests have come from many quarters, including the American Civil Liberties Union.

24-13-21

We believe that the main problem in world affairs today is the peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition of the two social systems. Any move toward breaking the present deadlock must obviously involve leaders and spokesmen of both systems. Since our government leaders must continue to meet with Communists in the United Nations and the Council of Foreign Ministers, it seems absurd to refuse a hearing to important artists, churchmen and scientists because of their actual or alleged political views. In doing so, the State Department places an intolerable iron curtain around our borders. It lowers American prestige in the eyes of a world that hungers and prays for peace.

We are terminating our work as a Committee. We affirm that it has been entirely worthwhile. But the State Department's action obliges us to suggest two further steps.

First, we have cabled to Paris asking for the statements of the delegation which the State Department would not hear from M. Picasso and his associates. Our cable suggested that the delegation now in Moscow, composed of Americans and Europeans, be asked to try to visit Washington. If that should prove impossible, we will ask several prominent Americans to visit Washington and present in their own name the Picasso peace proposals.

Secondly, we maintain that the State Department's warning against peace activity needs to be answered. As individuals, not as a committee, we would like to publish an advertisement in the major national newspapers and weeklies, replying to these charges and urging that Americans continue their fight for peace and lend their ear to all proposals, " no matter how bold and original," as Sen. Brien McMahon has said.

Enclosed is a copy of this appeal. Will you join us in signing it? And will you help in any way you can to finance its publication? Enclosed is an envelope for your convenience and early reply.

We welcome any suggestions. We enclose for your information our press release issued immediately after the State Department's action and thank you again for your splendid support.

Sincerely,

(Signed)

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Rev. Kenneth DeP. Hughes
Rev. Donald G. Lothrop
Prof. F.O. Matthiessen
Rev. Warren H. McKenna
Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton
Rev. Robert M. Muir
Dr. Linus Pauling
Max Weber

24-13-20

1950?

WIRE TO BE SENT FOR INVITATION TO JOIN WELCOMING COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE DELEGATION

All Americans searching for what Senator MacMahon calls "any suggestions no matter how bold and original" as alternatives to atomic war. Twelve distinguished Europeans sponsored by World Peace Congress Paris arriving March 4 present two proposals disarmament and prohibition atomic weapons to US Congress. Simultaneously similar groups addressing parliaments Moscow, Paris, Rome, Brussels, Mexico City. Coming here France Picasso, Lurcat, painters, Sorbonne professor Aubel; Erni, Swiss painter; Italy Socialist senators Casadei and Mme. Palumbo, Bologna University Professor Olivo; Belgian atomic physicist Cosyns; Soviet Union biologist Oparin film producer Gerasimov; England, Dean of Canterbury, film producer Montagu. We are inviting several hundred religious, scientific, sultural leaders join temporary welcoming committee. Committee has no organizational affiliations sponsorship endorses only delegates' right come here and petition. We respectfully urge you join us in sponsoring this vital effort world peace. Wire acceptance collect.

24-34,57

W.E. B. Du Bois
Lion Feuchtwanger
Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes
Professor F. O. Matthiessen
Rev. Warren H. McKenna
Rt. Rev. Arthur W. Moulton
Dean Walter Muelder
Rev. Robert Muir
Dr. Linus Pauling
[redacted]
[redacted]
Anne Revere
John Rogge
Artur Schnabel
Max Weber

Dear Friend:

Speaking for the American Welcoming Committee for World Peace, we want to thank you for your support, and briefly inform you of what has transpired in the week before and since visas were denied to M. Picasso and his associates. We ask your cooperation in terminating our committee's work with an affirmative statement of concern for America's role in achieving world peace.

As you know, our group arose solely for the purpose of welcoming 16 distinguished men and women headed by Pablo Picasso, who wished to memorialize the leaders of our government with a two point peace program. Similar delegations were formed in Paris, under the sponsorship of the World Peace Committee, and have been or are being received by the parliaments of France, Britain, Soviet Russia, Holland, Belgium and Mexico.

We considered that this group had a right to be heard here. We made it plain that we did not thereby endorse the sponsorship in Paris, or the particular proposals.

You will be gratified to learn that 150 Americans, out of 200 who were canvassed on very short notice, joined with us in this action. Among these were important church people, artists, scientists and public figures.

The projected visit of M. Picasso and his associates aroused intense interest among a score of the most representative religious, peace and cultural organizations. Many individuals also responded warmly.

To our dismay, the State Department on the day of their planned departure refused visas to the Picasso delegation. This refusal was accompanied by an unusual 2500 word statement, casting aspersions on their political ties and charging that they were coming under the auspices of a "Communist front." Sr. Domingo Villamil, the noted Cuban Catholic theologian and jurist, was turned back at Miami by immigration authorities. The State Department accompanied this display of ill-will by suggesting that peace activity in our country was somehow subversive.

We consider it hardly necessary to reply to such unworthy charges, or to comment on the fact that the press gave the State Department's attack wide currency while almost unanimously failing to publish more than a few words of our reply. Protests have come from many quarters, including the American Civil Liberties Union.

We believe that the main problem in world affairs today is the peaceful co-existence and peaceful competition of the two social systems. Any move toward breaking the present deadlock must obviously involve leaders and spokesmen of both systems. Since our government leaders must continue to meet with Communists in the United Nations and

the Council of Foreign Ministers, it seems absurd to refuse a hearing to important artists, churchmen and scientists because of their actual or alleged political views. In doing so, the State Department places an intolerable iron curtain around our borders. It lowers American prestige in the eyes of a world that hungers and prays for peace.

We are terminating our work as a Committee. We affirm that it has been entirely worthwhile. But the State Department's action obliges us to suggest two further steps.

First, we have cabled to Paris asking for the exact texts of the peace proposals which the State Department would not hear from M. Picasso and his associates. Our cable suggested that the delegation now in Moscow, composed of Americans and Europeans, be asked to try to visit Washington. If that should prove impossible, we will ask several prominent Americans to visit Washington and present in their own name the Picasso peace proposals.

Secondly, we maintain that the State Department's warning against peace activity needs to be answered. As individuals, not as a committee, we would like to publish an advertisement in the major national newspapers and weeklies, replying to these charges and urging that Americans continue their fight for peace, and lend their ear to all proposals, no matter how bold and original, as Sen. Brien McMahon has said.

Enclosed is a copy of this appeal. Will you join us in signing it? And will you help in any way you can to finance its publication? Enclosed is an envelope for your convenience and early reply.

We welcome any suggestions. We enclose our press release issued immediately after the State Department's action and thank you again for your splendid support.

Sincerely.

Box 2

Statement for Newspapers - for signatures:

Sixteen outstanding churchmen, artists and public figures from three continents wished to present peace proposals to President Truman and Congress early this month.

Similar delegations were received by the parliaments of France, Britain, Holland, Belgium and Mexico---and Russia.

One hundred and fifty prominent Americans volunteered to welcome this group, without endorsing their sponsorship or even their ideas, in view of the grave crisis caused by the hydrogen bomb. We thought this delegation should at least be heard. We took seriously Sen. Brien McMahon's speech, saying that no proposals - no matter how bold and original - should be ignored.

The State Department refused visas to these world-renowned figures, among them Pablo Picasso. One Catholic theologian, Domingo Villamil, of Cuba was turned back at Miami. And on March 3, the State Department took 2500 words to explain this flagrant violation of elementary freedoms, guaranteed by the UN's Declaration of Human Rights. "Communist front" said the State Department's report, denouncing the proposals of the Picasso delegation as "fraudulent appeals".

But we maintain that hundreds of millions of men and women yearn and pray for peace. East and west, they want to end the nightmare of hydrogen bomb warfare. Peoples of all faiths and views know that a permanent peace between our country and the Soviet Union must involve discussions between non-Communists and Communists. How else can peace be brought about?

We deplore the State Department's refusal of visas to Picasso and his associates. This places an iron curtain around our country and lowers American prestige in the eyes of millions. We reject entirely the sinister notion that working for peace is somehow subversive.

We are determined to go on trying to save America by bringing peace to the world.

We are not content to seek safety for ourselves and our children in a Kentucky cave. We will not become fellow-travellers in the preparation of a hydrogen holocaust.

As individuals or through our organizations, we intend to work for peace, to discuss proposals with all others who are seeking peaceful alternatives to atomic disaster.

We urge all Americans to redouble their efforts for peace. Independently or in concert, we can swell the rising world chorus demanding of our government and all governments that the armaments race be ended, and that the great powers seek and reach agreement and understanding.

WELCOMING COMMITTEE FOR WORLD PEACE DELEGATION

44 West 44 St, New York City 18 Murray Hill 7 3566

Statement for ad in newspapers -

Sixteen outstanding churchmen, artists and public figures from three continents wished to present peace proposals to President Truman and Congress early this month.

Similar delegations were received by the parliaments of France, Britain, Belgium Mexico --- and the Soviet Union.

One hundred and fifty prominent Americans volunteered to welcome this group. In view of the grave crisis caused by the hydrogen bomb, we thought this delegation had a right to come here and petition. We took seriously Sen. Brien McMahon's speech, saying that no proposals - "no matter how bold and original" should be ignored.

The State Department refused visas to these world-renowned figures, among them Pablo Picasso. The Catholic theologian, Domingo Villamil, of Cuba, was turned back at Miami. And on March 3, the State Department took 2500 words to explain this flagrant violation of one of the elementary freedoms, guaranteed by the UN's Declaration of Human Rights. " Communist front" said the State Department's report, which denounced the proposals of the Picasso delegation as "fraudulent appeals."

61-21-42

But we maintain that hundreds of millions of men and women yearn and pray for peace. East and west, they want to end the nightmare of hydrogen bomb warfare. Peoples of all faiths and views know that a permanent peace between our country and the Soviet Union must involve discussions between non-Communists and Communists. How else can peace be brought about?

We deplore the State Department's refusal of visas to Picasso and his associates. This places an iron curtain around our country and lowers American prestige. We reject entirely the sinister notion that working for peace is somehow subversive.

We are determined to go on trying to save America by bringing peace to the world.

As individuals or through our organizations, we intend to work for peace, to discuss proposals with all others who are seeking peaceful alternatives to atomic disaster.

Independently or in concert, we can swell the rising world chorus demanding of our government and all governments that the armaments race be ended and that the great powers seek and reach agreement and understanding.

We urge all Americans to redouble their efforts for peace.

December 7, 1950

Mr. George Wheeler
Srobova 28
Praha 12
Czechoslovakia

Dear Sir:

Ever since leaving Prague in August, I have been meaning to write and tell you how much I appreciate your pamphlet on unemployment. It is by far the best thing that I have read, and I read it not only once but twice; which is a record for me in pamphlet reading.

Very sincerely yours

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-19-5

Srobarova 28
Prague XII
December 18,1950

Dear Dr. Dubois:

The family gathered around when the letter with your return address arrived. There is no one of our countrymen that we respect more. Your encouragement will speed my work on a book on American policy in Germany - which I hope will not be just another of the many books on that subject.

Writers here have the advantage of group criticism. In the case of Work for All or Unemployment, five other economists pounced on every bit of fuzzy thinking they had time for. I learned a lot and corrected much and yet I suspect that you have many criticisms. If you have time, I would appreciate any suggestions you have.

With many thanks and peaceful greetings for 1951 from the entire family.

Sincerely

George S. Wheeler

P.S. from the wife -

For many years I have been meaning to write and tell you of the intellectual thrill I had when I read your Black Reconstruction when I was confined with my fourth child. It gave us the facts to support a point of view we had been expressing. It made me angry at my education, that I had to wait so long to find the stimulating book. At this late date I thank you for it.

Eleanor M Wheeler

24-25-13

24-25-12

Radostné vánoce
a mnoho úspěchu v novém roce

Which means
Merry Christmas
and much success
in the New Year —
from the Wheelers
in Prague

JIŘÍ TRNKA
Z LOUTKOVÉHO FILMU „ŠPALÍČEK"

D 10[illegible] 10
Kčs 2,[illegible]

ELIOT WHITE
APARTMENT HG 2 12 MONROE STREET
NEW YORK 2, N. Y.

July 7th, 1950.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I learned, through the "Daily Worker" columns, that your beloved wife had departed this life, and I wish to express my heartfelt sympathy.

Your bereavement comes the closer to me, in that my own wife departed from this world, eight weeks ago after

01-26-10

much suffering. This closed an earthly companionship of more than forty-six years, and enables me to enter the more deeply into your experience of loneliness and sorrow.

My heartfelt wishes, and a sincere prayer for your consolation in this bereavement, are with you in full measure.

Do not think of making any response to this letter, but just accept my most sincere sympathy throughout these and the coming days. Mrs. White always joined me in warm admiration of your life and noble witness. Fraternally, Eliot White

February 16, 1950

Mrs. Nellie Allen White
1082 East 98th Street
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Nell:

I was so glad to have the opportunity of calling on you and finding you so well and especially careful of your health and taking plenty of rest. When I come to Cleveland again I shall certainly look you up.

After leaving you I spoke in Detroit and then before the interns and medical students in the University of Illinois and before a group at Chicago University, and to some trade union workers.

Then I rushed back across the country by train and spoke in the Community Church in Boston and at a Forum. I came back feeling very well indeed because I took the work slowly and carefully.

Mrs. Du Bois is comfortable but quite helpless. We have, as I think I told you, a new house in Baltimore, having sold the one which we built. The new one is in town and easier for Yolande who has been teaching now for some 18 years. I hope that the gradddaughter, DuBois, will go to Fisk.

My best regards to your son and best wishes for your health and happiness.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

A Gibson Card
GIBSON CINTI., U. S. A.
15 G 1529 - 3

(NGD)

[white]

With Sympathy

24-15-28

Just a thought of
understanding
sympathy
in your time of
sorrow.

N. E. Wheeler
Nell.

POST CARD

THE ADDRESS TO BE WRITTEN ON THIS SIDE

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.,

409 Edgecombe Avenue,

New York. 32.

N.Y.,

U.S.A.

13 H

Who's who

A. & C. BLACK, LTD.
PUBLISHERS
4, 5 & 6, SOHO SQUARE
LONDON. W. 1.
TELEGRAMS: BIBLOS, RATH, LONDON
1807
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 5788 (3 Lines

24-12-57

The Office of Who's Who 30 Nov. 1950.

We regret that your correction is too late for inclusion in your entry in the main body of Who's Who 1951 but it will appear in the supplementary pages. No doubt the delay was due to your change of address.

p.p. A. & C. Black Ltd. E. M. S.

December 19, 1950

A. & C. Black, Ltd.
Publishers
4,5 & 6 Soho Square
London, W. 1
England.

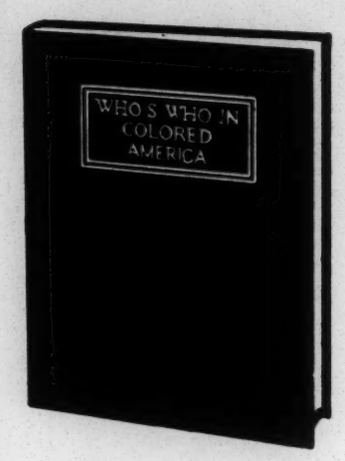
Gentlemen:

When the 1951 edition of "WHO'S WHO" is published, will you kindly send me a copy with bill.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm



WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA

Christian E. Burckel, Publisher

33-35 WASHINGTON ST. YONKERS 2, N. Y.

June 22, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois
409 Edgecomb Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Some weeks ago we sent you our fact-gathering questionnaire, which, when filled in and returned, we would use for writing your sketch for the coming Seventh Edition of Who's Who in Colored America.

We know that you are probably burdened often with requests for biographical information. Therefore, to give you an "assist", we have taken the liberty of drafting your biographical sketch from data available in a number of published sources. This draft is attached. We shall greatly appreciate your reading it, making such revisions as are proper, completing it, and/or approving it. A self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed for its return, as promptly as you can.

As stated often by the new publisher and editor, there is no charge to anyone for having his name included in our Who's Who, nor is there any obligation to buy a volume.

Your cooperation will help us to make the Seventh Edition truly representative and useful.

With thanks.

Sincerely yours,

G. James Fleming

G. James Fleming
Editor

GJF:jsj
Enc.(2)

24-5-23

[Who's Who in Colored America]

W. E. B. DuBOIS
409 EDGECOMBE AVENUE
NEW YORK 32. NEW YORK

July II, 1950

Gentlemen:

For more than ten years the former publishers of Who's Who in Colored America have been sending me impudent and threatening letters, which I have thrown away. Since apparently this is a new firm and can ~~write~~ make a courteous letter request, I am enclosing an answer to your letter of June 22, which you can use if you wish.

I beg you to remember that I am seeking no publicity, ~~and that~~ to be included in a publication which flatters ~~every~~ any body who will buy it or pay for a picture is no honor. This has been the record of the Who's Who in Colored America for ~~a decade~~ fifteen years

Very sincerely,

and you will have a hard job to give it down

24-5-25

But I am always willing to satisfy a real public demand. But

July 11, 1950

Who's Who In Colored America
33-35 Washington Street
Yonkers 2, New York

Gentlemen:

For more than ten years the former publishers of Who's Who in Colored America, have been sending me impudent and threatening letters, which I have thrown away. Since apparently this is a new firm and can make a courteous request, I am enclosing an answer to your letter of June 22, which you can use if you wish.

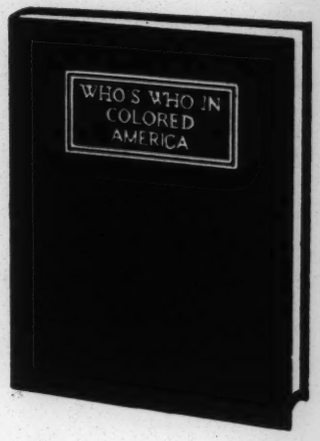
I beg you to remember that I am seeking no publicity, but am always willing to satisfy a real public demand. But to be included in a publication which flatters anybody who will buy it or pay for a picture, is no honor. This has been the record of Who's Who in Colored America, for fifteen years and you will have a hard job to live it down.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-5-24



WHO'S WHO IN COLORED AMERICA
Christian E. Burckel, Publisher
33-35 WASHINGTON ST. YONKERS 2, N. Y.

July 13, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Vice-Chairman
Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

24-7-52

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I cannot resist the temptation to express deep appreciation to you for your thoughtful and frank letter of July 11. The present publisher of Who's Who in Colored America has been greatly distressed on discovering the tactics which were used by his predecessors in financing the publication. We have leaned backwards to correct these practices and have included in most of our letters the following paragraph: "The present publisher (who also publishes THE COLLEGE BLUE BOOK and other technical manuals) wishes to make it clear that there will be no charge to anyone for having his name included, nor shall there be any obligation to buy a volume. We are publishing to meet a reference need".

Persons like you, indeed do not need additional publicity and credit. Being able to include you in Who's Who in Colored America, helps to lifts its level qualitatively; much more important, as the librarians have told us, it increases the inspirational value of the book to young Negro Americans.

It is always a pleasure to read whatever you write and to have had the privilege to live in the same generation as you.

Sincerely yours,

G. James Fleming

G. James Fleming
Editor

GJF:jsj

Curr. W

24-7-10

March 22, 1950

Mrs. Doxey Wilkerson
913 St. Marks Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Dear Mrs. Wilkerson:

Would you be kind enough to confirm Dr. Du Bois' dinner date with you for Sunday April 2, 1950 at 4:00 P.M.?

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

September 19, 1950

Dr. Doxey Wilkerson
Jefferson School
575 Sixth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Wilkerson:

I have just written the enclosed letter to Dr. Aptheker. It occurs to me that you might help me in this matter. Please do so if you can.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: letter

24-10-9

[1950?]

Jan. 18

24-3-18

Dear Grandpa,

Thank you so much for the books. I'm also writing to Aunt Shirley in care of your address. I think her books are simply marvelous.

I took some scholastic aptitude tests today and I think I did pretty well. They will help get me into college easily.

Don't forget to come around the end of January. Grandma will probably be home this weekend or the beginning of next week. I want you to come to class too remember! Soon before the end of the semester. Thank you again!

With all my love,

Barbara

January 27, 1910

Miss DuBois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear DuBois:

I am coming down Sunday, and I will speak to your class briefly on Monday.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 16, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore, Maryland

Dear DuBois

I have meant to write you before but I have been in the West speaking at the University of Illinois, Chicago University and several other places and then at the Community Church in Boston. I had a very pleasant trip.

I am writing again about Fisk. I strongly advise that you go there rather than to any place like the University of Pennsylvania or Cornell. The advantage of a college education is to be in a congenial group and not to be swallowed up in a great city. In Philadelphia you would be simply a part of the city going to school and you would not have the very great advantage of close contact with teachers and fellow students.

Fisk University is a very pleasant place. Let no one deceive you about that. You will like it. The grounds are beautiful, the buildings are good, and the type of instruction is excellent. I have especially inquired about that because of course, a great many of the Southern schools have poor teachers; but the teaching at Fisk has improved in the last few years and you would have an excellent opportunity for education. After that if you wanted to go to a Northern school for post-graduate work, that would be all right.

With regards to funds, Fisk University is attended by a good many children of well-to-do and even rich parents, so that there is a temptation there to spend more than some students can afford. I think you of course, would realize that you haven't any large sum to spend. Your Mother has several insurance policies which will amount to $1900; to this from the sale of the house, we are trying to add $1000; and then I hope to add some more. You will be able therefore to count upon something between three and four thousand dollars to complete your education. This sounds like more than it really is.

At Fisk, the total expenses of the average student is $800 a year, in addition to clothes and travel. That is what I have found out by correspondance. You see that if you paid the full expense, even four thousand dollars would not much more than take you through college; but if you can get a tuition scholarship $350 a year, and maintain it by good marks, your annual expense might be reduced to $450 a year and you would have enough to see you through college and perhaps through your post-graduate work, especially if you worked in Summer. But of course this means first, to get this scholarship and secondly even after that to be very careful about expenditures. The cost of going to a Northern college would be even greater and as I have said I think the returns would be less.

You mentioned to me something about earning AND travelling in Summer. You cannot do both. If you work to earn something, as you should, you will have little for travel; either in time or money. You might find opportunity to travel with little cost; there are funds and scholarships for that; but you could earn little beyond expenses.

I hope you will think this over. My love to you and Grandmother and Mother.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

February 17, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear DuBois:

Congratulations on the debate! I should like to have a copy of the City College paper. Of course, you had the wrong side of the debate, but all the more credit to your powers as a speaker.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

241-14

D. Wilson

DuBois Williams

THE

DOUGLASS COURIER

Baltimore, Md., February 27, 1950 — Price 10 Cents

Duck Cagers Win Court Title

Miss Wharton to Come to Her Desk Soon

...eturn of our Vic... Is Neart... Principal

Wharton, v... from Johns... ce principal, been rep... Hopkins Hos... ...icely. ...orted as get... ...n t... she will return ...continue her ...ng her stay ...has received

A Poet Dreams

by

DuBois Williams

My Creed

I believe (all things being equal) that because of our fine inherent day and our inalienable rights, and also because of keen minds and open eyes, that we, who are black and humbled, shall one day be altogether free.

I believe that if we, whose hearts are still so young and gay, do choose consistently to follow trails that have been heretofore well-marked by many great men—and black, we will unwind the chains of our wretched civilization and emerge victorious, bathed in celestial fame. I sincerely believe that those of us who set before us models such as Du Bois, Johnson, Washington, Banneker, Hughes, Wright, Cullen, Carver and Douglass of whom we may be justly proud will be safely led to a grail of success and peace.

Forever more, no matter what our color, e'er remember that the soul is ever spotless and enduring.

Toussaint L'Ouverture Team

The winning team: DuBois Williams, Robert Bennet, ...rly Williams. Not shown, James Tildon, February '50.

...Class Makes ...History

...graduates in ...s made history ...uary 10, for ...s to wear ...mence- ...Doug-

12 Students Win Art Awards

Twelve Douglass art students won achievement keys for regional awards in the state wide Scholastic Art Awards judged on February 17. Their work is now entitled to compete in the final National Scholastic Art Awards to be held in Pittsburg, May 6 to 29, 1950.

The work, which is currently on exhibition on the sixth floor at ...ochschild, Kohn and Company's ...n store until March 4, includes ...from many high schools in ... Twelve of the Douglass ... won honorable men... ... pieces of work in ... this school and ...n display. ...ored ... are to ...Board ...of

Debators Win Over Collegians

In their third annual debate with the Carrollton-Wight Literary Society of City College, the Toussaint L' Ouverture Literary Society of Douglass defeated the Carrollton-Wight for the third time by a vote of 2-1.

The topic was "Resolved, that the United States should have compulsory health insurance."

Speaking on the affirmative team for the Carrollton-Wight Society, were Norman Shuman, Sheldon Goldgeies and Shargel.

The first affirimative speaker described the Health Insurance plan. The second stated that Democratic principles advocate this plan. The rebutilist, Shargel, attempted to summarize and dislodge the negative attack.

Defending the negative, the L'-Ouverture Society team was composed of Robert Bennett, James Tildon, and Du Bois Williams. The first negative speaker, presented the argument for the negative side and spoke on the issues that the Health Insurance Plan would be financially unfeasible. Bennett also argued that the now very high health standards in this country would be lowered by the demands of the people on the doctor. James Tildon, the second negative speaker, presented the issue that the plan would be undemocratic because of the socialistic control involved. The rebutalist, DuBois Williams, substantiated the negative argument.

The judges for the debate were Dr. Carl Sussman, president of the debate council of Johns Hopkins University; Prof. Arthur C. Lamb of Morgan College.

February 21, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear DuBois:

As I am going to be out of town most of the time between March 3 and 9, you may occupy my apartment at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, Apt. 13-H.

Shirley Graham and my secretary Mrs. Lillian Murphy will keep in touch with you andhelp you in any way you need.

Let Mrs. Murphy know when you will arrive and she will meet you and guide you to the apartment.

Also let us know about your finances. I understand that you arrive March 3, and that on the 8th or 9th you will go to a hotel with your fellow students.

I am leaving for Chicago tomorrow but you can write or telephone to Mrs. Murphy.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

91-3-18

(1)

[March 17, 1950]

Dear Du Bois: do not think you ought to come to N.Y. again soon

~~I am worried about you and therefore I am venturing to write although I know you will not like my letter.~~ You have just had ten days in the greatest city in the world. I was upset to have you come; not that I do not love you or do not want you to be happy, but because of your attitude towa rd life and the fact that nothing seems to satisfy you I think you had a good time here.; you went to theatre and movies, to dinne ners and night clu bs. Above all you had the rare privilege of attending two great conferences arranged by the greatest newspapers in the world; and a meeting of a large scolastic press association.

To one who knows life and its opportunities, this experience would suffice to give joy and thought and pleasant memories for years.

Yet no sooner are you home, and before even thanking those who made this trip possible, you are planning to return to New York. You apparently give no thought to the ~~money~~ worry, time and money which this trip cost, but only act as though this was a world where if one has a good time the next thing to do is to have another good time just as soon as possible, no matter what it costs, or who bears the burden. The world is not like that You cannot make it one continuous joy ride. We who try to guard you and ~~tur~~ keep you in the paths of the best and wisest are not mean, nor stigy; but sincerely want the best ~~and wisest~~ things for you.

24-3-19

This trip of yours was costly: I spent $75 dollars for your board and entertaimment, ~~for your treating of your friends and cab fares~~. Beside this your glasses cost $36 and probably $6 for the oculist. You spent $20 or more and the school paid your fare. That is nearly $150. I cannot afford this. You do not seem to care about the expense on me or realize that I am not rich. You need to help us to save every cent for your education so that you will be equipped to earn a decent living. ~~When I was 20 years of age and at Harvard, my allowance above board and room was $1 a week. I know this was 60 years ago, but believe me, the world is not I~~ ~~times wiser~~

But that is not all. You caused many people, work, worry and fatigue to make you comfortable and happy. To be deprived of the comfort and quiet of my apartment for ten days was hard for an old man. It was not easy for Alice to run over here night after night to be with you. My secretary and her husband were ~~utter~~ comparative strangers to you; but because of their friendship for me, they did everything they could to make you happy. After hard das work, they sat half the night to please you You scared Mrs. Murphy half to death

Ever

You seem to have no concept of the value of money and of the toil and sweat that goes to its making and the perpetual sacrifice of spending. You throw your money away gaily: 25 cents ~~for~~ 4 for a 45 cent purchase; cabs instead of walking; the continuous and insistent demand for clothes, clothes, clothes. I fear you will go to Fisk and join that empty brained crowd who put everything on their backs. You msut be careful of money: think of how many hours of deadly standing 8 hours a day on her feet with impossible children, is called for by your mother's job.

Our expenses are heavy. I have just paid $225 tax on the house and $250 for Dr. Higgins. The repairs on the house are going slowly because of the great cost. We cannot afford unnecessary expense and if you have saved money, you'll need it for school this Fall. ~~You ought to be thinking of earning, not spending~~

(2) she did not know where you were

when you stayed out until two o'clock (but she never said a word to me) of this

And yet, you have hardly left town than you rush a letter back, asking her she with to invite her to be her guest at a time when they are just moving to a new

apartment , with all the work and worry which this involves. Dont you realize that no well-bred ~~and thoughtful~~ person is ever guilty ofsuch imposition on the generosity of friends; ~~especially when they are strangers and~~ ~~have been kind to you on account of my request~~? Dont you see the embarrasing position in which such selfishness places me? The Murphys liked you very much. In a year ~~or two~~ when they are settled, they might invite you to visit; but THEY must ask, not you.

~~Just as soon as~~ Aunt Alice ~~had served your purpose of furnishing~~ gave you a place to visit in New York; you ~~began~~ almost openly ~~to~~ show your impatience with her. I could see it and I am afraid she did. I sent her $10 yesterday as some slight ~~pay~~ return for her kindness and time. Dear, you cant treat people that way; you cannot let yourself use people for your pleasure and then ~~throw~~ them aside. Your pride and sense of honor must keep you from ~~such selfishness~~. action

I know Baltimore is dull. But the world is dull, no matter where you are, unless your inner self furnishes the interest and happiness. You are not going to find happines and content in theatres and cabarets; ~~for~~ at best they must be rare and unusual. Only in your own thought and ~~knowledge~~ soul, in your dreams and work, can you discover the real secret of happiness. You must try to learn this. You must stop fuming and fretting for excitement ~~and excess~~. If you do not learn this now, tomorrow may be too late.

24-3-20

One thing you do not realize, is your selfishness; the way in which you place your happiness, your convenience, your whim above everything

This is not your natural nor first reaction; but it grows on you. If others do not love you, you will find that it is because you do not love them. Try loving your mother and letting her feel your moments of thoughtfulness and tenderness; try helping your friends instead of draining them of ~~money and~~ strength to entertain you. I have done much for you and wish I could do more; I doubt if I can recall a half dozen times when you have thought of my happiness or ever inquired of my health. You do not mean to act this way -- but selfishness grows on one if they do not heed.

This is a long letter and not interesting to you; but it is meant and deeply meant for your good and happiness. I am asking Mrs. Murphy not to invite you to New York this Spring, for my sake; I am asking Alice the same. I am writing your mother that I think it unwise for you to come aga

50 10 15 75 36 20 10 1

They are a young struggling couple. They do not earn much and pay more rent for one room than I do for three. They cannot afford to ~~entertain~~ ~~They have to sleep and not stay up half the night~~

(3)

gain so soon. I am not doing this out of my own selfishness ~~nor insensibility;~~ but for what I am convinced is your good. There is plenty to do in your vacation: reading; music; writing (I am going to send you some poetry soon) there must be much in your studies for review and experiment. why not read Lawrence and Whitman

Please listen to my earnest words. ~~[illegible] God and Work is His Prophet~~

Life, dear Du Bois is ~~[illegible]~~, and ruthless, exacting. You have already had two hard lessons. Learn from them - do not be ~~hard-headed and~~ stubborn

You have brains and charm. You have a fine body. Everybody likes you when you are your simple, lovable self and not arrogant and greedy You can do great t ings and live a sucessful life if you learn self-control and restraint. ~~If you live for others and not just for yourself.~~ ~~"Be not deceived; God is not mocked; Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall be also reap."~~

Yours with Love

12-3-21

March 17, 1950

Miss Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Du Bois:

I do not think you ought to come to New York again soon. You have just had ten days in the greatest city in the world. I think you had a good time here; you went to the theatre and movies, to dinners and night clubs. Above all, you had the rare privilege of attending two great conferences arranged by the greatest newspapers in the world; and a meeting of a large scholastic press association.

To one who knows life and its opportunities, this experience would suffice to give joy and thought and pleasant memories for years. Yet I am distressed when no sooner are you home, and before even thanking those who made this trip possible, you are planning to return to New York.

I am afraid you give no thought to the worry, time and money which this trip cost, but only act as though this was a world where if one has a good time the next thing to do is to have another good time just as soon as possible, no matter what it costs, or who bears the burden. The world is not like that. You cannot make it one continuous joy-ride. We who try to guard you and keep you in the path of the best and wisest are not mean, nor stingy; but sincerely want the best things for you.

This trip of yours was costly: I spent $75 for your board and entertainment. Beside this your glasses cost $36 and probably $6 for the oculist. You spent $20 or more of your own and the school paid your fare. That is nearly $150.

You seem to have little concept of the value of money and of the toil and sweat that goes to its making and the perpetual sacrifice of spending. You throw your money away gaily: 25 cents tip for a 45 cents purchase; cabs instead of walking; the continuous and insistent demand for clothes, clothes, clothes. I fear you will go to Fisk and join that empty brained crowd who put everything on their backs. You must be careful of money; think of how many hours of deadly standing--8 hours a day on her feet with impossible children, is called for by your mother's job. Our expenses are heavy. I have just paid $225 tax on the house and $250 for Dr. Higgins. The repairs on the house are going slowly because of the great cost. We cannot afford unnecessary expense and if you have saved money, you'll need it for school this Fall.

But this is not all. You caused many people, work, worry and fatigue to make you comfortable and happy. To be deprived of the comfort and quiet of my apartment for ten days was hard for an old man. It was not easy for Alice to run over here night after night to be with you. My secretary and her husband were almost strangers to you; but they did everything they could to make you happy.

Yet, you have hardly left town than you rush a letter back asking to be a guest at a time when she will be just moving to a new apartment, with all the work and worry which this involves. Don't you realize that no well-bred person is ever guilty of such imposition on the generosity of friends, even if they ask? Don't you see the embarrassing position in which this places me? The Murphys liked you very much! But they are a young struggling couple. They do not earn much and pay more for one room than I do for three. Moreover, they may not get an apartment until much later.

24-3-10

Aunt Alice gave you a place to visit in New York; but you almost openly began to show your impatience with her. I could see it and I am afraid she did. I sent her $10 yesterday as some slight return for her kindness and time. Dear, you can't treat people that way; you cannot let yourself use people for your pleasure and then throw them aside. Your pride and sense of honor must keep you from such action.

I know Baltimore is dull. But the world is dull, no matter where you are, unless your inner self furnishes the interest and happiness, you are not going to find happiness and contentment in continuous rounds of theatres and cabarets; at best they must be rare and unusual. Only in your own thought and soul, in your dreams and work, can you discover the real secret of happiness. You must try to learn this. You must stop fuming and fretting for excitement. If you do not learn this now, tomorrow may be too late.

One thing you do not realize, is your selfishness; the way in which you place your happiness, your convenience, your whim above everything. This is not your natural nor first reaction; but it grows on you. If others do not love you, you will find that it is because you do not love them. Try loving your mother and letting her feel your moments of thoughtfulness and tenderness; try helping your friends instead of draining them of strength to entertain you.

This is a long letter and not interesting to you; but it is meant and deeply meant for your own good and happiness. I am asking Mrs. Murphy not to invite you to New York this Spring, for my sake; I am asking Alice the same. I am writing your mother that I think it unwise for you to come again so soon. I am not doing this out of my own selfishness, but for what I am convinced is your own good. Life, dear Du Bois is ruthless and exacting. You have already had two hard lessons. Learn from them--do not be stubborn. You have brains and charm. You have a fine body. Everybody likes you when you are your simple lovable self and not arrogant and greedy. You can do great things and live a successful life if you learn self-control and restraint.

There is plenty to do in your vacation: reading; music; writing (I am going to send you some poetry soon) there must be much in your studies for review and experiment. Why not read law, to see what it is?

Please listen to my earnest words.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-3-5

WEBD:lm

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

July-27-23

Dear Grandpa,

I'm so thrilled it is impossible for me to write legibly.

The arrangements to go to Fisk are definite and complete. I have my admittance card and have recently been informed that I will have a scholarship of $100. to help you out. I'm not sure as yet but the school may give me an award of some kind. I won't know this until almost graduation. I go to Fisk Sept. 13.

Is Jillian coming? If so, when? The date is Wednesday June 14. Please ask her to write all her plans to me.

To say thank you to you and Aunt Shirley would be so inadequate. I can only do by best to make you proud of me.

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

I will make immediate arrangements about passport, etc. I'm so happy I don't see how I'll live through the next month.

Again, my deep appreciation and love to both of you. I will write you soon.

All my love,
Du Bois

24-17-24

Fisk University
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

May 24, 1950

Miss Yolande DuBois Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore, Maryland

24b-27-6

Dear Miss Williams:

I congratulate you on winning a $100 scholarship for the coming year at Fisk University. The Scholarship Committee had some misgivings about the level of your work at the Northfield School, but we feel certain that the Northfield record does not represent your best and that you have the capacity for fine achievement at college.

I hope that you can surely obtain sufficient support to make it possible for you to carry the balance of your college expenses. The University assumes that a student who accepts a scholarship award will be responsible for paying University charges promptly. Please write to tell me whether you can accept the award.

I have confidence that you can gain much from the opportunities at Fisk and that you can contribute in valuable ways to the life of the college. We look forward to having you enter the University in September.

Yours sincerely,

George St. John Jr.

GCstJ/lnh

PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE AMERICAN DELEGATION TO
THE 2nd WORLD STUDENT CONGRESS
144 Bleeker Street
New York, N.Y.

June 30, 1950

DuBois Williams

2417 N.Pulaski St.

Baltimore 17, Maryland

24-A-27-7

Dear Miss Williams:

In a few short weeks, the 2nd World Student Congress will get under way in Prague.This Congress will unite students from more than 54 countries in their common desire for peace, national independence and a democratic education.

We know that you, as well as hundreds of other students, are desirous of participating in this momentous gathering. For that reason we are enclosing registration forms that must be filled out and returned to this office with five(5) recent photographs and a ten(10) dollar registration fee.

If you have not applied for your passport, we advise you to do so immediately.We suggest that you apply for tourist travel in Europe.Visa forms will be sent to you upon reguest.

If you desire further information or encounter any difficulties, please feel free to write to this office.

Sincerely yours,
Hortense Sie
Hortense Sie,
Executive Sec.

HS:hb

[1950]

Miss. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

July 7

Dear Grandpa,

Mother asks if you will please enclose the designated registration fee, please.

I will send two photos to them as soon as they are ready and the remaining three will be taken to Wash. D.C. when I apply for the visa to Czechoslakia.

Please notify me about the arrangements and tell me how soon I must prepare to be in New York.

Ann is so very charming.

Love, Du Bois

24/b-27-3

July 17, 1950

Miss Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Du Bois:

You are going to have one of the greatest opportunities that any young person could have today. I have gone to trouble and expense, which I can hardly afford, because I believe this trip is necessary for your education and life. I am therefore putting down in the shape of a steamship letter as we used to call it, which you can read and re-read on the voyage, certain matters for you to think about. I shall also give you other literature and books.

You, of course, realize that the world today is sharply divided into two main parts, the Soviet Union on the one hand, and the United States on the other. There are also other important divisions especially between the wealthy independent and investing countries and the poor colonial and semi-colonial regions, but the American-Russian division is of first importance. You are going to see something of the great centers of western European civilization and then you are going, as we say, behind the "Iron Curtain." This phrase was first used by Winston Chruchill in a speech which he made several years ago in Missouri, and it tipified the separation that has grown up between Russia on the one hand and western Europe and the United States.

I want to say a word briefly about this difference. It is of course a long [redacted] and eventually you will have to study and read about it carefully for yourself. But there are certain general outlines which perhaps I can set down for you.

The root of the difficulty and characteristic of human life is the scarcity of certain materials which human beings need for living; scarcity of food, clothing, shelter etc. This scarcity makes it necessary for people to work, and in primitive times, a tribe or clan working together with accumulated knowledge and experience supplied for each other the materials necessary. What they had to fear was, the weather and accidents and the attacks of other tribes who might try to take their accumulated materials from them being themselves in want. Gradually however by combining units there grew up large nations able to defend themselves against their enemies.

Gradually within such nations there arose great disparity in social condition and wealth, due to difference in strength to craft and crime, and especially to family inheritance of wealth and privilege. In time there arose social classes of rich idle nobles, and hard working artisans and slaves.

24-1-46

and then much more gradually there came widely organised work and the use of capital. Capital consists of the materials and food gathered but not consumed immediately; but either saved or some of it used in order to make other things; for instance, a part of the wheat saved in order to grow more wheat; or iron used not for weapons but for tools in order to make other weapons or to build houses. This wealth in the form to be used to make more wealth was called capital, and gradually, especially in the 18th century of being paid directly by the products of their toil, entered into contracts with the owners of capital and received wages which were paid usually before the products which they produced were ready for actual use. Thus the wage contract arose and two social classes of employers and laborers was instituted.

Very soon it was evident that while wealth was accumulating by this organisation of work and invention of machines the workers tended to be very poor, living from hand to mouth; while the owners of capital became rich, often having more than they really needed. This situation was discussed by thinkers and statesmen for a long time.

The French Revolution was a revolt of capitalists and artisans against the privileges and monopoly of the hereditary nobility and resulted in putting owners of capital or as the French called them the Bourgeoisie in control of the state.

In the 18th and early 19th century with new ability free to work and save, new inventions and machines, and new discovery of lands, wealth grew immensly, but poverty also increased through oppression of the workers and there arose what we call the doctrine of socialism: namely the idea that the government should direct the production of goods and control the wage contract and thedistribution of consumers goods. Almost all of the great philosophers in the world in the 18th and 19th centuries agreed that there must be some such government control.

Then in the 19th century came an emphasis upon socialism which we call communism, which was a method of attaining complete socialism by having the mass of the workers seize all capital and the control of the state, and then conduct the state permanentlyfor the benefit of the working class. This of course was bitterly opposed. The wealthier and educated classes said that, first of all, ordinary workers, being ignorant and inexperienced could not conduct industry successfully and even if they tried to there would not be enough goods to go around. There must be poverty in order to support a ruling and directing aristocracy of industry. This remained for many years an academic quest on with only spasmodic attempts to realize the plan until the time of the First World War.

The First World War was precipitated by what we call Colonial Imperialism; that is, the owners of wealth not only invested capital in their own lands but with e panding trade seized other countries and held them as colonies in order to use their labor and material for enriching the leading countries in the civilized world. Thus in the 19th century we had rich and civlized British, French and Spanish empires, who were not only very efficient in producing goods and had large amounts of capital to distribute but also owned the larger part of the world inhabitated by the darker peoples as colonies. The greater part of these colonies were owned by England and France, Spain and Portugal had a considerable amount. Germany and Italy had few colonies but strongly desired more, while the United States, also with only a few colonies, profited greatly by trade with the empires and their colonies. In the early 20th century, Germany developed as a great manufacturing country and began to demand a larger share of colonial trade. She was eventually joined by Italy and Austria and opposed by Britain, France and at last by the United States in a world war. The First World War was really fought over ownership of colonies and proved so destructive that it prettly

24-4-47

nearly destroyed the whole world organization of industry and distribution of wealth.

As a result there was revolt in many countries. In Russia this revolt took the form of an attempt to establish a communistic state; that is a state which would control not only public work but also what we call private industry; and in which the workers must be in complete control. The ownership of capital would not be allowed in the hands of private persons. Most of the Western world was outraged at this attempt. They knew that the Russian people had suffered greatly in the past and during the war. Some of their soldiers were sent against the Germans without fire-arms and without shoes in the snows of this bitterly cold land. For many years the plight of the Russian peasant received the sympathy of the civilized world. It was different now when these workers, with their ignorance and inexperience tried to take charge of all industry. Fourteen different nations, including the United States assumed that this effort was bound to fail disastrously and they made war upon Russia, invaded it, furnished much money and materials to overcome the new revolutionary government. The war on Russia lasted from 1918 to 1924, but finally the new Soviet government was successful and established a strong government. This government was not a democracy in our sense of the term, because the mass of the people at first could neither read nor write. There was less freedom in choice of work and the leaders like Lenin were in control of the state and guiding it toward socialism.

The progress of Russia since that time has been remarkable, although of course there have been vast internal difficulties and various disturbances fomented from the outside. But on the whole Russia has succeeded in establishing a strong state and in taking complete charge of industry, abolishing extreme poverty, giving the people wages sufficient for decent life and a splendid system of education and health control with drama, music and art.

On the other hand, the people of the United States believed this method of government was wrong and bound to fail in the long run. Persons who had lost invested capital in Russia bitterly resented this regime. England adopted a simited socialism and France a special state still more limited and with a powerfulcapitalist class. But Germany and Italy, impoverished by war and threatened with communism adopted Fascism; i.e. leadership of a small group with total power supported by the capitalists and run for their benefit, but allaying the complaints of the workers by full employment, better wages and many social gifts like housing and social medicine. This seemed to western Europe and America a dangerous substitute for democracy. But they accepted Hitler and Mussolini until they united to overthrow the democracies and rule the world.

The Second World War was an attempt to restore the former industrial organization of the world so as to keep the Fascists from overwhelming the democracies. At first the United States and Great Britain avoided any alliance with Russia, and the Soviets were left standing alone between the two great forces until Germany offered alliance which Russia accepted; but almost immediately the Germany got the idea that they would seize Russia in order to have her resources and manpower to fight the United States, France and Great Britain. The result was that finally through the efforts of Franklin Roosevelt Russia became allied with the westerm democracits and it was Russian help that enabled these democracies to conquer in the Second World War. Russia's sacrifices were tremendous fifteen million of her people died.

At the end of the Second World War there was close alliance between the United States, Great Britain and Russia. This soon stopped, because the people of the United States and most of the people of Great Britain began to realize that

2-4-48

the Russian method of controlling industry was different from theirs and we believed that the "American Way of Life", as we called it, was the better. Moreover many countries bordering on Russia, like Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Rumania turned communist. We charged that the Soviet Union forced this change and would force others. The Soviets replied that the change came at the demand of the workers and peasants and was opposed by landholders and employers and that all the Soviet Union did was to protect her borders from aggression and prevent further attack on Communism from the West.

Now in a reasonable world, the way to settle this matter would have been to let each country go its own way and prove by its success, which was was best or in what respect each method of conducting industry excelled the other so that modifications could be made. There were some evidences of this; in the United States there was a great increase of social control, under the New Deal, as for instance in the building of the great dams and power control in the Tennessee Valley; social security for unemployment and old age, etc. In the Soviet Union there were some modifications in the control of industry, some small industries and individual workers were allowed.

But unfortu ately after two world wars, the world in general was not reasonableand the result is that there has been growing since the end of the Second World War, increasingly bitter enemity and rivalry especially between the United States and Russia. The United States continues to charge that Russia was forcibly imposing her method of industry on border states like Czechoslovakia, which you are going to visit. And that the Russians also were threatening countries like Turkey and Greece.

On the other hand, the Russians say that the United States tried desperately and with the expenditure of over six billion dollars to fasten a Fascist regime on the Chinese under Chaing Kai Shek, when the Chinese revolted and drove him out. We refused to recognise the Communistic regime in China. The result has been that the attempt to unite the world in something like a world government has been but partially successful. This was attempted after the First World War, by the League of Nations, but the League of Nations failed when Italy attacked and conquered Ethiopia. The United Nations was formed in 1945, and you remember that I was one of the Consultants and attended the meeting in San Francisco. The United Nations is now in danger of disruption because of the refusal to seat the Chinese Communists and the consequent refusal of Russia to take part, and now at last by the Korean War. Here then we are at the beginning of the third world war, with the terrible weapon of the atom bomb.

The whole situation is very confusing; for instance, the Catholic Church has said bitter things about the Soviet Union and the Communists; on the other hand, many Catholics do not believe that the church has any right to enter politics and industry but is a religious organisation; and there are Catholic Priests who defend the Communism and its control of industry. Nevertheless the organised church as a whole is against communism and because of this has been curtailed in its activities in Russia, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. The churches have not been closed and the priests officiate but they are not allowed to interfere in political matters.

All these things you will have to read more widely than can be imprted in a comparatively short letter like this; but I do want you to understand the controversy into which you are entering, and from which you can learn so much. You are going behind "the Iron Curtain"; do not boast of America. Learn about

64-4-49

Russia and Czechoslovakia; do not get angry, listen; be perfectly frank about the fact that Negroes for instance, and other minorities, arenot free citizens of the United States; that democracy applies to them only in part; on the other hand, you will of course learn that the situation in the communist countries is not perfect and coul not be supposed to be so. These countries are run by human beings just as our country is.

The great thing is to learn what the facts are; remember what Goethe, one of the great thinkers of the world said: "Light, more Light!"

You are having a great opportu ity to see the world in which you areto live. I hope you will take every advantage of this trip. Finally certain minor matters; be careful of your money; protect your travelers checks; cash only one or two at a time. You are going to be among poor people, do not spend money conspicuously; do not buy anything you do not really need; make a list of your travelers checks and keep that list separate from the checks themselves; if you lose your checks, write immediately to the bank, and let them know what checks have been lost. They will in all probability reimburse you.

Keep a daily record of what you do, and hear and think. Do not forget this it will be invaluable in the future. Collect photographs in order to remind you of the trip. Make friends and keep names and addresses. Take part in all activities that you can, see all you can and ask questions so that you will understand. Write to us regularly, to your mother if you wish and she can forwar the letters to me or vice versa; but keep in close touch with us, and in case of emmergency send a cablegram. "Du Bois, 23 West 26, New York."

24-4-52

MEMORANDUM

TO: DUBOIS WILLIAMS

FROM : W. E. B. DU BOIS

DATE: JULY 19, 1950

There is in London, a close friend of mine, who is the Official Representative of the Library of Congress, to the British Museum. Her name and address is:

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
98 Oslo Court
Prince Albert Road
St. John 's Wood
London, N. W. 8
England

Write her when you return to Paris, and ask if she would like to have you come through London. I think she would and she would take general charge of you. Be sure to get in correspondance with her. I have written her.

I am enclosing a letter to me from the Department of State which says that there are some 2000 francs due me in Paris. This amounts only to about $6.00, but if you can get hold of it, please use it to buy me a present, something that you think that I would like to have. This isn't very important, but you can attend to it when you come back to Paris if you have time.

I am giving you the address of the very charming young Czeck woman who was my guide and translator when I was in Prague. She has been ill of tuberculosis and you may not be able to get in touch with her; but do so is you can, I have written her about you.

Miss Ruzena Mrstikovia
Konecna Ulice 1974
Pardubice, Czechoslovakia

24-10-4

WEBD:lm

July 31, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
Rue Scribe
c/o American Express
Paris, France

Dear DuBois:

I am hoping this will get to Paris as soon as you do. I have not heard from Mother, although I have written . I do not have any address except the Paris one. Please send the address in Prague.

Ruth Anna Fisher who is in London will be glad to take care of you when you visit her. This is her name and address:

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher
98 Oslo Court
Prince Albert Road
St. John's Wood
London N. W. 8
England

Write her as soon as possible. Also the little girl in Czechoslovakia of whom I wrote you is not in Prague now but has gone away up into the mountains to a sanitorium. It will be too far I am afraid for you to go, but do write to her and tell her how much you would have liked to meet her. Her name and address are:

Miss Rusena Mrstikova
Plicni Sanatorium l.p.,
Jablunkov
Czechoslovakia

Take care of yourself and have a good time and write as often as possible.

Aunt Shirley and Lillian join in love and your Mother would if she knew I was writing you. She will probably write soon on her own account.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-29

RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
275 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., TEL. LE 2-5347

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RCA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
275 FIFTH AVENUE, N. Y., TEL. LE 2-5347

SEPTEMBER 12, 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR DUBOIS WILLIAMS

American Airlines---HA. 6-5000

Friday, September 15, 1950

Reservation for Du Bois Williams on the 2:00 p.m. plane from Washington to Nashville, Tennessee---Roundtrip--$70.50

Leave Washington 2.p.m. Arrive Nashville 4:19 p.m.

24-3-2

September 14, 1950

MEMORANDUM

FROM: DuBois Williams

TO: The Committee International Student Congress

My home address is: 2317 N. Pulaski Street, Baltimore 17, Maryland.

My Address at Fisk University is: Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

Please send me at Fisk the addresses of all the American Delegation to the Congress in Prague.

Please see that Esther Swerdlov returns me the $5.00 soon. This is money loaned her for expenses from Brussels to Paris.

If a valise comes to you for me, please send it express to my address in Baltimore. Send the bill to Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, 23 West 26th St, N. Y.

84-3-2

All Photographs when developed will be sent to Bob Geddis.

Material from your office to be sent to the following persons:

Dave Lavering and Nick Thomas
715 S. Hope Street, Los Angeles, California

I landed in New York, Wednesday morning, September 13, and tried all day to get in touch with your office.

The office of Dr. Du Bois, my grandfather, is trying to get in touch with you today.

Also send material to: Jack Gleason, Regional Sec.
World Student Service Fund
Atlanta, Georgia

Shemll Luke
5018 Victoria Avenue
Los Angeles, California

Copies sent to: DuBois Williams, Ann Northn, Dorothy Gottleib

September 18, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear DuBois:

I got in contact with the Committee on the International Students Congress and sent them the enclosed memorandum, which I also read to them over the phone. They assured me that they would attend to the matters which I brought to their attention.

With regard to the other things, we will wait a little while until you get well started at Fisk, before I send you any literature on Marx; I will send you, very soon, the Stockholm Appeal for signing and I will see that you are informed as to the election campaign. Still later I will send something on the writing of books for your information.

I would advise you from the beginning to be careful of your income and expense and the total cost of your education, keep an exact budget, you will find it of great value later.

Let me hear from you and how things are going as soon as you can.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-12

24-3-5

Charge to the account of $

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A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

CHECK
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Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FOR VICTORY BUY WAR BONDS TODAY

September 25, 1950

N

DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

DID YOU ARRIVE. HOW ARE YOU GETTING ON. WRITE.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Mu. 3-7894

Wed. Sept. 28

Dearest Grandpa,

I received your letters and telegram. Didn't you receive a letter from me last week? I wrote you about my courses: Contemporary Civilization, English, German, Mathematics, Phy. Ed., and Speech. I also wrote you about my expenses: $13.00 for trunk, books are now $35.00, Gym clothes are $6.15 and various other misc. things. I haven't enough money to get all my books and would appreciate a little help from either you or Mamma.

I have orientated

24-27-10

Mack very nice fellows.
In class: German;
very good teacher for both
conversation and reading;
Contemp. Civil. — hasn't really
begun to function because
we have about 100 students
and the role is not yet
straight: English — older
teacher, talks too much
but will prove to be
interesting soon, I hope;
Speech — this will be of
particular interest to me
because I like to talk
and should learn how
how to talk; Math —
we have Algebra now
which is, so far, a cinch;
I like it very much. Well
so much for that.

myself at Fisk quite easily. I love the campus just as you and Mommie probably do. I'm working hard to start out with good study habits so that it will be easy for me to make a good record here. Surprisingly enough I'm finding this fairly easy. I've adjusted my schedule so that I can get from 3 to 5 hours of intensive study in the library each day. My evenings are free until 10:15 P.M. when I start for bed. I've attended the freshman dance and I've had other dates

If there is anything you
want me to do, write
me soon about it.

Mrs. Valin has invited
me to dinner soon, she
is very sweet. She sends
her "love" not just greetings
as I sent in my last
letter.

I still have no type-
writer, please remind
Mommie of this, it is a
great handicap.

Please give me your
friend at the office (his
name slips my mind
now) who wrote me for
your picture at the Cirque,
that the material from
I. N. S. has not arrived
as yet but that when it
is possible to send him
a copy I shall do so. This
won't be for months yet however.

All my love Du Bois

Oct. 3 [1950]

Dearest Grandpa,

Enclosed is Hubert's letter with grammatical mistakes corrected. (Because the translator is Czech) there is a note about it on the end.

About my German - It will be very difficult to drop German now because not only would I have to pay a late registration fee $5.00 but I've gotten well into my study and have already received four tests back - marked. Therefore I would suggest that I take French in my last two years here (if its alright with you) Mrs. Valien will write you soon about this. My 5th subject is Speech.

2-4-3-2

I have 2 cents left, please help. All my love

DuBois - Dear

P.S. Please answer Lubor's letter as soon as you can and send me a copy of the letter.

Are you well? Don't work too hard!!!

I am happy and content here at Fisk. I have adjusted very well (not like Northfield).

Prague 25/9/50

Dear Sir,

I beg to send you my best greetings from far away Czechoslovakia and our beloved "Mother Prague". First of all I wish to thank you for your rare, human understanding which you manifested when hearing from Dea about me and my love. I think it right to relate to you how it was that Dea and I got acquainted. In my function as production manager of the Czechoslovak State Films, I was entrusted with producing a documentary on the 2nd Congress of the International Union of Students. Then, indeed, I had no idea that one member of the U.S. delegation would become such a dear one to me! During a session of the Congress - I can only remember that Grohmann was speaking - I looked down at the American delegation and saw Dea. Since then on I could not see anyone else. To tell it frankly, I am a somewhat shy boy. I was not able to make an approach to Dea. It may have taken about a week before I got courage. To say it exactly, the director asked me to arrange for a delegation to make a trip and film it for us. After discussing the matter with Chet and Esther, co-chairmen of the U.S. delegation, they accepted my proposal to visit Mácha Lake and the town of Doksy situated in a beautiful landscape. There I was very happy as to be near Dea. After coming back to Prague I had to say goodbye to all of those good people and go on with my work. I did not see Dea for two long days. Though having much to do and being tired accordingly, I could not sleep because of thinking of her without cessation. When I learned Dea and Esther were at a hospital, I experienced terrible feelings. Fortunately I know Dr. Ondráček, M.D., who told me it was nothing dangerous with her. I was extremely happy when seeing them well and good-humoured. That was the moment I realized that never would I be able to love anyone else.

24-3-34

Next day I had to leave for Pilsen. It was a bitter thing for me, to go out of Prague where Dea was staying. However, the weather was not in favour of our work, so we had to return. The first thing I did was, of course, to visit Dea at the hospital. I had much to tell Dea, unfortunately, being unable to speak English I had to be satisfied with a nurse's interpreting. My third visit to the hospital had to be only a short one as I had about an hour to catch a plane to Pilsen. That day Dea was released from the hospital and was to fly home at once. There was a lack of time, and what was more I was in a terrible confusion of mind. It was the worst moment of my life. After having shaken hands and wishing her good luck and a happy journey I had to take part. When taking a seat in the car I could not help crying - I don't feel ashamed for this - because I lost the dearest, the most precious thing I've ever had in the world.

Well, that's my story and I believe you accept it with understanding. You may like to know I am nearly 22 years old. My father is an architect. I have been working for the Czechoslovak State Films for 3 1/2 years. Two years I was production assistant, then I became production manager of short films. May I add, without any pride, that I am the youngest of that rank in the corporation. I like work, and now I love Dea. I'd like to work for her, to provide for a happy future for her.

That's why I venture to ask you to help both of us, to give advice to me as to what I should do to deserve Dea. I am ready to wait

P.T.O.

Prague 25/9/50

Dear Sir,

for Dea until we meet. However, I preferred meeting her as soon as possible. Do you think it possible that Dea might come to Czechoslovakia? I swear I'd make as much as possible to make her happy. I am sure you'll give as frank answer I ~~le frank~~ and honest, are my words and my feelings. I thank you very much in advance. Please, accept my best wishes of every success.

Yours faithfully

Lubor Marek,
Za zelenou liškou 552
Prague XIV.,
Czechoslovakia

Lubor Marek

My dearest Grandpa, I am forwarding this sweet, sincere letter written by the young Czech boy of which I told you. I know you will be understanding as usual and try to help us both solve our problem. I wrote him and told him that if possible he should come to the United States and meet you for a year to see your only grandchild go half-way round the world to marry a man unknown to you. We will see what turns out. Please understand our love and advise us. We can wait if this is love so do not be alarmed. Dea I love you

Oct. 8 [1950]

Dearest Grandpa,

Thank you ever so much for your supplement. It will keep me from going broke anytime soon because mother sent me money for books and allowance so I'll keep your check on reserve with Mrs. Valien. My first expenses have been very heavy but it will only be this way at the beginning of the semester.

You will be glad to hear that Mrs. Valien and I are working hard to change my schedule so that I can take French instead of German. I don't know definitely whether it will be possible at this late date but we will try very hard.

24-3-00

Did you receive my letter with the enclosure of Lubor's letter? I am anxious to see how you will answer this letter. He is a very sincere and patient young man with whom I have became very fond & think it might be love but before I say this I want a chance to find out. As far as I know, he is a very happy, healthy, well-to-do young man who loves work and loves me. I don't want to present another problem for you to worry about at this time but I feel that I must at some time in the future see this young man again either here or in Prague. So please keep this matter in a corner of your busy mind.

Yours

there are many nice men down here; men of all types. I have gone out with many of them and looked the field over. I have as yet found only one boy who comes any where near the standards (I have recently set) for a husband. He is at present dating another girl so that is that! However I fell with his honesty and sweet simplicity had captured my heart and I would like to be advised very seriously on this matter. Is it entirely impossible to think of meeting and marrying perhaps — this man of such a far away country? By-the-way, Mr. Lorch asked me to send his greetings, he was on the faculty of Penn. State and is now my mathematics teacher. He said he drove you to the station when

you where at Penn State)

I have received a letter from Ann but she doesn't tell me much. Please ask CISC to send these addresses soon so I can contact my friends — and how about the peace petitions? I'm afraid my friends down here are scared to death of the word communist, and won't have anything to say on politics. This stems, I realize, from the lack of political education and awareness but it is quite disappointing to me. Well, thank you again so very much and write soon about what's happening and answer my questions — What can I do? a letter.

Love,
Sue

October 14, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Du Bois:

I have your letters of October 3 and October 8. Do the best you can to make a change from the German, but of course if it can't be done the time will not be lost; only it is much better to take French or Spanish.

In regard to Lubor Marek, I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I have just sent him. I am also writing a close friend in Prague and asking her to look up the record of Mr. Marek and to tell me all that she can learn. I am sending a copy of Marek's letter and of my reply to your mother. I think she ought to be in on the negotiations.

Remember, after all, your chief job now is to do a good and thorough piece of work in your college course. Do not forget that the student himself is the one that does the studying; the teacher helps, but the chief work is to be done by the student. Moreover, do not try to convert all people to your view; be sure that you understand your view and also that you charitably and carefully try to understand theirs; although you will find in some cases they have no views. Give my love to Bonita.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-3-9

October 27, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear DuBois:

I have been meaning before this to write you something about the campaign for Senator. You see the Democrats and Republican parties both stand for the same thing practically, that is for war, universal military service and opposition to the Soviet Republic and to Communism and Socialism.

I was asked to run on The American Labor Ticket of which Marcantonio is the candidate for re-election as congressman from New York. He has done splendid work in congress. I will help him as much as possible and the thought that my name on the ticket would be of service. Ordinarily there would be no chance of election, but I do have an opportunity to say to the public what I think about the present situation.

I shall have made by time I finish, November 6, ten speeches and seven radio broadcast. I regret having to be a candidate for public office, but in these days of hysteria and cowardice it is necessary for somebody to stand up for the obvious truth. I have travelled in the northern part of the state, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany, and in the different boroughs of New York. I have had one television broadcast and six other broadcasts.

I have subscribed for you for the magazine, MASSES & MAINSTREAM. It is well written and I think you will enjoy it. I am wondering if you have received the typewriter and how the language question of German has gotten on? Also Have you enquired about your scholarships and when they are payable? I hope you are having a pleasant time. My best regards to Bonita.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-4-64

[1950]

Du Bois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Oct. 31

Dearest Grandpa,

Thank you so very much for the beautiful stationery - it is just what I needed. I had a very wonderful birthday. Mommie sent cake and candy and the

girls) on my floor gave me a surprise party. It was indeed a surprise.

I have been installed permanently in my French class now and am doing extremely well. I find that I can understand French much more quickly than my classmates and am speaking a little more fluently now. I'm doing fairly well in English too. My marks average up to a pretty solid B. My math badness is a little rusty. I hope I can get a C out of that course (if I'm lucky). Speech, of course, is easy. The chaps (I've really begun to do too much in Contemp. Civil. But I hope to do well. I have

P.S. Lillian Write!!!

considering pledging in the Delta Sigma Theta sorority next semester if I can make the 1.8 average. I want to go to Atlanta Nov. 19 for the game. I hope I can save enough to go. I wrote mommy and she will send permission, I hope. She has 2 pictures of Tupac. She said she is all the rage. All love, Barb

November 3, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

My dear Priceless!

I have been planning to write to you long before this, but you know what a busy life it is being secretary to the One and Only.

How do you like Fisk? Have you made any friends? Are you doing OK in your studies? Tell me about it, I am like you 'naturally nosey'. (Smile)

I have a magazine here from Czechoslovakia with your picture in it. I am going to mail it to you. Have you heard from Ann Norton? She was here once.

Good news! Henry and I were lucky (with W. E. B.'S and Marcantonio's help) to get an apartment. We expect to get into the Colonial Housing Unit, which is just across the street from where we are now. You remember the Polo grounds don't you? Well, that's where you will visit the Murphys after April.

Have you met any interesting fellows there or are you too busy thinking of Czechoslovakia and doing homework? (smile)

I know you must be busy, but drop me a card when you get time. You are still my favorite case of growing pains. Henry sends regards.

With love,

November 6, 1950

Miss DuBois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear DuBois:

Enclosed is a letter from a close friend of mine in whose judgment I have the utmost confidence. Why not write Marek.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

I-34-3-17

December 4, 1950

Miss Du Bois Williams
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Du Bois:

The campaign is over. There were five million votes cast in the New York election. I received:

New York City

Bronx	37,094
Kings	52,453
Queens	18,480
Richmond	1,637
Manhattan	55,935
Up-State	29,000
	194,599

This was more than I had any idea of getting, because election means money these days--large funds contributed by big business organizations and righ men who expect and get political and other concessions in return. Governor Dewey for instance paid $35,000 for one whole day on the radio. While the two old parties spend millions, we had only thousands--and few of those--but it was a good and honorable fight for a great cause.

I made ten speeches: at Golden Gate Casino in Harlem, to several thousand; at Hotel Theresa for the newspapers; in the Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn for several hundred; and to 17,000 people at Madison Square Garden. With the other candidates, I took a trip up-state: to Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse and Albany. The audiences there were small, for the people were scared of losing their jobs; but they were very eager and enthusiastic. Beside these talks I made seven broadcasts on the radio, one of which was televised, one state-wide and the rest local from New York. The last broadcast was spectacular and combined a hook-up with a great rally for Marcantonio at "Lucky Corner" at 116th Street and Lexington Avenue and a series of broadcasts from all the candidates from the studios.

Election day after voting, I disappeared: three days at Shirley's in Long Island, three days at the fine estate of the Sterns' in Connecticut (he married a daughter of Julius Rosenwald and after her death the daughter of the last American Ambassador to old Germany).

24-4-74

Then I spent a week in Washington and finally had Thanksgiving dinner with mother in Baltimore. The home is beautiful and mother seems m re cheerful. Being now quite rested from the campaign, I returned to my desk and went to work editing my speeches for publication. Soon I shall return to my fiction. I did not try to go to the last Peace Congress in England and Warsaw, although invited and put on the International Committee.

By this time you realize how different the atmosphere is at Fisk than in Czechoslovakia. The better class of American Negroes are petty bourgeois and narrowly American in ideals. I hope you will not succumb to their chauvinism, but will calmly maintain your broader outlook, without unnecessary antagonism. Read carefully the classics of communism and also read the Guardian.

Greet the Professor from Penn. State for me. I hope you keep in touch with him. He's modern and courageous.

Have you heard from Marek? There may be some censorship on his mail. If you have not heard, send me a sealed letter by mail and I will forward it through a friend.

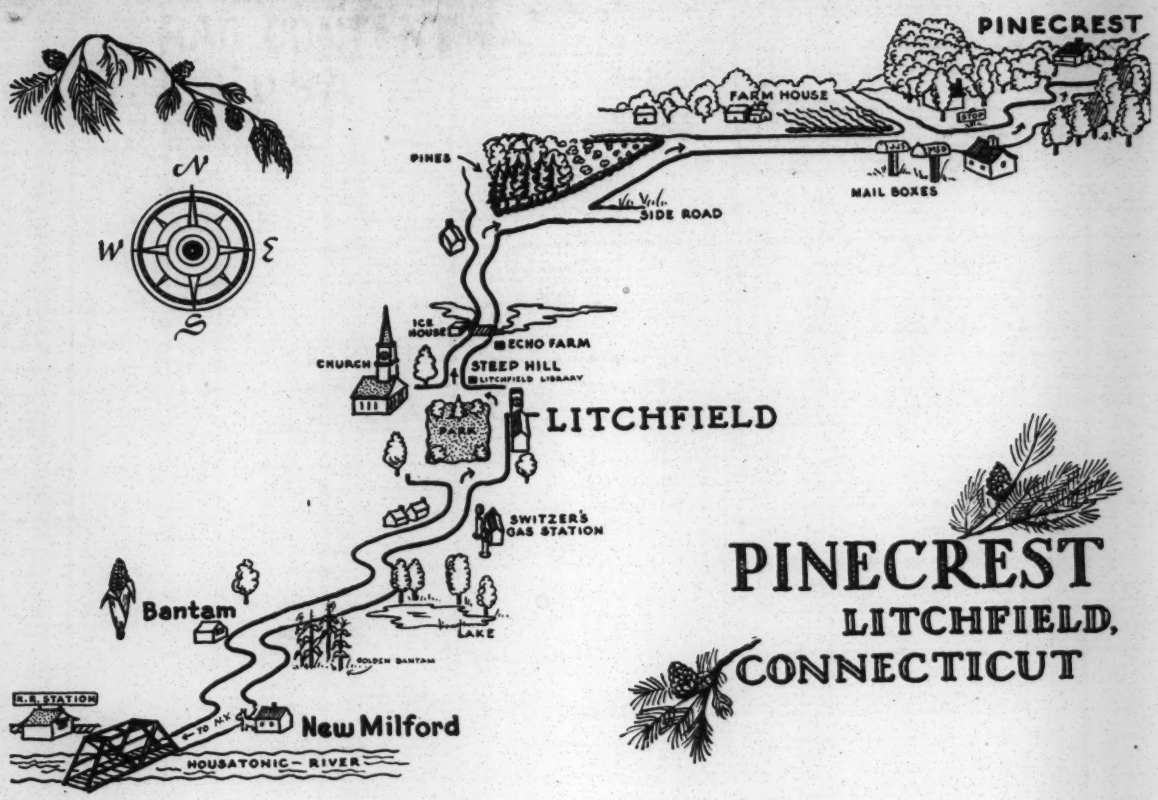
What I propose is this: do not spend beyond our means; do not waste too much on socials and games. Study and study hard. Read and read widely. Be careful of your eyes and get much sleep. Plan to spend Xmas with Mother and get acquainted with her. She is really lonesome. Do not plan any Xmas trips here or elsewhere. Spend the vacation reading. Try for a job this Summer. Then try to talk your Mother into a trip to Europpe together during the Summer of 1952. This can be worked out I am sure. I cannot promise much aid, but Mother's insurance politices and your economy, with the $500 a year I have saved for your education ought to pay for such a trip; of course a scholarship would cinch it! Think and plan and work.

With much love and all my hope,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-4-25



24-26-4

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

Not until I read the Amsterdam News on Saturday night up here in the country did I know of Mrs. Du Bois' death. I know that death is far better than long illness and that I should rejoice at this release for her. But we are selfish creatures and I find myself very sad at this loss of a friend. She may have seemed austere to some people but she never did to me and I had a very warm affection for her. I think she knew this - I hope she did. Her memory will always be fresh with me.

Yours, Yolande and DuBois will miss her physical presence but her love will abide with yous always and I hope this fact comforts you in this inevitable period of sorrow.

With Love,
MaBelle White Williams
Ywca
137th - N.Y.C.

July 3

[1950?]
January

MRS. YOLANDE DU BOIS-WILLIAMS
2302 MONTEBELLO TERRACE
BALTIMORE 14, MD.

Sunday

Dearest Papa-

So glad to here - for Mr. Davis that ya are comin' to Denbar. Sure I hope to get along with them folks - I'm very thankful that ya have consented to say "yes" to Mr. Davis' request

As I understand it ya will be here for the meetin' and that

24-18-5

Mrs Matthews can
walk her around
room to room & out
on the porch. It
possible if some of
the boys are around
that she can be pushed
around the yard a
good days. It is
to be delivered next
week.

Now I must get
back to work — the
pre-view of my
plays to be given

30th, 1st or 2nd as you
are to speak the 2-d.
Am I right? And
you'll be at Dunbars
the 3-rd ?!?

Everyone is well
- Mama is about the
same. I got her a
little rolling chair I
saw for $25.00 at Sears,
I paid $8.00 down, I
mean she gets so tired
& that one room &
this is light so

tomorrow.

The weather is nice & the azaleas are pretty but seem to be going to seed. All the shrubbery needs trimming & fertilizing. I sent the lawn-mower to be overhauled to see if it could be fixed or if I have to buy a new one. It is 8 years old! I'm anxious to get the grass down & trimmed so the place won't look so ragged.

Lots of love from me to you —

Yolande.

P.S. Please order me some more paper & envelopes - as my supply is low - & I'll pay for it & - Order slight colored paper.

MEMORANDUM

TO: MRS. YOLANDE DU BOIS WILLIAMS

FROM: W. E. B. DU BOIS

DATE: FEBRUARY 3, 1950

Have you Policy No. 162345 of the Potomac Insurance Company? If so, send it to me and I will attach the supplement showing change of address.

COPY

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:ln

24-6-27-16

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Feb. 15, 1950

Dearest Pops —

I started this note on ordinary paper — school today but after getting home & finding this lovely unexpected stationery waiting of course I cud'd continue — I had to use it immediately! It is a grand surprise & much needed. Thank you so very much!!

9-81-42

Also a belated thanks for the checks. I'm trying hard to keep everything straight. The men have brought the insulation material (now the kitchen will be warm) and lumber for the kitchen. The cabinets are not finished yet but they expect to start the first of the week

As ya know Shirley was here & D. Bond & just managed to get

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

a glimpse of her. She spoke of Douglass & Dunbar & as far as I cared make, about a dozen other schools including Morgan. They really had her on the run. She tried twice to get away to see the home but cared it make it. She said the committee had done a marvelous job. All I hope is that she got home alive. Her speech at Dunbar was very dynamic —

24-18-7

even the chulche c the back row listened. I know because I was there with my home-room of 29 girls - 11th grade.

The rain here has been a mess and no snow. I have to buy a new car battery & oil & gas - always something.

Mrs Rosa Moore died yesterday - remember where I lived when I first came to Baltimore? She had cancer

Our school is getting evaluated & we are almost crazy with committee meetings and sheets to be made out

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

and questions to be filled out by you, back to the beginning a time!

Your grand-daughter has won a debate! She was the only girl on the team which debated one of our white high schools (City College) - subject "We should have socialized medicine" Douglass had the negative & won (even if I agree with the affirmative). She was the rebuttalest (is that spelled right?) because the teacher said she was the only one who could think on her feet in English.

24-18-8

Her picture was in the paper of "City college".

By the way, I must be nuts. I have so much on my mind! - I have the title to the car. They had sent it & I had put it away very carefully & it had gone out of my mind!!

I - my new schedule I have the same classes & same home-room & a room in the annex. so I don't have to walk so much or climb steps as much. I don't like the annex

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

but with the building
program we have fewer
class rooms & there are 'd
enough & go around in
the main building. As
my room is at the entrance
I have to handle the order
in the halls ring the bells,
answer the phone & etc - do-
they put me - Change
of assembly programs
for the 9th Grade. I
guess they figure I've
been at it long enough

6-24-18-9

to knock down & drag out - I can do it but executive jobs annoy & bore me

I think I've covered all the news & only hope ye can read all this.

Mama is still about the same & doing nicely Mrs Mathews & the house-keeper are fine

Du Bois & Dorothy send best love.

I hope ye had a nice trip & are taking good care of yourself & resting.

Lots of love,

Yolande.

P.S Did ye send Dr. Higgins the $250.00 we agreed upon!!! Important!!! Y.

Dr Bibb Williams [Feb 15, 1950]

"Your grand-daughter has won a debate! She was the only girl on the team which debated one of our white high schools (city college)-- Subject--"We should have Socialized Medicine". (High school?) Douglass had the negative and won (even if I agree with the affirmative) She was the rebuttalist. (is that spelled right?) because the teacher said she was the only one who could think on her feet in English. Her picture was in the paper of "City College"."

84-3-15

February 17, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

I was glad to get your letter and the news. It was nice about DuBois. I had just written her about Fisk and expenses; perhaps she will show you the letter.

Where is the tax bill for the home? You ought to have received it before this. Please look it up and send it to me. I have not yet paid Dr. Higgins anything. I had to pay $94.64 as extra charges at the hospital, and also I arranged so that he could claim hospital fees and they paid him $70.50. As soon as I hear from Dallas, as to the final settlement I shall try to send Dr. Higgins something more. Is there any reason for great rush?

Will you get me a copy of the City College paper with DuBois' picture? I am sending her a line also.

Enclosed you will find receipt for the storage for your mothers' coat. I think you ought to get it out and have it redone for yourself. I am glad everything is going well.

My love to Mother, you and DuBois and best regards to Mrs. Matthews and Dorothy.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: Receipt

February 20, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

DuBois has written me about her trip to New York.

I will meet her expenses over and above the $20 which the school furnishes. You let me know what they should be. I don't want to give her too much or too little.

I have two lectures which will take me out of Town from March 1 to 4. I think it would be better to have her stay with Shirley from March 1 to 8, rather than with Alice. Alice is too crazy and I am sure her apartment would be cluttered up.

At any rate let me talk with Shirley about this and I will write you again in a day or so.

I will see that she gets to Dr. Collins.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Birthday Greeting by WESTERN UNION

24-3-41

735

B30CC 6R NL PD

BALTIMORE MD FEB 22 1950

DR W E B DUBOIS

Ky

APT 13H 409 EDGECOMB AVE NYK

DEAREST FATHER AND GRANDFATHER MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY

AND OUR VERY BEST LOVE TO YOU ON YOUR BIRTHDAY LOVE.

YOLANDE AND DUBOIS

118A FEB 23

February 28, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

Enclosed is your check and the schedule for DuBois.

My Secretary has a check for $50.00 which can be expended upon her.

Where is the tax bill for the house?

Why doesn't Nicholas make final settlement of our account? There is $149.00 outstanding.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-40

March 3, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Williams:

I received your letter and discussed it thoroughly with Dr. Du Bois. He probably told you by phone that I will be at his apartment tonight when DuBois arrives. Please be assured that I will do everything possible to make her stay a pleasant one.

Best regards to you and your Mother.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy

LYM:m

March 17, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

You did not seem to realize in your last letter, that Dr. Higgins has been paid $250 --$170 by check and some $70.00 from the Medical Association. I hope this will make things right for the year.

Du Bois had a very nice time here I am sure, and everybody liked her. I am enclosing a letter I have sent her.

I am sending you soon, a little pamphlet on arthitis by the Metropolitian Life Insurance Co. Read it carefully.

My love to you, Mother and Du Bois.

Yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

24-3-43

May 1, 1950

V

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

Here is your check. I shall be down next Saturday, May 6. I am going to receive a plaque of the Alpha Phi Alpha at Lincoln University and then will come over to Baltimore.

My love to mother, you and DuBois.

With best wishes.

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure: check

24-27-2

May 19, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

I am going to send Du Bois to the World Student Congress at Prague, August 14-28. She will leave on the steamship, Vollendam, July 24, arriving at Le Harve, August 3. I will see about the persons who will take special care of her and give you further details. I have made a small deposit to secure her berth.

I had wanted to keep this secret from her and give her the notification as a graduation present, but she must apply for a pass-port for "Tourist Travel to Europe," immediately. The question is, can you get this for her or will she have to sign up?

Please get in touch with the local pass-port office in Baltimore and see how this can be arranged. It is not necessary for her to specify the particular countries which she wants to visit, although, she can if they ask. She might say England, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia and countries between. Please attend to this immediately and let me hear from you. We will still keep it secret from her for a while.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-27-4

[1950]

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Monday

Dearest Pop -

I'm enclosing a letter of D. Bois from Fisk.

I'd meant to reply about the passport before this but I've had the Austins here for a week & just found the time "not

24-27-8

busy" they said she should apply at least 30 days before sailing & would have to do so in person because an oath of allegiance is required. How will we do this? Her graduation is on the 14th - Class Day on the 9th. I've not said anything as yet.

I've been exceptionally busy because I've

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois-Williams
2417 Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

getting ready for my
Spring plays & also had
a 2-d "practice student"
& work under me. The
nurse ~~teacher~~ was supposed
to come - Mrs Matthews
place did it & she up
& I had to work all
day Sunday with
Mama. I told
Mrs M- that I'd

keep it as a souvenir. I did it for Mrs Rogers & I'll let her use it & pay for the night I have my plays & for the night D. B. graduates she'll stay both times so I can get out.

Next Day

D. B dis got your letter & has been in a daze & delight ever since. We'll write again after the 2-3 & let you know about the passport. It is really a lovely thing you are making possible for her. Lots of love - Eglantine

24-27-42

THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY

5 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE 2, MD. TELEPHONE, LExington 9900

WHEN PAYING IN PERSON, PLEASE PRESENT THIS BILL AND STUB
(Checks May be Made Payable to C. & P. Tel. Co.)

Bills

JULY 1, 1950

6674 MRS.Y.DUBOIS WILLIAMS

MA 2417 N.PULASKI ST. 17

LOCAL SERVICE AND EQUIPMENT *For One Month In Advance Beginning With Date Of This Bill (Includes Tax Of - .94)*	7 19
MESSAGE UNITS IN EXCESS OF ALLOWANCE ( ) *(Includes Tax Of)* *For One Month Prior To Date Of This Bill*	
TOLL SERVICE AND TELEGRAMS *(Statement Enclosed Showing Charges And U. S. Tax)*	7 81
DIRECTORY ADVERTISING *For One Month In Advance Beginning With Date Of This Bill*	
BALANCE FROM LAST BILL *(If Paid, Please Deduct From Total)*	
TOTAL AMOUNT DUE	15 00 *

July 7, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

The security check for Mother covering June must be returned. If you have received it, either send it to me or to the office whence it came, st ting that Mother died June 26. I have written them and they asked a return of the check. Checks are sent only for the month previous to death. Let me know about this.

Get your finances in order as soon as possible so that we can go over them. I want you to come up when DuBois sails; I shall come down before that.

When we get straightened out, I want you to be responsible for running the house. I will pay the taxes and help, so far as I can, with any permanent improvements. Figure out what obligat ons you have undertaken; for instance, for the playroon, etc, and try to think up a budget for next year.

This coming year I will help with DuBois' education at Fisk, in addition to her three scholarships. After that, for a few years, your insurance policies will cover her expense. But we will talk about that.

When you come to New York, I want you to have another thorough physical examination and get yourself in good shape. You have been under great strain these past few years and should hereafter give careful attention to your health.

I am going to talk with Ann Norton as soon as she returns.

My love to you and DuBois,

Yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

24-3-44

July 26, 1950

Dear Yolande:

I hope you arrived home safe, sound and not too hungry, or did you eat on the train? Needlessly to say, Henry and I ate enough for four people.

I have been looking in the papers, but haven't seen what time Du Bois' ship sailed. I will let you know if [redacted] do.

Here are the things which you requested. I have not heard from Mr. Lochard about the back issues of the paper. I expect to , as I sent him an air-mail special. I will mail it to you as soon as it arrives. Also Dr. Du Bois asked him to send you a copy of his paper, THE CHICAGO GLOBE", every week. If he has started to send them, you will have that copy before I can get it for you anyway.

Dr. Du Bois, also asked would you please send either to him or to me, DuBois' addresses. The article I am to send you, is being reprinted in the NEGRO DIGEST, Dr. gave them permission yesterday; so I will let you know what issue.

Write me a line when you have time. Please say "Hello" to Dorothy for me, I think she is very nice. I hope you won't stay home all the time and be lonesome.

As ever,

Lillian Murphy
75 St. Nicholas Place, Apt. 6-G
New York 31, New York

24-15-8

October 14, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 North Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

Here is some correspondance in which you may be interested.

I hope you are well. I never hear from you.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBDu:lm

2-E-15

October 27, 1950

Mrs. Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 N. Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

What would you like to do Thanksgiving? Come up here and have dinner or have me come down there? I know that you must be lonesome from time to time. I am sorry that you did not have Dorothy come and live with you, I wonder if it is too late to arrange for that.

My campaign is going on very will and I have not been over-doing. I shall finish with a broadcast on the night of November 6. That will make in all ten speeches and seven broadcasts.

Thank you but don't send any more messages from me to Fisk.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-10-5

November 6, 1950

Mrs. Yolande DuBois Williams
2417 N. Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

Enclosed is a letter from a close friend of mine in whose judgment I have the utmost confidence. Why not write Marek.

Yours with love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Enclosure:

24-3-35

October 31, 1950
Paris

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Well do I remember the evening when you decided to accept the nomination for senator and how you planned to limit your travel etc! Of course you are doing nothing of the sort but carrying "Peace" every where. We follow your dampaign with the keenest interest, your Rochester speech is being tr nslated by the Prague press and will appear far and wide. It is just terrific. Makes one proud to be a citizen of the real USA, your USA.

This declaration is not the real subject of my letter but I had to tell you with what deep respect and admiration the people everywhere are listening to your courageous and clear words.

I did have a talk with Mr. Marek, via an interpreter, a friend of his who works in the same offic and who has long been in the states himself.

Marek is an appealing young man who gives one a feeling of sincerity, deep feeling and considerable good sense. He is very sure indeed about the solidity of his love. I understand that this attachment is taken for granted by all his friends and he is never invited to affairs where "pairing off" is indicated. The young people do not seem to find it unusual that he looks forward to a long wait. He told me has thinks that DuBois should finish her course and does not expect to marry her for three years.

Perhaps you know that his father is an architect, now working for the government, he has an eighteen year old sister in the cinemas. He graduated from a tehnical school which seems to have the rank of college and is holding a responsible position now. He is a member of the youth organisation--the CSM. I was glad to note that he seems to have no idea at all about leaving his country. Very amphatically not. He would only to to the states to "get DuBois and bring her back."

He is now studying English vigorously. He seems rather worried now because he has had no letters for several weeks. He "is sure" it is the fault of the mail or the censor but one could see that he is really very troubled for his only worry in this whole matter seems to be the possibility -not expressed bu perhaps implied-that he may lose the lady because of the long ~~delay~~. delay.

We talked a bit about the differences in background and attitude toward work in our respective countries. He seems to understand and hopes that DuBois may come to visit next summer and work with the birgades and get more of a feeling of the country than was possible as a guest and delegate to the congress. I expect that if the feeling continues as it seems to be on both sides that such a visit may be possible for actually of course they know very little of each other although one could never make either of them believe that!

I am returning to Prague in a week for a few days and if you have other questions please let me know. Mail sent to me at the Alcron will reach me.

What a wonderful job you are doing on the 2nd Congress. Its thrilling- all
My love to Shirely and to you.

Elizabeth Moos.

December 7, 1950

Mrs . Yolande Du Bois Williams
2417 N. Pulaski Street
Baltimore 17, Maryland

Dear Yolande:

I shall come down probably Christmas day.

Enclosed is $10.00 for the turkey, but may I suggest that you do not get a frozen bird, and secondly that it weigh at least 10 pounds; also you should consult Dorothy about the dressing. I hope you will pardon these hints!

I have just written Du Bois suggesting that she plan to spend the whole of the vacation in Baltimore with you, and not look to any trips to New York or elsewhere. And I have of course, cautioned her about expenses.

Also I suggested that it might be feasible for you and her to plan a trip to Paris in 1952. It seems to me that it might be worked out unless the world goes to pieces before then.

With best love,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-3-46

Yolande DuB. Williams

For Yolande's Income tax expert

1950

Her Mother Nina Gomer Du Bois was sick during the year until her death June 24. Her Father, W. E. B. Du Bois is 82; and until 1950 he cared for the mother but he was relieved and is unemployed. The care of the mother for 1950 fell on Mrs. Williams; those expenses were as follows:

Feb. 21 Dr. Higgins	$179.50	
Nurse, 26 weeks at $35.00	--------	$910.00
Maid, 26 weeks at $25.00	--------	650.00

Provident Hospital
fee after deducting Associated Hospital Service contribution $74.64

Total $1,814.14

March 14, Glasses for Du Bois	----------	$36.00
July 26, sun-glasses		16.50
Dental care for Du Bois		
Y.D.W. & NIna G. Du Bois	----------	

Total sickness expense $1,866.60 plus Dental Care. From above substract 5% of net income; claim deduction for the rest.
Real Estate tax, 2304 Montebello Terrace, Paid March 26,------$223.93

Automobile

Mrs. Williams lived at 2302 Montebello Terrace, Jan-April and at 2417 Pulaski Street since. There is no car nor bus within less than one mile from Montebello Terrace; by bus and change I can get from Pulaski Street to school in 2 (?) hours, by auto in 3/4 hours. I regard my car as necessary for my work and ask right to deduct up-keep.

24-27-7

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
КОМИТЕТ ВСЕМИРНОГО КОНГРЕССА СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА
COMITATO DEL CONGRESSO DEI PARTIGIANI DELLA PACE
COMITE DEL CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE LOS PARTIDARIOS DE LA PAZ
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21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8e
Compte N° 2288

24-13-12

PB/JC

Paris, le 6 janvier 1950

Cher Ami,

Nous vous faisons parvenir sous ce pli un exemplaire du dépliant édité par le Comité Mondial, concernant les Prix Internationaux de la Paix.

Recevez, Cher Ami, l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Pour le Comité du Congrès
Mondial des Partisans de la Paix

F. GUYOT
Secrétaire administrative
Trésorière

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
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21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8^{e}
Compte N° 2288

Paris, le 25 janvier 50

Cher Ami,

Après une analyse profonde de la situation internationale, le secrétariat du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix a constaté d'une part une aggravation sensible des dangers de guerre et d'autre part une évolution chaque jour croissante de la lutte pour la paix dans le monde, lutte concrétisée en particulier en Italie et en France par les différents mouvements des ouvriers, des paysans, des dockers, des femmes, etc...

Par ailleurs, le Secrétariat a pris connaissance des propositions faites par le Secrétariat de la F.S.M. demandant au Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix de bien vouloir mettre à l'ordre du jour de sa prochaine session : l'organisation sur les lieux de travail de la lutte pour la paix et la fixation de la Journée Internationale de Lutte pour la Paix pour l'année 1950.

De plus, en raison des élections qui doivent avoir lieu en Grande Bretagne vers le 25 février, le Comité Britannique des Partisans de la Paix a demandé au secrétariat de retarder la date de la réunion du bureau qui devait avoir lieu le 17 février prochain.

Tenant compte des difficultés rencontrées en Grande-Bretagne, le secrétariat pense nécessaire de reporter la réunion du Bureau à une date ultérieure. D'autre part, étant donné l'analyse qui vient d'être faite, le Secrétariat juge indispensable d'avancer d'un mois la session plénière du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix et de le convoquer pour les 16-17-18 et 19 mars prochains à Stockholm (Suède). A cette occasion le bureau se réunira la veille, c'est à dire le 15 mars.

.../...

C'est pourquoi le secrétariat vous prie de bien vouloir prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour vous rendre libre à cette date et commencer les démarches en vue d'obtenir vos visas

Très prochainement, nous vous enverrons l'ordre du jour de la 3ème session du Comité Mondial et des informations précises concernant les frais de séjour en Suède.

Dans l'attente de vous lire, nous vous prions de croire, Cher Ami, à nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Pour le Comité du Congrès
Mondial des Partisans de la Paix

Jean Laffitte
Secrétaire Général

F. Guyot
Secrétaire Administrative
Trésorière

24-13-3

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
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P.B/J.C
Réf : J549

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Paris, le 28 janvier 1950

Cher Ami,

Le 21 décembre 1949, une lettre vous était adressée, rendant compte des décisions prises par le Bureau du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix au cours de sa dernière réunion.

Il vous informait également du désir d'obtenir votre concours personnel pour présenter aux Parlements de quelques pays, les propositions de paix contenues dans les 5 points de l'"Appel pour la Paix du Monde" (les pays sont notamment : les Etats-Unis, l'U.R.S.S, l'Angleterre, les Indes, un pays d'Amérique latine, un pays scandinave et un pays du Proche-Orient).

Pour que ces propositions puissent être présentées simultanément aux Parlements de différents pays, le Secrétariat a décidé d'organiser les délégations, non pas au début février, comme il avait été prévu, mais dans la première quinzaine de mars. Ce changement de date résulte des difficultés que nous avons eues pour obtenir rapidement une réponse de toutes les personnalités que nous aurions voulu voir participer à ces délégations.

C'est pourquoi, nous nous permettons d'insister auprès de vous en vous demandant de bien vouloir nous donner le plus rapidement possible une réponse à notre lettre du 21 écoulé. Si vous pouvez faire partie d'une délégation, nous serions heureux de connaître le pays que vous désireriez visiter en tant que membre de la délégation internationale du Comité Mondial, ainsi que votre opinion sur la composition des délégations que vous envisagez la meilleure pour les divers pays indiqués ci-dessus.

Dans l'attente de votre réponse, nous vous prions de croire, Cher Ami, à nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Pour le Comité du Congrès
Mondial des Partisans de la Paix

P. Borsari
Secrétaire

Jean Laffitte
Secrétaire Général

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21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8•
Compte N• 2288

Paris, le 1er février 1950

Aux membres du Comité Mondial

Cher Ami,

Comme suite à notre lettre du 25 janvier, nous vous confirmons que la 3ème session du Comité Mondial aura lieu à Stockholm les 16, 17, 18 et 19 mars prochains.

Des renseignements fournis par le Comité National Suédois, il ressort que les frais de séjour à Stockholm s'élèveront de 35 à 40 couronnes suédoises par jour et par personne (c'est-à-dire de 2.450 à 2.750 francs français).

Nous vous serions reconnaissants d'étudier avec votre Comité National cette question financière afin que celui-ci fasse un effort tout particulier dans ce sens et prenne vos frais de séjour et de voyage à sa charge. Nous lui écrivons également dans ce sens.

Nous vous prions de nous faire connaitre d'urgence votre réponse confirmant votre participation aux travaux de cette si importante session et prévenir en même temps le Comité National Suédois : M. Per-Olov Zennström - Vitalisvägen 12 - Stockholm.

Dans l'attente de vos nouvelles, recevez, cher ami, nos bien cordiales salutations.

Pour le Comité du Congrès Mondial
des Partisans de la Paix

F. GUYOT

F. GUYOT
Secrétaire Administrative

COMITE MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

2, rue de l'Elysée , 2

PARIS 8°

Paris le 9 Février 1950.

- COMMUNIQUE DE PRESSE -

Le Secrétariat du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix s'est réuni le 9 Février, sous la présidence de Mr. Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE, en présence des divers membres du Comité Mondial présents à Paris et des représentants de la Fédération Syndicale Mondiale, de la Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes, et de la Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique.

Les modalités d'exécution des décisions prises précedemment par le Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix et par son Bureau ont été établies comme suit :

I°- Les propositions de paix élaborées à Rome et destinées aux assemblées élues vont être adressées à tous les parlements du Monde. Ces propositions comportaient les cinq points suivants :

Cessation de la course aux armements par la réduction des budgets de guerre et des effectifs militaires.

Interdiction des armes atomiques

Cessation des guerres d'intervention en cours notamment en Indonésie, Malaisie, et Viet-Nam.

Cessation de toute répression contre les partisans de la paix dans le monde.

Cessation de la guerre des nerfs par la signature d'un pacte de paix entre les grandes puissances du monde.

2°- Des délégations, très représentatives et composées de personnalités internationales vont se rendre auprès de divers parlements pour leur soumettre ces propositions.

3°- Du 20 Février au IO Mars, ces délégations se rendront successivement : en Italie, en Belgique, en France, aux Pays-Bas, au Mexique, aux Etats-Unis d'Amérique et en U.R.S.S.

4°- La composition des délégations et les modalités d'exécution de leur mandat seront rendues publiques à l'occasion d'une conférence de presse qui se tiendra le : VENDREDI I7 FEVRIER à PARIS à I7 heures 30, sous la Présidence de Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE.

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Compte N° 2288

24-13-6

N/868

Paris, le 4 Mars 19 50

To the World Peace Committee Members

Dear Friend,

The 3rd session of the World Peace Committee is actively prepared in the scandinavian countries.

The national Committees of Sweden and of the others adjacent countries with to organize several meetings and they ask the participation of the World Peace Committee's Members as speakers to these manifestations.

In order to inform as soon as possible our friends we wish to ask you if eventually you could speak at one or more of these meetings.

It goes without saying that the help given by the World Committee's members will be very important for the development of the Peace movment in these countries. We should be much obliged to know if it is possible for you to attend a meeting in Stockholm first and eventually in one or two other scandinavian countries.

We kindly ask you to address your answer as soon as possible to Mr. **Per-Olov Zennström**, Svenska Kommitten for Fredens forsvar, Vazagatan 11, 2 tr. à STOCKHOLM, and a copy to World Peace Committee, 2 rue de l'ELYSEE, PARIS.

We inform you that this is also the address of the reception office for the members of the World peace committee at Stockholm.

On the other hand we equaly inform you that the opening sitting of the 3rd session of the World Peace Committee will take place on Wednesday 15th of March at 20 P.M. at the Swedish people's house "FOLKETS HUS" 14 Barnhusgatan, Stockholm.

We are sure that you will be able to attend this first sitting, hoping to meet you soon we send you our best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Jean LAFFITTE
General Secretary

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SECRETAIRE GENERAL :
J. LAFFITTE, France

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Banque Commerciale
des Pays de l'Europe du Nord
21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8[e]
Compte N° 2288

Paris, le 30 Mars 1950

Cher Ami,

Le Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix vient de terminer les travaux de sa 3ème session à Stockholm les 15-19 mars, et nous vous transmettons sous ce pli les appels adoptés à l'unanimité.

Les Assises de notre Comité firent l'objet d'une discussion fructueuse sur le développement du mouvement de lutte pour la paix et le caractère concret et plus efficace qu'en un certain nombre de pays cette lutte a pris, tant du côté de la classe ouvrière que du côté de l'opinion libérale ou religieuse et du monde scientifique.

Partant de ces faits, notre session plénière a eu pour préoccupation d'entraîner dans l'action pour la paix d'autres forces populaires, d'autres forces politiques et d'autres personnalités de manière à donner à l'action générale une efficacité plus grande.

C'est la raison pour laquelle l'objectif retenu comme le mieux adapté a été celui d'un pétitionnement de masse à propos de l'interdiction des armes atomiques, car c'est en même temps le point faible des fauteurs de guerre, ainsi qu'en témoignent les mouvements de l'opinion publique et les déclarations de personnalités éminentes du monde politique et scientifique dans les dernières semaines et en divers pays.

A cet effet, un appel a été lancé qui comporte entre autres, l'idée nouvelle de faire considérer comme "criminel de guerre" par les peuples le gouvernement qui, le premier, se sera servi de l'arme atomique.

.....

Compte-tenu des expériences déjà réalisées dans différents pays, nous pensons qu'il est possible de rassembler des centaines de millions de signatures dans une grande campagne internationale qui embrasserait tous les pays du monde.

Cet appel a été publié, après avoir été adopté à l'unanimité par tous les membres du Comité Mondial présents à Stockholm revêtu de la signature de chacun d'eux.

Dans le cadre des décisions prises ensemble lors du Congrès Mondial de Paris et de Prague et, tenant compte de la nécessité présente d'entraîner, dès maintenant de nouvelles couches des populations pacifiques dans une action très vaste, sur des points bien déterminés qui sont ceux de l'appel, notre secrétariat a pensé être l'interprète de chacun des membres du Comité Mondial qui n'ont pu assister aux travaux de cette session, en joignant leur nom à ceux des signataires de l'appel publié dès la fin des travaux du Comité.

D'autres décisions, non moins importantes, ont été prises lors de cette session, dont tous les détails vous seront fournis dans le prochain numéro de notre revue "Les Partisans de la Paix" spécialement consacré aux travaux de la dernière session de Stockholm.

Notre secrétariat vous tiendra informé, par son bulletin d'information et la revue, du développement de cette vaste campagne engagée, et vous adresse ses salutations les meilleures.

Pour le Secrétariat du Comité
du Congrès Mondial des Partisans
de la Paix

Jean LAFFITTE
Secrétaire Général

819-122

Télégramme en provenance

DU COMITE COREEN DES PARTISANS DE

LA PAIX

Phyongyang 721 30 2230 NORDTHERN.

Les impérialistes américains, s'efforçant de rallumer une nouvelle guerre pour la réalisation de leurs buts agressifs : la conquête de l'hégémonie mondiale, par les mains de la clique criminelle de Lin-Sin-Man - ennemi implacable du peuple coréen ont déclenché une guerre intestine en Corée le 27 juin 1950.

Le Président des Etats-Unis, Truman a publié une déclaration dans laquelle il a donné l'ordre à Mac Arthur de prêter une aide armée à la clique criminelle de Linsin Man, tant par sa flotte aérienne que par la flotte navale.

Encore avant la publication de cette déclaration de Truman l'aviation des impérialistes américains a commencé à effectuer des raids aériens barbares sur les villes et villages paisibles de Corée. Cette agression armée et cette intervention militaire des impérialistes américains montrent que, non seulement ils ont provoqué la guerre intestine dans notre pays mais aussi qu'ils sont passés à des opérations militaires actives contre le peuple coréen dans les buts intéressés et féroces de conquêtes par leurs mains sanglantes de tout le territoire de notre pays.

Ce fait dévoile aussi que l'agression armée des impérialistes américains est le déclenchement de la guerre fraticide par la clique criminelle de Lin Sin Man laquais des impérialistes américains, était préparée depuis longtemps déjà.

Les impérialistes américains pour justifier leur intervention armée directe et leur immiscion militaire dans notre pays utilisent l'ONU comme instrument de leur agression. Les représentants américains à l'ONU ont convoqué le conseil de Sécurité de l'ONU sans la participation des représentants des grandes puissances telles que l'Union Soviétique et la République Populaire de Chine et aussi sans la participation du représentant de la Corée, à laquelle ils ont fait voter par contrebande leur proposition illégale d'immiscion dans les affaires intérieures de la Corée.

L'aviation américaine effectue des raids barbares sur les villes et les villages de la Corée, soumettent au bombardement les trains chargés de populations paisibles. Ainsi les bombardiers américains ont effectué un raid sur les villes libérées par l'armée populaire de Kesen, Idenby, Chunchen et autres, massacrant sans pitié la population paisible : les enfants, les femmes et les vieillards. Le 29 juin l'aviation des impérialistes américains a effectué des raids sur la ville de Phenyang et autres agglomérations urbaines, situées au nord du 38e parallèle. A la suite des bombardements, un grand nombre de personnes de la population civile a été tué. Les impérialistes américains par leur agression en Corée ont violé le droit international et le statut de l'ONU, effectuant une attaque agressive sur le territoire de la Corée septentrionale au nord du parallèle 38 par leurs agents de la clique Lin Sin Man.

Les impérialistes américains réalisent un plan agressif de guerre préparé depuis longtemps concernant la République de la Corée du Nord. Par celà ils essaient de rétablir leur pseudo-autorité internationale, qui a été minée par la victoire du grand peuple chinois. Ils utilisent la guerre en Corée en vue d'une agression contre la République populaire de Chine pour étouffer le mouvement de libération nationale au Viet Nam et aux Philippines et dans d'autres pays du Sud-Est asiatique et aussi du Japon.

Depuis longtemps déjà les impérialistes américains en Asie jouent le rôle de gendarmes internationaux. La colère et la haine du peuple coréen envers les impérialistes américains sont grandes et finiront par l'anéantissement complet de la Clique Lin Sin Man.

Le peuple coréen dans le plus bref délai finira avec la guerre intestine allumée à la suite de l'intervention des impérialistes américains; le peuple coréen combat de toutes ses forces pour la cessation rapide de la guerre fratricide.

Aussi féroces que soient les méthodes employées par les impérialistes américains pour asservir notre patrie, le peuple coréen par ses forces militaires unies, par sa solide cohésion et la collaboration déjouera leurs plans coupables. Le peuple coréen ne cessera pas le combat tant qu'il n'aura pas remporté la victoire finale au nom de l'unité et de la liberté de la Patrie.

Aucune action militaire barbare des impérialistes américains ne brisera la lutte patriotique de notre peuple. Tout notre peuple, sans tenir compte des sacrifices, balaiera complètement la clique de Lin Sin Man et sauvera sa patrie des mains sanglantes des impérialistes américains, l'armée populaire de Corée, menant vaillamment la contre attaque, a déjà libéré au sud du 38° parallèle de nombreuses villes et villages. La ville de Séoulcapitale de la Patrie est libérée.

Faisant écho à l'offensive héroïque de l'armée populaire les patriotes du pays ont déclenché des soulèvements populaires à Tégou, à Kvardyouet développent des guérillas dans d'autres villes et villages de la Corée du Sud.

Communiquant au Comité permanent du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la la Paix les évènements cités plus haut, le Comité national coréen des partisans de la Paix vous prie d'examiner la question de l'agression américaine en Corée et de prendre des mesures telles que le Comité trouvera appropriées.

Le comité national pan-coréen des Partisans de la Paix est sûr que le Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, tous les Partisans de la Paix dans le monde entier élèveront un cri de protestation contre l'agression des fauteurs de guerre en Corée, pour la défense du peuple coréen qui combat pour l'unité, la liberté et l'indépendance de sa patrie.

Le Comité National pan-Coréen des
Partisans de la Paix le 30 juin 1950

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
КОМИТЕТ ВСЕМИРНОГО КОНГРЕССА СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА
COMITATO DEL CONGRESSO DEI PARTIGIANI DELLA PACE
COMITE DEL CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE LOS PARTIDARIOS DE LA PAZ

F.H.

世界保衛和平大會委員會

PRESIDENT :
M. F. JOLIOT-CURIE, France

VICE-PRESIDENTS :
Mmes Eugénie COTTON, *Présidente de la Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes*
HODINOVA-SPURNA, *Vice-Présidente de l'Assemblée Nationale Tchécoslovaque*
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Banque Commerciale
des Pays de l'Europe du Nord
21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8e
Compte N° 2288

24-6-22

Paris, le 3 JUIN 1950

Dear Friend,

We are sending you herewith for your information a copy of the circular that we have just sent to all National Committees and correspondents in connection with the most recent measures taken by our Secretariat in preparation for the Second World Congress.

Yours very sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace

Jean Laffitte
Secretary-General

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
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Banque Commerciale des Pays de l'Europe du Nord
21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8[e]
Compte N° 2283

24-6-20

Paris, le 3rd July 1950

Dear Friends,

The Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace had decided, at its meeting in London on the 1st June 1950, that the Second World Congress of the Movement would be held at Genoa next October. M. Sforza, Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs has now advised the organisers that the Italian Government will refuse entry visas to the delegates.

In view of the facts that the basis of this Congress is to be the appeal for prohibition of atomic weapons launched by the third session of the World Committee at Stockholm and that the Italian people, who are so strongly attached to ppace and liberty, are signing the Stockholm Appeal en masse, the Secretariat of the World Committee regrets the decision of the Italian Government. This decision is against the urgent and necessary defence of peace in the world.

In consequence of this decision and in conformity with the authority which it has received from the World Committee the Secretariat has decided to ask the Polish Committee of the Defenders of Peace to undertake the necessary steps for the holding of the second World Congress in Poland from the 16th to the 21st October next.

We remind you of the details fixed by the Bureau of the World Committee concerning the conditions of participation in the next Congress, viz.,

1) The basis of admission to the Congress shall be the previous adoption and signature by the individual of the Stockholm Appeal.

2) The delegates' travelling and living expenses will be the concern of the National Committees of the Defenders of Peace where these are already in existence. Where there is no such National Committee, the charge will be upon the preparation committees which are set up for the Congress.

.../...

.../...

3) The delegations shall be constituted on a national basis by the different National Committees.

4) The agenda for the Congress shall be as follows :

a) The activities of the World movement of the Defenders of Peace since the First Congress

b) Action for prohibition of the atomic weapon.

5) The Secretariat recommends that your country's delegation should consist of

_____ delegates

We ask you to keep us informed of all decisions, steps and proposals which will contribute to the success which should attend the second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.

For our part, we are at your service to keep you advised of all details which you may consider necessary.

Hoping to hear from you, we remain,
Yours very sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace

Jean LAFFITTE
Secretary-General

P. Borsari
Secretary

C. Fenoaltea
Secretary

R. De Grada
Secretary

24-6-21

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
КОМИТЕТ ВСЕМИРНОГО КОНГРЕССА СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА
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世界保衛和平大會委員會

BULLETIN D'INFORMATION
BOLETIN DE INFORMACION
INFORMATION BULLETIN

SERVICE SPECIAL

7, RUE DE L'ELYSEE, PARIS

7 juillet 1950

N°8/

Nous communiquons aujourd'hui avec le texte du télégramme adressé au Comité Mondial par le Comité Pan-Coréen des Partisans de la Paix, le message adressé en retour par le Secrétariat du Comité du Congrès Mondial.

AU COMITE PAN-COREEN DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

Devant les évènements de Corée, et en réponse au message reçu du Comité Pan-Coréen des Partisans de la Paix, le Secrétariat du Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix :

AFFIRME que la Corée, comme toutes les Nations est Une et Indivisible, et que le peuple coréen, comme les autres peuples, a le droit de disposer de lui-même,

CONSTATE

1) Que le gouvernement des Etats- Unis a pris la responsabilité d'intervenir militairement en Corée avec ses armées de mer, de terre et de l'air.

2) Que l'aviation américaine bombarde de façon massive les populations civiles coréennes

3) Que, pour couvrir cette intervention, le gouvernement des Etats-Unis et plusieurs autres gouvernements ont violé la Charte des Nations Unies dont la base est la règle de l'Unanimité des cinq grandes puissances. Cette action porte gravement atteinte à l'autorité de l'Organisation des Nations Unies.

4) Que ces gouvernements ont, en particulier, violé le principe de la Charte des Nations Unies selon lequel le gouvernement populaire de Corée devait être entendu avant toute décision.

5) Que , par surcroit, le gouvernement des Etats-Unis a décidé d'envoyer sa flotte à Formose, de renforcer ses troupes aux Philippines et d'envoyer une mission militaire en Indochine, c'est-à-dire de s'immiscer également dans les affaires de trois autres peuples d'Asie.

Le Secrétariat du Comité du Congrès Mondial

SOULIGNE la menace croissante d'un conflit généralisé

DENONCE les propositions criminelles d'utilisation de la bombe atomique

EXPRIME sa vive sympathie et toute sa solidarité au peuple coréen qui réalise son unité nationale, dans l'épreuve contre l'intervention étrangère.

DEMANDE que cesse l'intervention militaire américaine en Corée afin que le peuple coréen soit maître de sa destinée dans l'unité, la liberté et l'indépendance.

APPELLE tous les partisans de la paix dans tous les pays à intensifier leur action pour la signature de l'Appel de Stockholm qui s'avère de plus en plus comme le moyen suprême d'obtenir la détente internationale et la paix.

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
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21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8[e]
Compte N° 2283

Paris, le 31st July 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West, 26th Street
NEW-YORK
(U.S.A)

24-13-2

Dear Friend,

At its Session at Stockholm on the 19th march, the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace launched an appeal demanding the prohibition of the atomic weapon, the establishment of rigorous international control to ensure the application of such prohibition, and the condemnation as a war criminal of any government which hereafter uses this weapon against any country whatever.

In response to this appeal, several governments, a large number of cabinet-ministers, deputies and senators and eminent leaders of political parties and of social organisations of the most diverse kinds have added their signatures to those of the millions of men and women from all parts of the earth who have approved and signed this document.

The same strong desire for peace has been shown by the stirring message of the Committee of the International Red Cross addressed to the governments of all countries and demanding "the prohibition of the atomic weapon and of all weapons of blind destruction". This message received the firm support of the Bureau of the World Committee during its London meeting.

The religious world has also raised a powerful voice on this subject. We have seen statements

.../...

.../...

from the World Council of Protestant Churches and the Orthodox Church, the letter of the Cardinals and Archbishops of France, as well as innumerable demonstrations of opinion from eminent individual personalities in all the Churches. The Polish Episcopacy has given full support to the Stockholm Appeal.

In the result, this immense campaign has already gathered more than 250.000.000 signatures.

These first results bear witness to the powerful will to peace of peoples of the world. But in order to ensure the final prohibition of atomic weapons and, as a result, to bring about that reduction of international tension which is essential if peace is to be saved, these first successes must be followed up without respite by making our activity known in the widest possible quarters and by strengthening the bond among all those who are determined to save humanity from this mortal threat.

24-13-3

The Committee of the World Congress is always happy to give credit for the successes already recorded and the actions similar to its own taken by other organisations and individuals with the same objectives. It is no less happy to include you among those who have lent their valuable support to this noble cause at a time when the deepening of international tensions gives cause to fear the beginning of another world war. For these reasons we wish to express our keen desire to exchange opinions with you on this most essential of questions for safeguarding world peace, namely, the prohibition of the atomic weapon.

In particular we should like to invite you to take part in the next meeting of the Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace which will be held at Prague on the 16th and 17th August. The agenda for the meeting will include the present state of the campaign for prohibition of the atomic bomb and also the possibilities of developing it still further.

Knowing your devotion to the cause of peace

.../...

.../...

we are confident that you will understand the importance that we attach to this meeting and that you will accord us the honour of your presence.

Looking forward, therefore, to a favourable reply, we remain,

Yours very sincerely.

For the Committee of the World
Congress of the Defenders of Peace

Joliot-Curie

Frédéric Joliot-Curie
Président

P.S.- Travelling and living costs will be at the expense of the World Committee.

24-13-4

24-49-3

SESSION DE LA PRÉSIDENCE DU COMITÉ MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

PRAGUE, 16 ET 17 AOÛT 1950

ZASEDÁNÍ PŘEDSEDNICTVA SVĚTOVÉHO VÝBORU OBRÁNCŮ MÍRU

PRAHA, 16. A 17. SRPNA 1950

Délégué - Delegát
Invité-host

M. Du B O I S,

USA

No 75.
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RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL
AND TO ALL GOVERNMENTS

adopted by the Bureau of
the World Committee of the
Defenders of Peace, at
Prague, 18 August 1950

The Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace, meeting at a time when war is taking place in Korea, conscious of the terrible danger that the conflict may become general and deeply concerned by the grave destruction of human life and material caused by the large-scale bombardments of civilian populations, urgently requests the Security Council to seek a lasting settlement of the conflict in accordance with the desires of the people of Korea, on the following basis :

- an immediate end to the bombardment of civilian populations.

- the cessation of hostilities.

- the withdrawal of all foreign troops.

- a hearing to both the parties concerned.

The Bureau of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace is confident that this proposal interprets the will of hundreds of millions of men and women. It is likewise convinced that it expresses the desire of the overwhelming majority of the peoples of the entire world for the maintenance and consolidation of Peace.

For the Bureau
President of the World Committee
of the Defenders of Peace

F. JOLIOT-CURIE

[Enc.]

APPEAL FOR THE II WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE

adopted by the Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace at PRAGUE, August 18,1950

Hundreds of millions of men and women have rallied, and are continuing to rally to the Stockholm Peace Appeal. In the name of these millions of men and women, the Bureau of the World Committee summons the II World Congress of the Defenders of Peace to take place November 13-19, 1950 in Great Britain.

The recent worsening of the international situation directly endangering the peace of the world, imposes new and more urgent responsibilities upon all peace-loving people.

The Defenders of Peace are resolved to pursue their campaign for the banning of atomic weapons and they declare once more their support for general reduction, under control, of every form of armament, the increase in which is rendering the war danger more acute and burdening the peoples with heavy sacrifices.

The Defenders of Peace declare themselves against agression wherever it may occur, they condemn foreign intervention by force of arms in the internal affairs of any people. They call for the ending of such intervention wherever it has taken place.

The Defenders of Peace welcome and support all peaceful moves already undertaken to stop the war in Korea, the most dangerous area of a possible general conflict. They vigorously denounce the mass bombardments that have made victims of civilian populations.

The Defenders of Peace demand that the Security Council shall deal with the question of a settlement by peaceful means at the earliest possible moment and in doing so shall include properly qualified representatives of the five great powers and give a hearing to both parties concerned.

The Defenders of Peace demand the banning of all propaganda in favor of war, in any form and in every country.

We call upon all peace-loving people throughout the world to engage in public discussion of these proposals and to elect representatives to voice their opinions at the II World Congress.

We urge all political, cultural, social, and religious groups, trade unions, women's organizations, youth organizations every man and woman eager to preserve the peace of the world, to share in carrying out these tasks, whatever may be their political, philosophical or religious convictions.

We are aware of the giant strength that the great gathering rallied around the Stockholm Appeal represents, a gathering that must be made yet wider and more numerous. We have been able to measure the effectiveness of our struggle. The first steps on the road have been taken ; others shall follow which can and must achieve for the peoples the lasting peace for which they long.

Such a peace cannot be imposed by force of arms. It will be won by the common action of men and women of good will throughout the world, resolute to secure the triumph of reason and justice.

For the Bureau,
President of the World Committee
of the Defenders of Peace

F. JOLIOT-CURIE

BUREAU DECISIONS OF THE WORLD CONGRESS

1°/ In conformance with decisions already taken at London, a Congress Preparations Committee shall be designated as soon as possible to be set up in Great Britain. The Committee shall be composed of two or three representatives appointed by each of the following countries ; Great Britain, U.R.S.S., France, Italy, United States and China.

2°/ Proposals for candidates to the Bureau of the World Committee will be forwarded as rapidly as possible from the following countries : Great Britain, Italy, United States and U.R.S.S. Recommendations for widening national leaderships will be made with the above as an example, to all National Committees.

24-13-11

3°/ Delegations made up of three or four outstanding figures shall be sent to Austria and to the Scandinavian countries in order to help in preparations for the Congress.

4°/ A fund-raising campaign shall be undertaken in all countries in order to assure the financing of the Congress as well as to meet expenses for sending delegations. This campaign will take place simultaneously on a world scale as well as on a national level. One tenth of all money raised on a national level will be sent to the world Committee so that a World Fund for Peace can be constituted.

5°/ The bi-monthly edition of the "Partisans de la paix" shall be continued. Improvements envisaged : the editing of the revue shall be strengthened so that the content of the revue be improved ; better coordination with National Committees shall be developped. With the setting up of new editorial offices, such as is planned for the English edition, the circulation should be increased considerably.

6°/ The Secretariat is responsable for the application of these decisions.

APPEAL FOR THE 2nd WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE

Adopted by the Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders at Peace at Prague, August 18, 1950

Hundreds of millions of men and women have rallied, and are continuing to rally to the Stockholm Peace Appeal. In the name of these millions of men and women, the Bureau of the World Committee summons the 2nd World Congress of the Defenders of Peace to take place November 13-19, 1950 in Great Britain.

The recent worsening of the international situation directly endangering the peace of the world, imposes new and more urgent responsibilities upon all peace-loving people.

The Defenders of Peace are resolved to pursue their campaign for the banning of atomic weapons and they declare once more their support for general reduction, under control, of every form of armament, the increase in which is rendering the war danger more acute and burdening the peoples with heavy sacrifices.

The Defenders of Peace declare themselves against aggression wherever it may occur, they condemn foreign intervention by force of arms in the internal affairs of any people. They call for the ending of such intervention wherever it has taken place.

The Defenders of Peace welcome and support all peaceful moves already undertaken to stop the war in Korea, the most dangerous area of a possible general conflict. They vigorously denounce the mass bombardments that have made victims of civil populations.

The Defenders of Peace demand that the Security Council shall deal with the question of a settlement by peaceful means at the earliest possible moment and in doing so shall include properly qualified representatives of the five great powers and give a hearing to both parties concerned.

The Defenders of Peace demand the banning of all propaganda in favor of war, in any form and in every country.

We call upon all peace-loving people throughout the world to engage in public discussion of these proposals and to elect representatives to voice their opinions at the 2nd World Congress.

We urge all political, cultural, social and religious groups, trade unions, women's organizations, youth organizations, every man and woman eager to preserve the peace of the world, to share in carrying out these tasks, whatever may be their political, philosophical or religious convictions.

We are aware of the giant strength that the great gathering rallied around the Stockholm Appeal represents, a gathering that must be made yet wider and more numerous. We have been able to measure the effectiveness of our struggle. The first steps on the road have been taken; others shall follow which can and must achieve for the peoples the lasting peace for which they long.

Such a peace cannot be imposed by force of arms. It will be won by the common action of men and women of good will throughout the world, resolute to secure the triumph of reason and justice.

For the Bureau
President of the World Committee
of the Defenders of Peace

F. JOLIOT-CURIE

24-24.29

24-34-21

LE COMITÉ TCHÉCOSLOVAQUE DES PARTISANS

DE LA PAIX A L'HONNEUR D'INVITER

M. Prof. Du Bois

À LA RÉCEPTION, DONNÉE À L'OCCASION DE LA RÉUNION

DU BUREAU DU COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL

DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

QUI AURA LIEU LE SAMEDI 19 AOÛT 1950 À 20 HEURES

AU CLUB NATIONAL, PRAGUE II, NA PŘÍKOPĚ 10

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
КОМИТЕТ ВСЕМИРНОГО КОНГРЕССА СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА
COMITATO DEL CONGRESSO DEI PARTIGIANI DELLA PACE
COMITE DEL CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE LOS PARTIDARIOS DE LA PAZ
世界保衛和平大會委員會

PRESIDENT :
M. F. JOLIOT-CURIE, France

VICE-PRESIDENTS :
Mmes Eugénie COTTON, *Présidente de la Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes*
HODINOVA-SPURNA, *Vice-Présidente de l'Assemblée Nationale Tchécoslovaque*
MM. L. ARAGON, *Secrétaire du Bureau International de Liaison des Intellectuels*
G. D'ARBOUSSIER, Afrique Noire
J.-D. BERNAL, Grande-Bretagne
G. de BOYSSON, *Président de la Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique*
Général L. CARDENAS, Mexique
A. FADEEV, U.R.S.S.
KUO MO JO, Chine
P. NENNI, Italie
O.-J. ROGGE, Etats-Unis
L. SAILLANT, *Président de la Fédération Syndicale Mondiale*

SECRETAIRE GENERAL :
J. LAFFITTE, France

*

SECRETARIAT GENERAL :
2, RUE DE L'ELYSEE
PARIS - VIII•
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21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8•
Compte N• 2288

24-13-1

Paris, le August 26 19 50

Dear Friend ,

Following the Bureau Meeting of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace, which took place at Prague, August 16, 17, and 18, we take pleasure in forwarding to you:

1 - Appeal for the convocation of the II World Congress of the Defenders of Peace. The Appeal will serve as a basis for II Congress deliberations.

2 - The resolution addressed to the Security Council and all governments relative to events in Korea.

3 - Extracts of decisions taken by the Bureau of the World Committee.

Preparations for the II World Congress of the Defenders of Peace to be held in Great Britain from the 13th to the 19th of Novembre, 1950, should be organized on the basis of the Congress Appeal.

The II Congress should have the widest possible character and it is in this connection that we urge you to publicize the Congress Appeal by every possible means (newspapers, magazines, leaflets, radio, etc.)

In addition, we ask you to make every effort to organize press conferences so that the Bureau Meeting decisions of the World Committee may be accurately and widely submitted to public opinion. This will likegive you an opportunity to answer those questions which will eventually be raised.

We express the hope that Congress preparations will be pushed with enthusiasm so that all Defenders of Peace will become aware of this very important event to take place in November.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with best regards -

Very sincerely

For the Secretariat
Committee of the World Congress
of the Defenders of Peace

F. Guyot

F. GUYOT
Administrative Secretary
Treasurer

(13)

August -, 1950

To the Rockwell Kent - Albert Kahn affair in a
delayed effort to get record straight

Dear Secretary Acheson:

Having read the widely publicized State Department report charging that the collection of signatures on the Stockholm Peace Appeal is "exclusively a Communist program" supervised from Moscow, and being cognizant of your own characterization of the Appeal as a "propaganda trick in the spurious 'peace offensive' of the Soviet Union," the writers of this letter feel obligated to place at your disposal certain firsthand information regarding the Appeal.

We happen to possess this information because the two of us, together with former Assistant Attorney-General O. John Rogge, comprised the three-man American delegation to the Stockholm Conference of the World Congress of Defenders of the Peace, at which the Appeal was issued last March. We were among the 100 delegates from approximately 40 countries who were the first to affix their signatures to the Appeal. We, moreover, served on the Resolutions Committee which drafted the Appeal.

Of paramount importance, we believe, to an understanding of the origin and purpose of the Stockholm Appeal are two simple facts: 1) we American delegates at the Stockholm Conference had as much to do with drafting the Appeal as did the members of the Soviet or any other delegation; 2) we received no "orders from Moscow," or from any other national capital, but acted with complete independence and entirely in accordance with our own best judgment.

It seems to us regrettable that prior to the issuance of State Department publicity about the Appeal we did not submit to your office an eye-witness account of the Stockholm Conference. We could have described the broadly representative character of the Conference, not only in terms of nationality but also of vocation, religious faith and political persuasion. We might also have presented information on the democratic parliamentary procedure that was in force -- of comments from every delegate who requested the floor; of open unrestricted debate; of motions made, supported or opposed, and carried or defeated by majority vote. And we could have reported on the lengthy discussion, at a plenary session of the Conference, concerning the peace resolution which was unanimously adopted by the delegates and is now known to the world as the Stockholm Appeal.

Perhaps we should state at this time that our motivation in helping draft the Appeal was neither obscure nor complicated. We supported the Appeal because we cherish human life. We signed it because, like millions of men and women in America and throughout the rest of the world, we want to do everything in our power to prevent the holocaust of a third world war and to save human beings from being massacred wholesale by atom bombs.

In urging the outlawing of the atom bomb we knew that we were expressing the heartfelt desire of millions of our fellow Americans to eliminate the threat of this mostmonstrous weapon. Nor were we unmindful of the statements that had been publicly issued by renowned churchmen, scientists, educators and other public figures in our own land, calling on the President of the United States to ban the atom bomb.

The World Peace Congress, of whose executive committee we are deeply proud to be members, is by no means the only organization which has called for outlawing atomic weapons. The International Red Cross, the Quakers, the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives and numerous other bodies of socially conscious and

humanely inclined persons have taken similar action. Are the members of these organizations, along with the 2,000,000 Americans and the 300,000,000 citizens of other lands who have signed the Stockholm Appeal, to be denounced as subservient to some alien power? Or is not their subservience rather to the will of civilized mankind for an end to human agony and mass slaughter, and for the establishment of a peaceful and productive way of life?

As Secretary of State, Mr. Acheson, you are doubtless aware that on previous occasions the State Department has disseminated official data which subsequently proved erroneous. You probably recall that the notorious so-called Sisson Documents, distributed by the State Department at the end of the First World War as purported revelations of Soviet intrigue, were later revealed to have been based on source materials that were arrant forgeries.

We have reason to believe that the source materials of current State Department memoranda regarding the Stockholm Appeal are as unreliable as were those of the Sisson documents. And since the Appeal deals with a matter which is of life-and-death concern to the peoples of all lands, we strongly urge that you most carefully examine the authenticity of those reports concerning it, which your Department has placed before the American public.

Respectfully yours,

Rockwell Kent

Albert E. Kahn

25-81-18

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
КОМИТЕТ ВСЕМИРНОГО КОНГРЕССА СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА
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世界保衛和平大會委員會

BULLETIN D'INFORMATION
BOLETIN DE INFORMACION
INFORMATION BULLETIN

2, RUE DE L'ELYSEE, PARIS

PRESS RELEASE from the SECRETARIAT

of the COMMITTEE of the WORLD CONGRESS of the DEFENDERS of PEACE

The eminent personalities who comprise the Bureau for preparation of the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace have been refused entry to the United Kingdom.

In consequence, the Preparation Bureau, which was to have met in London on the 2nd October, will now meet on the same day in Prague. At this meeting it will consider the situation created by the restrictive measures adopted by the Government of Great Britain in relation to the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.

Paris, 28th September, 1950.

PEACE

15

BUREAU OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE

President

M. Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE, *Member of the Institute, Nobel Prize Winner.*

Vice-Presidents

Mme Eugénie COTTON,
President of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

Mme Anezka HODINOVA SPURNA,
Vice-President National Assembly of Czechoslovakia.

M. ARAGON,
Secretary of the International Bureau of Liaison of Intellectuals.

M. Gabriel d'ARBOUSSIER,
General Secretary of the African Democratic Rally.

Mr. J.D. BERNAL,
Professor of Physics, Birkbeck College, London (Great Britain).

M. Guy de BOYSSON,
President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth.

General Lazaro CARDENAS,
Former President of the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. Alexander FADEEV,
President of the Committee of Writers of the Soviet Union.

Mr. KUO MO JO,
Vice-Premier of the Chinese Republic, author.

Mr. Pietro NENNI,
Deputy, Former Minister (Italy).

Mr. O. John ROGGE,
Former Attorney General (U.S.)

M. Louis SAILLANT,
General Secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

General Secretary

M. Jean LAFFITTE, *Author*

JOURNAL

« In Defence of Peace »

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Jean LAFFITTE

Editor :
Claude MORGAN

← Cover : **One of the Peace Relays (sponsored by our Review) on the way to Nice, the final Meeting Peace.**

APPEAL

OF THE

WORLD PEACE COMMITTEE

We demand the absolute banning of the atomic weapon, an arm of terror and of mass extermination of populations.

We demand the establishment of strict international control to ensure the implementation of this ban.

We consider that the first government henceforth to use the atomic weapon against any country whatsoever will be committing a crime against humanity and should be treated as a war criminal.

We call on all people of good will throughout the world to sign this appeal.

Leaders in political life, teachers, churchmen, men of art, letters and science, workers, peasants, and artisans, all to whom peace is dear, must enter, without distinction of political or religious opinion, into the struggle AGAINST preparations and criminal propaganda for another war, FOR the banning of the atom bomb and other weapons of mass extermination, AGAINST armed intervention in the internal affairs of other nations, FOR the denunciation of aggression wherever it may take place, FOR a general and controlled reduction of armaments.

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One more step towards Peace

THE extended Bureau which has just met in Prague has published three documents:

1. *A call for a Second World Peace Congress;*

2. *A motion sent to the Security Council of U.N.O. and to all governments;*

3. *A series of practical decisions relative to the preparation for the Congress and designed to widen the movement.*

The most important of these documents is the call for a Second World Peace Congress.

This call which determined all the decisions made in Prague, clarifies the basis and policy of our movement. It will therefore be the core of our effort to take one more step towards peace. This step will be the Second World Peace Congress to be held in Great Britain from the 13th to the 19th of November.

The Second World Congress will not only be the climax of the Stockholm campaign. It will be the beginning of a new drive which, while continuing to insist upon the outlawing of atomic weapons, must extend to include every question relative to the problem of peace.

The Stockholm campaign has rallied hundreds of millions of men and women. This great movement continues to centre on one specific aim : the prohibition of atomic weapons. This remains one of the essentials of our movement. For if successful it can open the way to negotiations and peaceful agreement between governments, capable of removing the threat of mass destruction now hanging over all mankind. But our movement does not exist merely to secure the banning of atomic weapons. Its principal aim, as defined in the statement issued by the Congress from which it sprang, is to secure real and lasting peace between nations.

The recent outbreak of new wars, possible centres of world conflict, the frantic increase in war preparations, the unparalleled fury of war propaganda mark a serious worsening of the international situation and give us reason to fear more than ever before that another world war may break out. At the same time these very conditions create fresh possibilities of unity between peace-loving people, and impose the new and urgent tasks expressed in the appeal issued from Prague.

The call of the World Bureau demands continued efforts in the Stockholm campaign, but it also puts forward three other bases for action, which can serve to rally even wider support from all who want peace :

1. *General reduction and control of all armaments;*

2. *The banning of all forms of propaganda making for war in any country whatsoever;*

3. *The exposure of aggression wherever it may occur and the condemnation of foreign armed intervention in the internal affairs of any nation.*

This last point has led the World Bureau to support the peaceful initiatives already undertaken to stop the war in Korea, and to make its own contribution to this settlement by sending a motion to the Security Council and to all governments. This will be supported by similar motions from the various national peace movements.

To sum up, the Prague resolutions represent our fundamental policy, round which in every country public meetings must be organised without delay, and upon which open discussion must take place before delegates are chosen for the Second World Congress.

It is, therefore, a matter of urgency to make the call of the World Bureau known everywhere and by every possible means : radio, press, leaflets, posters, public meetings.

The call from Prague and the discussion to which it will give rise will help us to get millions of fresh signatures to the Stockholm Appeal, and, at the same time, open up new possibilities of widening the peace movement.

Advantage must be taken of the preparation of the Second World Congress to achieve this extension.

List of persons who took part in the Prague discussions

Many well known people from all countries responded to the invitation sent out by the World Committee for the meeting in Prague. Other people, no less numerous, were unable to make the journey, but sent messages.

Here is a list of the people who were present:

MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU

M. Joliot-Curie, *president* ; MM. d'Arboussier, Louis Saillant, Guy de Boisson, professor Bernal, Pietro Nenni, John Rogge, Mme. Hodinova-Spurna, *vice-presidents.*

SECRETARIAT

MM. Jean Laffitte, Fenoaltea, Goulaev, de Grada, Montagu, Mrs. Moos, Mme. Guyot, *administrative secretary-treasurer.*

GUESTS

Germany : Mme. Anna Seghers, M. Willmann ; *Austria :* Rev. Kock, Mme. Lehr ; *Brasil :* Jorge Amado ; *United States :* Rev. Fletcher, professor DuBois, Mrs. Bass ; *U.S.S.R. :* M. Ehrenburg, M. Korneichuk, Mme Wanda Wassiliewska ; *France :* Abbé Boulier, M. Stern, M. Claude Morgan, Editor of the World Review, M. Laurent Casanova ; *Italy :* M. Sereni, M. Montesi, M. Banty, M. Vidimari ; *Great Britain :* Mr. Crowther, Mr. Sandy, Dr. N.W. Pirie, Miss Keeling ; *China :* MM. Wu Yu Hsun, Hua Lo Keng ; *Poland :* MM. Krutskoski, Dluski ; *Hungary* : M. Dezseri, Mme. Andissova ; *Rumania :* M. Dimitriu ; *Bulgaria :* M. Sava Ganowski, M. Stojlov Nikolov; *Czecoslovakia :* Jean Mukarowski, Joseph Kolski, Hélène Bachrata, Joseph Valo, Mme. Fucik, Vaclav Husa, Jiri Hronek, Lumir Civrny.

APPEAL *for the calling of the* SECOND WORLD CONGRESS

The extended bureau meeting opened on August 16.

After a short introductory speech by M. Frédéric Joliot-Curie, chairman, the General Secretary of the World Committee, M. Jean Laffitte, presented a report on the successful development of the Stockholm Campaign and on the means of further widening the movement of the Defenders of Peace. Discussion began on this first point of the agenda and went on into the night.

The following day was given up to consideration of the second, third and fourth points of the agenda—preparation of the Second World Congress, propaganda and circulation of the Journal, and the World Peace Fund.

On the morning of August 18, *after discussion, the bureau adopted with one abstention the important document which we publish below, and which will constitute the invitation to the Second World Congress in Great-Britain from November* 13-19. *The motion addressed to the Security Council was also carried with one abstention.*

Hundreds of millions of men and women have rallied and are continuing to rally to the Stockholm peace appeal. In the name of these millions of men and women, the Bureau of the World Committee summons the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace to take place November 13 to 19, 1950, in Great Britain.

The recent worsening of the international situation directly endangering the peace of the world imposes new and more urgent responsibilities upon all peace-loving people.

The Defenders of Peace are resolved to pursue their campaign for the banning of atomic weapons and they declare once more their support for general reduction, under control, of every form of armaments, the increase in which is rendering the war danger more acute and burdening the people with heavy sacrifices.

The Defenders of Peace declare themselves against aggression wherever it may occur, they condemn foreign intervention by force of arms in the internal affairs of any people. They call for the ending of such intervention wherever it has taken place.

The Defenders of Peace welcome and support all peaceful moves already undertaken to stop the war in Korea, the most dangerous area of a possible general conflict.

They vigorously denounce the mass bombardments that have made victims of civil populations.

The Defenders of Peace demand that the Security Council shall deal with the question of a settlement by peaceful means at the earliest possible moment and in doing so shall include properly qualified representatives of the five Great Powers and give a hearing to both parties concerned.

The Defenders of Peace demand the banning of all propaganda in favour of war in any form and in every country.

We call upon all peace-loving people throughout the world to engage in public discussion of these proposals and to elect representatives to voice their opinion at the Second World Congress.

We urge all political, cultural, social and religious groups, trade unions, women's organisations—every man and woman eager to preserve the peace of the world—to share in carrying out these tasks whatever may be their political, philosophical or religious convictions.

We are aware of the giant strength that the great gathering rallied around the Stockholm appeal represents, a gathering that must be made yet wider and more numerous. We have been able to measure the effectiveness of our struggle. The first steps on the road have been taken; others shall follow which can and must achieve for the people the lasting peace for which they long.

Such a peace cannot be imposed by force of arms: it will be won by the common action of men and women of goodwill throughout the world, resolute to secure the triumph of reason and justice.

For the Bureau,
FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE.

RESOLUTION SENT TO THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND ALL GOVERNMENTS

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress, meeting while war is in progress in Korea, fully recognizes the tremendous danger of this conflict. Concerned at the large number of human victims and the destruction wrought by the mass bombardment of the civilian population, the Bureau

urgently demands that the Security Council, taking account of the will of the people of Korea, find a way of finally solving this conflict on the following principles:

—Immediate cessation of the bombardment of the civilian population.

—Cessation of hostilities.

—Withdrawal of all foreign troops.

—The hearing of representatives from both sides.

The Bureau of the Permanent Committee of the World Peace Congress is convinced that in making this proposal it is expressing the will of millions of men and women. Equally it is convinced that it is expressing the desire of the people of the whole world who are anxious for the safeguarding and consolidation of peace.

For the Bureau,

FREDERIC JOLIOT-CURIE.

★

DECISIONS OF THE BUREAU OF THE WORLD COMMITTEE

1. *A committee will be set up and given the task of preparing the Congress. It will meet as soon as possible in Great Britain. This committee will be composed of two or three representatives from each of the following countries: Great Britain, U.S.S.R., France, Italy, United States, China.*

2. *Candidates for the World Committee Bureau will be proposed as soon as possible for the following countries : Great Britain, Italy, United States, U.S.S.R. Recommendations for the widening of national leadership will be addressed to all national committees on the basis of this example.*

3. *Delegations of three or four persons will be sent to Austria and to the Scandinavian countries, to help in preparing the Congress.*

4. *A campaign will be carried out in each country to collect funds to cover the expenses of the Congress and of delegations. This campaign will be carried out simultaneously on a national and international scale. One tenth of the sums collected nationally will be turned over to the World Committee for the setting up of the World Peace Fund.*

5. *The Journal* "In Defence of Peace" *will continue to be published fortnightly. Improvements will be made in the content of the Journal through a strengthening of the editorial staff and better cooperation from the national committees. Wider circulation should be obtained by setting up new centres of publication, in particular for English-speaking countries.*

6. *The Secretariat is entrusted with the application of these decisions.*

PRAGUE

16 - 18 AUGUST

STOCKHOLM CONTINUED

PRELUDE TO LONDON

by Claude MORGAN

IN a hall draped in white cloth, soberly decorated with flags, the extended Bureau of the World Committee of Defenders of Peace finished its deliberations. From the balconies over the Vltava, the river of Prague, one could see the boats gliding along. A fisherman, stripped to the waist, came every day to the same place in his skiff. The lively little Prague trams pass one another on the bridges. Houses were bedecked with the blue colours of youth in honour of the International Student Congress. Everywhere an atmosphere of calm contrasted with that atmosphere of storm and un-

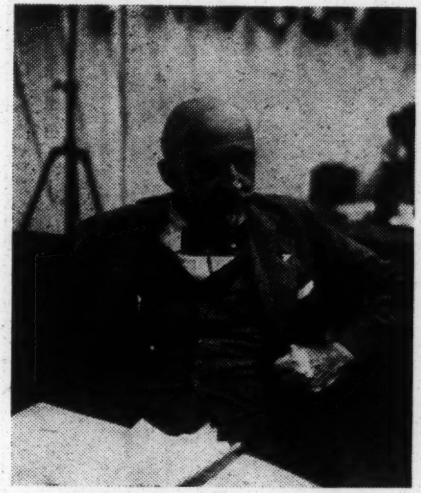
easiness to which we are only too used.

Those who had been in Prague before—and they were many as Prague is becoming more and more an international crossroads—were unanimous in their recognition of the progress achieved by these people who are beginning to reap the harvest of their undaunted work. This was not only to be seen on the stalls of the fruit and vegetable sellers, in the well stocked shop windows; it could be recognized even more on the unworried faces of the passers-by, and in the moving welcome given by the whole Czechoslovak people to the members of the World Committee in the great meetings that were organ-

Frédéric Joliot-Curie and Jean Lafitte admire the view from the balcony overlooking the Vltava.

ized in the chief towns after the Bureau had concluded its work.

Watching these people endlessly cheering the members of the World Committee and treating them with the most touching consideration, what one of



Dr. W.E.B. Dubois, President of the Peace Information Center (U.S.A.).

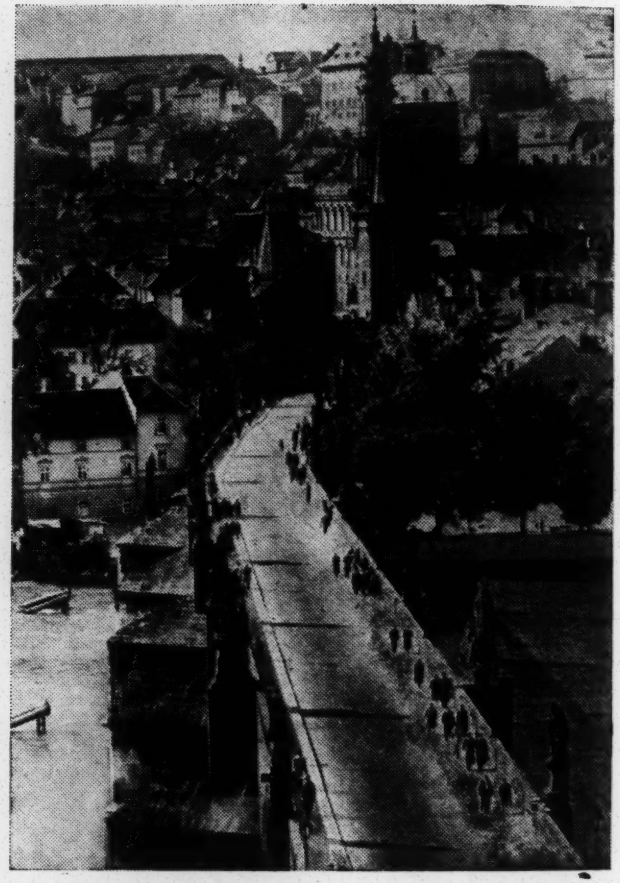
us was not moved to tears? Thousands upon thousands of fraternal and trusting faces upturned towards us, faces of students and housewives, of intellectuels and peasants, of soldiers and workers all expressed the same thought and the same hope: "We want Peace, we need Peace to construct our country as we have chosen to do. We want to be left to work in Peace. We place our hopes in you who are fighting to preserve Peace."

The working sessions of the Bureau, in which an active part was taken by men and women of the most widely differing ideas, issued in the clear and concise document published elsewhere in this issue. This call for a Second World Congress expresses the World Bureau's concern as regards the worsening in the international situation. The Second Congress, supported by the masses who have signed the Stockholm Appeal, open to all whose first wish is the maintenance of peace whether or not they have signed the Appeal, will represent a new stage on the road to peace.

I do not think that everyone has yet given its true value to the will to constructive unity that inspires all the members of the World Committee. Perhaps to appreciate it one must see as I have, the Quaker trade-unionist Sandy vigorously shaking the hands of Jean Laffitte, General Secretary of the Movement, and saying to him: "I feel happy, we have done good work together." Perhaps one should see as I have the great Soviet authoress Wanda Wassilewska speaking with infinite tenderness to a little Vietnamese child she held in her arms. She expressed in that moment the great love of mankind that inspires the partisans of peace, and the almost fierce deter-

mination to do what is possible and even the impossible to save the peoples from the unimaginable horror of a third world war.

★



The panorama from this bank of the Vltava is one of the finest in Europe. The XIVth century Charles Bridge, on whose parapets statues are spaced out at regular intervals, does much to enhance this reputation.

It leads over into the Old Town, whose picturesque buildings make a remarkable setting for the Hradcin castle overlooking Prague.

A DECLARATION

by PIETRO NENNI

VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COMMITTEE

Pietro Nenni, to the right of Frédéric Joliot-Curie (presiding).

The Prague session of our "bureau" was characterized by the confidence and calm assurance of its members in the midst of grave difficulties.

If on the other hand we compare our meeting with the rantings of the Third World War Party, the truculent exasperation of their speeches and the tone of the official American and pro-American press, it is easy to see that things are not going so well for the would-be "crusaders" of Western Civilisation.

The same remark can be made of the prevailing feeling among the mass of the people. The traveller from Rome to Prague gets the impression of coming out of a world of madness into a world which looks at the problem, in spite of its gravity, with the consciousness that the irreparable—the generalisation of the conflict—can and must be avoided.

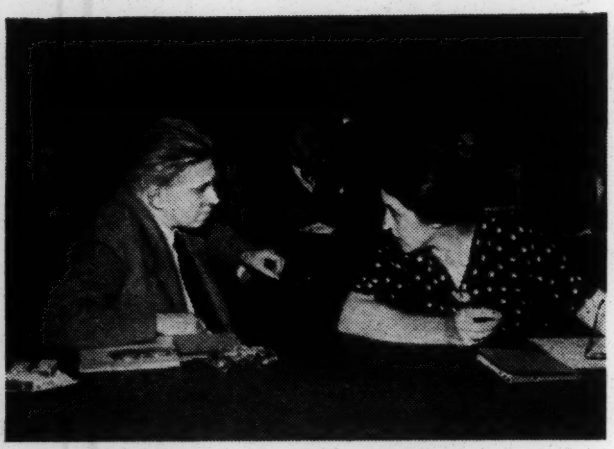
The proceedings of the Bureau bear the mark of common sense. In demanding a stop to fighting in Korea, the withdrawal of foreign armies, an end to bombardment of the civilian population and the summoning before U.N.O. of representatives of both North and South to settle the situation, the Bureau is taking a realistic view of the problem. For indeed nothing could be more absurd and prehistoric than the American thesis of the withdrawal of the Northern Koreans beyond the 38th parallel.

The only possible way to peace

(*Continued on p.* 15)

AN INTERVIEW

with Ilya EHRENBURG



Ilya Ehrenburg and Wanda Wassilewska during one of the meetings of the Bureau.

Question.—Some prominent people have refused to sign the Stockholm Appeal, saying that the absolute banning of the atom bomb and not of all other weapons would favour the Soviet Union. Do you think that the Prague resolution which follows up the success of the Stockholm Appeal with a widening of its programme by fighting at the same time against all forms of war preparation, will alter their point of view?

Answer.—The people who said that hypocritically, with the intention of fighting against peace, will not change. In so doing they were not expressing an opinion, but following a trade.

For example Mr. Acheson has said that the Stockholm Appeal was directed against the atom bomb but not against aggression. And at the very moment he was launching an undertaking which could be called by no other name but aggression: brutal intervention in the internal affairs of a people which, although it may not have forty-eight States like the U.S.A., has nevertheless the right to order its life as it pleases.

But I believe that those, more numerous, who have been taken in by the explanations given by certain newspapers or by certain politicians of the nature of the Stockholm Appeal, will now better understand the meaning of our campaign.

For those who were versed in such matters it was easy to understand that in this discussion for or against the bomb, it was in reality not two countries (the United States

and the Soviet Union) that were at odds, but on the one hand mankind and on the other the bomb.

But our movement does not and never did stop at the demand for the outlawing of the atom bomb. We have always said that the absolute banning of the atom bomb was only the first step toward establishing a lasting peace. We have always said that this ban would save the peoples from the most abominable of weapons and would also allow of an easing of tensions and facilitate negotiations.

We now demand the limitation of all kinds of weapons. Enemies of the atom bomb, we are also enemies of ordinary bombs, tanks and plain bullets. We have also laid emphasis in our meetings on the need to fight those who conduct war propaganda, all those who contribute to the psychological and moral preparation of an unbelievable carnage. The criminals who speak in favour of the H-bomb, plague-bearing fleas, and preventive war, must not hope that their names will be forgotten. The highest skyscraper in America would not hold all the forms filled with Stockholm Appeal signatures, but it would not take very much paper to record the names of the war-propagandists, for there are not many of them. That will be no world directory. But it *will* be the list of the accused who will one day appear before the people for judgement.

Propaganda for a new war must be stopped. A favourable climate must be created for negotiations in view of a lasting peace. The peoples must demand of their governments and of the United Nations that the period of the cold war be replaced by a period of negotiations for real peace.

PIETRO NENNI (*continued from p.* 13)

is through the self-determination of the Korean people.

At its Prague session, the Bureau summoned the 2nd Congress of Defenders of Peace in Great Britain from November 13-19. The Congress was due to be held in Italy, but was banned by our government who in so doing thought to avenge the reverses of the Americans in Korea.

The Congress will be a great and concrete demonstration of the will to peace. It will rouse to even greater efforts the millions and millions of men and women who have signed the Stockholm Appeal and for whom the problem is now one of organized and systematic action to achieve not only the banning of the atomic weapon but a general and controlled reduction of armaments, and the reorganisation of the United Nations on the basis of the San Francisco Charter. The problem is in essence one of reversing the State Department's policy of solutions by force.

Peace will be the priceless reward of our common action to make an effective reality of what we have discussed at Prague.

PEACE ON EARTH

by J.-R. SANDY

THERE can be no compromise—you must be either for atom bombing or against it, and in these days this means that you either want war or you don't. If war breaks out again the atom bomb will be one of the lesser evils that plague the world. Our scientists have already promised us that.

So today, if you oppose atom war you must oppose all war. Will you go that far ? Will you go much further and dedicate yourselves beyond the negative stopping of war to the positive building of peace.

If you will you must make sacrifices. Not the sacrifices of property—or even of loved ones—which are by comparison easy—but the sacrifice of yourself—your pride and your prejudices—the things which are nearest to being you.

Because, if you want to make peace you must first be peaceable yourself and you must also learn, and then teach, that in the world today, East and West, Capitalism and Communism can (nay must) live side by side as unarmed neighbours. And why not ? The world is wide enough. If they cannot live together they must perish together—and we with them.

Then in the name of reason—why not?

The Capitalists say that they cannot trust the Communists. The Communists are prepared to overrun the world with their doctrines—to conquer the world for communism by force if necessary.

Those last four words are important. True or untrue, they are the words by which the leaders of America and Britain seek to persuade themselves and their people of the necessity for enormous arms expenditures.

On the other hand the Communists protest (as do the Capitalists and both are utterly sincere in this) that they only want peace—but that war is implicit in capitalist society and the leaders of it could not maintain their profits—from which their power derives—without war. Further, unless Communism is checked the days of power and rule of the present leaders of Capitalist society are numbered and that it is the selfish fear of their own privileges which causes them to endanger the peace of the world.

To the Communist the Capitalist

Mr. Sandy, Trade-unionist and Quaker, is Chairman of the London Peace Committee. He was among those representing Great Britain at the Prague meeting.

is the cause of war. To the Capitalist, the Communist is the sole enemy of Peace.

What do we do? What do we say? Can we be peacemakers in these circumstances since all of us who think at all either believe in Communism or in Capitalism or in some modification of either.

That is why I said at the beginning that we must be ready to put our pride in our pockets and conquer our prejudices.

If a world at Peace is to emerge with Capitalism and Communism sharing it under a common rule of law—then individuals from both camps must show the way, putting their deep desire for peace—their understanding that peace means new life for mankind—while war means death for all humanity—before their most cherished religious and political convictions.

This is the duty that is laid upon the peacemaker—to refrain from judgment and to seek to understand those with whom he most profoundly disagrees.

Today in Korea there is war. As students of events, we all have our own opinions as to causes—as to guilt.

As peacemakers we have no right to express thoses opinions when we are seeking to end the conflict. All we may say is this—that here is a dispute which could and should be settled by reason and which people are seeking to settle by force—"Come let us reason together."

When we get this far we can soon work out ways of ending the fighting and bringing the dispute to an end. When we say this we can talk with an American who is wholly on Truman's side or with a Russian, an Englishman or a Chinese. In fact we can bring them all together on these terms. With care and tact we can even talk Peace to those who feel most bitterly against one side or the other because of their experiences.

Let us then begin to reason amongst ourselves and spread the healing balm of that ordinary common sense which is one of the riches of the ordinary common people into the heat, hysteria and unreason which now bedevil politics.

In the last analysis the Government of the world is in the hands of the people of the world—If the world is to be made fit for us to live in then it is we, common people, who have to make it so.

AN AMERICAN replies to slander

by Reverend J. FLETCHER,
Professor of Theology
at Cambridge (Mass.)

IN July 1950, a document without signature or acknowledged source appeared in the United States, containing about twenty separate and distinguishable accusations or criticisms of the Stockholm Appeal. It first appeared in mimeograph form, distributed quietly and without publicity or general knowledge to some of the members of various religious and civic organisations which are in close touch with the State Department and exert great influence in the formation of public opinion.

Prior to the appearance of this document there had been no specific criticism of the Stockholm Appeal. Government sources, and others immediately following, had attacked it in extraneous terms; for example, that the Appeal is insincere, of communist or progressive origin and therefore a "fake"; that it is circulated to make Amercia seem warlike and Russia peace-loving. The only exception to this approach was Secretary Acheson's claim that the Appeal endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal for control of atomic energy, rather than the American proposal.

It is important to note that none of those who attacked the Stockholm Appeal to outlaw atom bombs offered to put another call in its place. With the passage of time it became apparent that the real objection to the Stockholm Appeal was not its source but its substance. The attackers were in reality opposed to outlawing atom bombs, as such!

Following is a brief analysis of the twenty points made in this somewhat mysterious critique, and (seriatim) a brief reply to each. Defenders of peace can, of course, elaborate these replies in many ways.

THE OBJECTIONS

I.—It is said that the Stockholm Appeal embodies a demand for "the unenforceable Soviet 'control' plan" before the United Nations.

The Appeal is carefully and simply worded precisely to avoid prejudicing the technical question of precedure in control. It leaves this

question to be settled by statesmen and their consultants, without any reference to proposals made in the past, urging **all** powers to renew their demand that it be done, ceasing their present attitude of pessimism and despair.

II.—It is said that the "bulk" of signatures obtained came from "Iron Curtain" countries.

This is untrue, as a matter of fact, unless all peoples and countries not parties to the Atlantic Pact are to be regarded as "Iron Curtain" countries. Many lands in the world today refuse to be divided like sheep and goats by this fiction of Goebbels and Churchill.

III.—It is said that the Communists are the chief supporters of the Stockholm Appeal.

This is neither the intention of the Appeal, nor an inherent necessity. If it is true, in whatever degree, it is a matter of shame to other sections of the people. The World Congress of Defenders of Peace have urged men and women of good will to join with them, from all religious, philosophical and political standpoints.

IV.—It is said that the Soviet government tries "to conceal its direction of the campaign" for the Appeal.

Those who make this claim have offered no evidence to support it beyond the open and proclaimed fact that Soviet officials and citizens have generally endorsed the Appeal.

V.—It is said that the Appeal is carefully worded to divert attention from "Soviet aggressive policies and actions."

The Appeal does not refer to Soviet, American or any other policies in foreign affairs, whether "aggressive" or not. On the contrary, its emphasis on the danger of atomic warfare serves to direct sharp and apprehensive attention to all aggressions and interventions which could result in large-scale war.

VI.—It is said that there are "Soviet intentions of presenting the signatures in the next session of the United Nations General Assembly."

No such action is known to be in project. On the face of it, it is absurd. It is obviously inconsistent with the charge (IV above) that the Soviet Union is "secretly" directing the campaign to avoid being connected with it. The document contradicts itself in its own speculations!

VII.—It is said that the signature drive is a part of "Moscow's 'Peace offensive' for Soviet benefit."

It is tragic and frightening to hear peace efforts described as offensive. To whom is peace among men an "offensive" ambition?

VIII.—It is said that the Appeal is "clearly designed to exploit" the hopes of the people for peace.

Naturally and rightly the people fear war, atomic weapons, lowered standards of living due to war preparations, international friction, and the like. It is contemptuous of mankind to suggest that these democratic sentiments can be manipulated, or in any way disregarded by policy makers.

IX.—It is said that the Kremlin's aim is to "nullify the defensive value of U.S. superiority in atomic weapons."

Here is the real core of the attack on the Stockholm Appeal. It implies that the United States government is relying upon mass extermination for its security. **If this is the case, let it be planly and honestly stated!** At no point in U.N. discussions of atomic energy has this policy

been declared by the American or Atlantic Pact powers. Do the American people realize that this is the policy of their government, and do they approve it? Is it true that America cannot be secure without atom bombs? Does this mean that the Atlantic powers do not believe that they can depend upon a democratic, people's defence, that they must replace men with weapons of mass extermination?

Furthermore, in saying that the Appeal makes "any use of the atomic weapon seem really indefensible," do the unacknowledged authors of this document suggest that the U.S. do **not** regard atom weapons as morally wrong?

X.—It is said that the Appeal tries "to weaken the support of people in non-communist countries for their national governments, by creating doubts concerning the wisdom of the current foreign policy of the U.S. and its allies."

To drag this extraneous charge into a proposal to outlaw atom bombs, can, again, only mean that U.S. policy is based upon atom bombs. In fact, the charge is manifestly ridiculous, since many patriots believe in adequate defence while they regard some methods, such as atomic weapons, as outside the moral limit. In this connection it is worth observing that the Stockholm Appeal draws a distinction between the **initiatory** and the **retaliatory** use of atom bombs, urging that the nation which **"first** uses" them be declared a war criminal. It would be manifestly unjust to ask for unilateral disarmament.

XI.—It is said that the Appeal tries to "lure" people into supporting the Soviet Union, by making the U.S.S.R. appear as "the real champion of world peace."

To this charge it can only be answered that such a "plot" to make the U.S.S.R. "appear" to be the only champion of peace, because it favours outlawing the atom bomb, could easily be thwarted by American support of the same proposal! Why is this simple exposure of the "plot" not used by the U.S.?

XII.—It is said that the Appeal attempts to "trick" people into abetting Communist "sabotage" of Western security.

This complaint is part and parcel of the preceding point (No. XI), with no more substance in logic. Obviously it is employed as a smoke screen for communiphobes, to play down the **real** objection revealed above (No. IX).

XIII.—It is said that the Stockholm Appeal tries to "raise doubts" among Americans as to the reliability of their allies.

It is a monstrous misrepresentation to suggest that the American people want friends, or expect to find friends, among those who would base an alliance on the power of mass-extermination!

XIV.—It is said that the Appeal identifies aggression with the use of atom bombs, and minimizes other forms of aggression.

It is obviously absurd. Everybody knows that aggressions have occured before nuclear fission was achieved and may (if the peace sentiment of the people is disregarded) yet continue. But no sane person would suggest that atom bombs are needed in aggressive actions. Such apparent non-sequiturs are a smoke screen.

XV.—It is said that the Appeal is only a "paper" ban which will not be effective, and that its only purpose is to "dilute the sense of security among Western peoples arising from the current U.S. superiority in atomic stockpiles."

This accusation takes us back to No. IX above, the heart of the

matter. We may leave aside the bland, but mortally dangerous, assumption that the U.S. has a **militarily** effective superiority in stockpiles. Actually, the Appeal aims to compel statesmen of **all** great powers to renew their efforts, genuine efforts, to agree on an **actual** outlawry. The Western peoples do not have any "sense of security" in atomic stockpiles ; human beings of East and West alike have more common sense than that!

XVI.—It is said that "U.N. adoption" of the "Soviet proposal" would strengthen the Soviet military position.

This charge again suggests, as in No. 1 above, that the Stockholm Appeal entails a particular plan of atomic control, which is not true. If atom bombs were outlawed, in what class of weapons would the Soviet Union gain a security not available to other nations? The World Defenders of Peace who issued the Appeal have, furthermore, issued a call for general reduction in conventional arms by multilateral agreement.

XVII.—It is said that the Appeal is a "trap," a "control which is no control at all."

It is quite clear, on reading the Appeal, that nothing is attempted whatever to prejudge the technical question of control (No. I and XVI above). The people of the world have not been fully informed, as they ought to be, of the facts and the issues in past U.N. discussions of this question. What is the real issue unresolved? What agreement has been reached on inspection? Why the **impasse** on ownership?

XVIII.—It is said that the Appeal tries to "distract" people's attention from the real issue to a "phony" issue, and that the real issue is not control of atomic energy.

Peace-loving and humane people will insist against this kind of moral cynicism, to their dying breath, that the outlawing of weapons of mass destruction **is** a real issue, not a "phony" issue|

XIX.—It is said that the Appeal is "designed to make the peoples of the world forget the record of Soviet aggressions and obstruction."

The Appeal deliberately does not enter into the complex and controversial questions of this or that foreign policy, nor into the whole political complex in which the goal of peace is framed. It seeks a moral ground upon which men of different policies could meet in humane agreement. It is supported by those who approve of U.S. policies, and by those who approve of Soviet policies.

XX.—Finally, this critique of the Stockholm Appeal offers a substitute appeal. IT IS IMPORTANT TO NOTE THE SIGNIFICANT FACT (see No. IX above) THAT THIS SUBSTITUTE EVADES AND IGNORES ALTOGETHER THE ISSUE OF MASS-EXTERMINATION! The points in this new "appeal" and our comments on them are as follows:—

1. Honor obligations in the United Nations.

All men of good will would support this proposal. It is clear that **all** the powers must renew their support, and that the right of **all** nations to participate must be respected. But it must be insisted that a crucial obligation of the U.N. is to eliminate warfare, and especially **mass** destruction.

2. Support U.N. collective defence to stop all aggression.

This is a clear obligation under the Charter, but we must be honest

enough to recognize that there will be differences of oppinion in specific cases, until an agreed conception of "aggression" is reached by the U.N.

3. Eliminate armaments by a) **the U.N. plan for atomic control, and** b) **reduction of other arms.**

All men can heartily support this proposal. But it must be pointed out that there is nothing as yet to be called "the U.N. plan" for control. Here is quite obviously an attempt to endorse a **particular** plan of control, namely the American plan! General reduction of arms is as commonly desired and approved as outlawing of the atom bomb.

4. Respect for the human rights and freedoms pledged in the U.N. charter.

5. Promote well-being through the specialized agencies of the U.N.

Agreed!

It is clear that two things characterize this document which attacks the Stockholm Pledge: (1) an evasion of and resentment toward a precise and concrete and non-political proposal to outlaw atom bombs, on the ground that American interests are served by freedom to use them (presumably even freedom to be the first to use them); and (2) an escape into the broad and controversial area of international politics, along the lines of a particular nation's or "bloc's" viewpoint.

BLOOD... ...AND GOLD

or

"WHAT WE ARE FIGHTING FOR"

"The average G.I. seems not to know why he is fighting in Korea.

"The recruiting posters didn't say anything about this," one young infantryman said as he moved toward the front. *"I'll fight for my country, but damned if I see why I'm fighting to save this hell hole."*

"I'll tell you what I'm fighting for," a veteran of the Bulge said. *"I'm fighting for my life."*

A commander of infantry said: *"I can tell my men what to do. I can show them how to do it. But until they understand why they are doing it, they can't do it well."*

(Extracts from an article by Richard J. H. Johnson, *New York Times* correspondent in Korea).

"With millions of dollars worth of Government war production contracts being signed, Washington again is becoming a Mecca for the nation's business men.

"Desk clerks in leading hotels said the influx included many business men whose faces were familiar in the 1941-45 *period, but who had not been seen in these parts since.*

"The parade of briefcase-bearing business men began almost immediately after the Korean war started, and has been growing steadily ever since."

(From a United Press report in the *New York Times* of August 14).

THE CHARTER MUST BE RESPECTED

The Defenders of Peace demand that the Security Council shall deal with the question of a settlement by peaceful means at the earliest possible moment (in Korea) and in doing so shall include properly qualified representatives of the Five Great Powers and give a hearing to both parties concerned.

(Appeal issued by the World Committee Executive Bureau from Prague.)

AT a time when certain people do their best to confuse the public as to the role of U.N.O. and the Security Council, and even as regards the terms of the United Nations' Charter, the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace has thought it necessary to express its fidelity to the United Nations' Organisation as defined by the Charter established by common agreement between President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and Mr. Winston Churchill at the Yalta Conference, and ratified by the Assembly of the United Nations at San Francisco.

In this connection it is interesting to note the leading rôle taken by the United States in the creation of the United Nations' Organisation and in the drawing up of the Charter.

President Roosevelt said in 1943:

"The United Nations . . . People at home, Congressmen, editorial writers, talk about the United Nations as something which exists only on account of war. The tendency is to snipe at it by saying that only because we are forced into unity by war are we unified. *Peace* is the real force. *After* the war—*then* is when I'm going to be able to make sure the United Nations are really the United Nations!"

("As He Saw It", by Elliott Roosevelt. Page 213. Duell, Sloane and Pearce. New York. 1946).

The same work reveals that President Roosevelt was one of those who initiated the rule of unanimity of the Big Five in the Security Council:

"At Yalta . . . Both Father and Stalin approved the concept of the veto power for the Big Three (United States, Soviet Union, United Kingdom.—Ed.), basing their arguments on the simple, crystal-clear fact that if the peace is to be maintained it can be maintained only if all the world's greatest powers concur. If two of them fall out with the third, if one falls out with the other two, the peace is in danger. Only unity and integrity of purpose can save the peace.

"The solution of the dilemma posed by this procedural question was Father's. *The Big Three, plus China and France, must agree unanimously, so said the solution, before the world organization can take economic or military action against an aggressor . . .*

"Father was categorically insistent on the need for maintaining the utmost integrity among the nations, and especially among the Big Three. And this approach to

the veto principle preserved that integrity."

(Ibid. Page 239).

As everyone knows, President Roosevelt's proposals on this subject have become the very basis of the United Nations' Charter.

Moreover, in 1948, General Marshall, United States Secretary of State, declared as reported in the "Times," that he was in favour of the abolition of the veto for the peaceful settlement of differences, but that the veto was necessary when it was a question of acts of aggression, adding:

"We do not want our man power committed by a two-thirds majority."

Since then the State Department's point of view has radically altered, and it now demands the revision of the Charter and the suppression of the veto. However, that is only a wish. The Charter, on the other hand, is explicit.

In order further to enlighten our readers, we quote below the text of article 23, paragraph 1, of the United Nations Charter, dealing with the composition of the Security Council:

"1. *The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, shall be permanent members of the Security Council.* The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, due regard being specially paid, in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution."

We see therefore that the Republic of China is a statutory permanent member of the Security Council. Yet the Security Council does not currently include a representative from the Republic of China. For it cannot be maintained that the representative of Chiang Kai Chek, who has been thrown out by the Chinese national army and who is sheltering in Formosa under the guns of the United States Navy, is the representative of the Republic of China. By demanding that the Security Council "shall include properly qualified representatives of the Five Great Powers," the World Committee is therefore faithful to the spirit and to the letter of the United Nations Charter.

We wish finally to recall the text of article 27, paragraph 3, dealing with the powers of the Security Council:

"3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters (than procedural matters.—Ed.) shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under paragraph 3 of article 52 a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting."

These quotations, therefore, make it quite clear that in order to abide by the United Nations Charter, Security Council decisions must be made in the presence of the "properly qualified representatives of the Five Great Powers" who are permanent members, and must receive their unanimous support.

It was the World Committee's duty, dictated by the desire to maintain world peace, to appeal to the United Nations' Organisation to make a ruling in favour of a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict, based on the terms of the Charter accepted by common agreement between all the United Nations.

WHY THE PEOPLES OF THE MIDDLE EAST ARE WITH US

by Antoine TABET
member of the World Committee,
president of the Lebanon Peace Committee.

IN the Lebanon, the Peace movement is bound up more closely than anywhere else with the struggle against the aims of imperialism. Imperialist designs are not lacking in our country as can be easily shown. For example, the imperialists are seeking to set Syria and the Lebanon against each other by putting an economic barrier between them. The objects which this measure seeks to achieve are not too difficult to understand. The purpose is to create in both countries new strategic bases. Syria is told : "You need a port", and the Syrian Government proceeds to build a great port at Lattaqué, whereas there is already in the Lebanon the great port of Beirut. The new port of Lattaqué serves no economic purpose, the transport of goods to the interior will be nil—Lattaqué will be a naval base.

Lebanon is told "You need a big aerodrome"—and Lebanon proceeds to build the third largest aerodrome in the world at Beirut, whereas in Syria, near Damascus, there is already an amply sufficient airport. But the new airport will, also, be devoted to war.

In London, the American, British and French governments have said, without consulting any of the States concerned, that the Middle East is to receive arms, under the notorious "point four" which provides for aid to economically backward countries. It is obvious, however, that these shipments of arms are not calculated to raise standards of living ! The Americans, the British and the French have divided the Middle East into zones of influence among themselves. France sends arms to Syria and Lebanon, Great Britain to Iraq and Transjordan, America to Egypt and Saudi Arabia. But all these weapons have the same American origin, the other two countries being merely intermediaries.

As is natural this tripartite decision has aroused great indignation and opposition among the peoples of these countries. It was at this moment that the Stockholm Appeal was put out. People put two and two together. Their sense of danger was heightened by the fact that

many pipelines pass through Syria and Lebanon. The peoples of these countries had no difficulty in understanding the threat of atomic warfare, and are determined not to be its victims. They quickly realised that the tripartite declaration provided an excellent pretext for reoccupation of Syria and Lebanon by foreign troops. Already attempts have been made to create incidents between Christians and Muslims.

In this situation the Stockholm Appeal brought a quick response. One blind old Muslim woman collected by herself 1,280 signatures in a few days. The most important religious leaders of Syria, Lebanon and Iraq have given their signatures. The leader of the Muslims of Iraq, not content with signing, added a statement :

"The Muslim faith condemns murder by poison, by thirst and by fire. The atom bomb is worse than all these. It is doubly to be condemned."

People from all walks of life rally to the Defenders of Peace : bishops, curés, a great number of women, over 600 leading members of the liberal professions, deputies, former ministers... In Syria the President of the Constituent Assembly and four Ministers have signed the Stockholm Appeal.

The Korean events have speeded development of the movement by the concrete example they provide of war made on a people which aspires to unity and national independence. They have brought nearer to people the danger of foreign intervention. People have come to realise that the fight against the atom bomb is not limited to any rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union ; that it is a problem affecting all countries. Most people think that America would hesitate to use atom bombs against the Soviet Union, which possesses the means of defending itself, and that the Soviet Union would not be first to use the bomb, because to do so would be diametrically opposed to its whole policy and because the Supreme Soviet has ratified the Stockholm Appeal. But what assurance have we that the United States, Britain or France will not use the atom bomb against any government of national liberation in the Middle East ? These are the thoughts preoccupying our people and their basic reasons for joining the Peace Movement in ever greater numbers.

WHERE'S THE WAR?

"A Richmond (Virginia) newspaper received a letter from a reader complaining of the habit of superimposing Korean war maps over the map of Virginia and other states for comparison. He wrote: 'One of my staff left without notice for three days to get his two sisters away from Enfield, North Carolina, as the map showed that Communists were only a few miles away'."

***"Sunday Pictorial"* (6-8-50).**

LETTER FROM HOLLAND

TO TOTAL DESTRUCTION

we oppose our

ABSOLUTE REFUSAL

by Haakon STOTIJN
Secretary of the Netherlands Peace Council

The decision taken by the Bureau of the World Committee at its Prague meeting to widen the campaign in defence of peace, does not mean a slowing down of the Stockholm campaign. On the contrary, although the success of this campaign has made possible a simultaneous fight against all forms of war propaganda and preparation, the campaign for the complete outlawing of the atom bomb must be the object of new developments. Therefore we are happy to publish below a moving article by Mr. Haakon Stotijn, Secretary of the Netherlands Peace Council, and a musician of world repute, outlining the necessity for the fight against the bomb.

IF I make a speech to day, it is not because I like to speak in public, but because I must do so, because my conscience tells me to do so. For although my only wish is that we and our children live and grow up in peace, I can no longer ignore the threatening danger of a new war.

To be heard in public is no novelty for me. I have been used to it since the age of 18 or 19 as an oboist, and it is as an oboist that I have become known. Some people even say that I do not play too badly. As a matter of fact I am very fond of playing the oboe, it is my vocation.

Just as I have my vocation, millions of people have theirs. Some have distinguished themselves in the art of building walls and arches, others operate a lathe. Some are surgeons who save human lives, others are scientists, artists, clergymen. But all of them want to

follow their bent. I, for one, would like to go on playing music for the rest of my life.

For that, however, we need tranquility and peace ; but tranquility can hardly be found any longer, and peace is threatened right now. That is why I must make myself heard in public, not only as an oboist, but also and above all as a defender of Peace, although it would seem that this is distasteful to some people. Two radio broadcasting corporations, the VARA and the NRCV, have just banned me from their studios, so that I have become a marked man. But I shall not stop raising my voice in defence of peace, even if a hundred broadcasting corporations ban me from their microphones.

⁂

Some newspapers have said that I am a political dilettante. I tell you quite candidly that I would rather be an honest dilettante than a dishonest professional, for it is because of the manœuvres of these dishonest politicians that Peace is now threatened. Day by day the cold war is waged by the radio, the cinema and the press, who try at the same time to make us believe that a new armed conflict is inevitable.

We can hardly imagine what such a war would bring. Whether the earth would still exist after an atomic war I do not know. But whatever the outcome, it would be the end of all thought, of all human creation.

The peoples of the whole world must be told that this catastrophe can be avoided—that it can be avoided very easily.

If millions of people declare that they do not want war, that they will not permit mass extermination, that atomic weapons must be banned, if they refuse to make and to transport such weapons, the small group of men who still think they can profit by another war will not be able to start one. *To total atomic destruction, we must oppose our absolute refusal.*

With the backing of large numbers of men, scientists will find it so much the easier to refuse to use their knowledge for war, workers to refuse to have anything to do with any part of a bomb, soldiers and airmen to refuse to transport or drop bombs.

The Defenders of Peace who gathered in Stockholm understood quite well that the absolute refusal of all men throughout the world is a weapon far more powerful than the heaviest atom bomb, and that it is a weapon for construction and not for death.

It is because they see the atom bomb—without which it is impossible to start a war—as the greatest danger and the decisive factor of a future war that the Defenders of Peace ask the peoples of the whole world to make this weapon the central object of all their thoughts.

The main concern of everyone in these days must be the banning of the atom bomb. This ban is the condition upon which our future and the future of our children depend, and it can be secured, just as it was possible effectively to prohibit the use of poison gas in the last war.

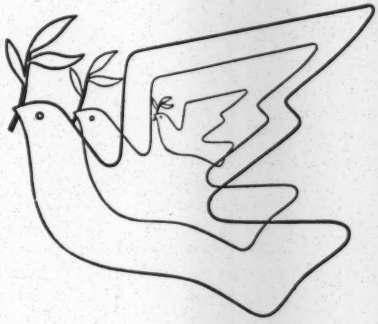
⁂

All humanity expressed its horror of poison gas and the result was that in 1925 the League of Nations

banned its use and that of bacteriological weapons. If humanity similarly condemns the atom bomb, the representatives of the peoples will be compelled to engage in negotiations based on this explicit demand by the world's population. If besides we brand as a war criminal the first Government to launch the atom bomb on any country, the Governments will be reminded of Nuremberg and we can be certain that the atomic weapon will be prohibited and never used.

More than 300 million signatures have already been appended to the Peace Petition. Among that number there are the signatures of an encouragingly large number of the world's greatest scientists, writers, and artists. Many clergymen of different religions have also given their support to the Petition.

Certain circumstances have delayed the development of the campaign in our country. But we shall not stay behind. In a few weeks' time, we shall have secured thousands of signatures from Dutch people of every shade of opinion, signifying support for the Peace Petition which cannot be rejected by anyone regardless of differences in opinion. By doing so, we shall be defending peace, which is as much a necessity to us as the air we breathe.



WARMONGERING DAY BY DAY

At the very moment when the World Committee is making every effort, by its Prague decisions, to circumscribe and obtain a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict, the war camp is intensifying in the European area its incitements, preparations and provocations to war. A key part of their schemings is the burning question of the rearmament of Western Germany. Already called for by Messrs. Churchill, Reynaud, etc., it is now part of the demands made by Mr. Acheson himself. We give below an outline of the interesting study published by the French paper "L'Observateur" on this subject.

The facts which it reveals, together with the warmongering statements made more and more frequently now in the fever of war preparation, will enable our readers to judge the importance of the decisions of the Bureau of the World Committee, which, with the support of the peoples' will to peace, is calmly facing up to the danger.

AUGUST 2.—"E.I. Dupont de Nemours and Co. has been selected by the Atomic Energy Commission to build and operate plants for the production of the hydrogen bomb."

Simultaneously with this announcement by the Commission, Senator MacMahon, chairman of the Joint Atomic Committee said he favoured "an expansion of the expanding atomic programme."

AUGUST 8.—Kept secret up to the last minute, a meeting took place in Paris between U.S. Admiral Conolly, Admiral of the Fleet Lord Frazer (Great Britain), General Trezzani (Italy) and General Juin (France). A communique of the French War Ministry said they "examined and approved plans for the defence of Southern Europe and the Mediterranean."

SECRECY ON GERMAN REARMAMENT BROKEN

AUGUST 10.—The French paper "L'Observateur" published a long and closely documented article under the title: "The rearmament of Western Germany has started," from which we give the following extracts:

"Following on a tour of Germany by a well-known British military expert, initial contacts were made in 1948 between the Anglo-Saxon High Commands in Germany and General Guderian, the famous panzer-chief.

The first plan for rearmament was then drawn up. This plan, which was in the possession of Field Marshal Montgomery at the Melle Conference early in 1949, provided for the formation of 64 infantry

battalions, with heavy armament in support, intended to serve as "hedgehog" units to the front of the river barrier.

The defence of the Ruhr was the task of 30 of these battalions, others extending their zone of operations on the East bank of the Rhine up to the Swiss frontier . . .

A certain number of battalions were subsequently formed, under cover of the federal police, and at the same time a census was carried out of trained army commanders.

U.S.A.

War budget more than doubled in a fortnight. Total "defence" spending for this year raised to $37,000,000,000.

7,882 reserve officers re-called.

Call-up has so far been announced of roughly 300,000 additional men—Selective Service, National Guard, and Reserves—by mid-autumn, for the Army alone.

Simultaneously with this, the Authorities in the British and French zones devised an ingenious method of setting up a sort of "Foreign Legion" in Germany. At the time, D.P. camps were full of former soldiers of different nationalities : Anders Poles, Balts who had served in the Wehrmacht, Vlassov Russians, and others ; out of these incongruous elements the British and Americans started to form "pioneer" and other battalions.

By the beginning of 1949 over 100 battalions were already in existence in the American and British zones, made up as follows:

Germans	16,000
"D.P.'s":	
U.S. zone	32,000
British zone	28,000

These battalions, under various designations, wore navy-blue uniforms and carried carbines and other light weapons. They were equipped with vehicles and wireless transmitters. In certain districts they carry out patrol duty on the roads ; in addition, some of them go through intensive training in barracks.

This set up has developed considerably, in particular since the blockade of Berlin. As Russo-American relations got worse, the "Guderian plan" was no longer sufficient, and General Halder, former Wehrmacht chief of staff, who had in the meantime been "whitewashed" was entrusted with drawing up a new plan for rearmament.

This plan, submitted to the American military Authority in Germany, provided for the creation of a full-blown Wehrmacht.

According to this plan, the army High Command would comprise:

1) The Cabinet of the supreme head of the army;
2) Personnel office;
3) Army G H Q., with six bureaux;
4) Army General Office (central administrative branch);
5) Ordnance;
6) Military academy inspection.

ORGANIZATION AND MAKE-UP

Western Germany is divided into nine military areas corresponding to the nine army corps.

The army corps are composed as follows:

Military area	Composition of army corps
Stuttgart	3 Infantry divisions
Münster	3 Inf., 1/2 Armoured Div.
Munich	2 Inf. Div., 1 brigade
Würzburg	2 Inf. Div.
Nürnberg	2 Inf., 1 armoured Div.
Cassel	3 Inf., 1 armoured Div.
Hamburg	3 Inf. Div.
Hanover	3 Inf. Div.
Wiesbaden	3 Inf. Div.
Total	24 Inf. Div. 2 1/2 Ar. Div. 1 brigade mountain troops

HAPPY CHILDREN
FULL OF LIFE

all their needs
amply provided for
food, play, every care...

I STATE FIRMLY: NO! IT CAN SERVE NO HUMAN GOOD; IT CAN SERVE NO HUMAN END TO PILE UP CORPSES. NO! IT CANNOT BE THAT DEATH SHALL WORK FOR DEATH.

VICTOR HUGO.

NO. ! YOU MOTHERS WHO NOW ARE ROUND ME HERE, IT SHALL NOT BE THAT WAR, THAT AGE-LONG THIEF, SHALL ALWAYS ROB YOU OF YOUR CHILDREN.

VICTOR HUGO.

... LET US NOT PERMIT

WAR TO MAKE THEM

ORPHANS

. . . The "Halder Plan" provides for the setting up of a Reich Air Ministry to direct civil and military aviation. For this Western Germany is divided into four military aviation regions whose centres are respectively in Münster, Munich, Kiel and Brunswick.

. . . Compulsory military service will once more be introduced. Volunteers will nevertheless be called for. A general census will be carried out with this aim as soon as the necessary organization has been established.

. . . Officers will be hand-picked under the supervision of the High Command. To ensure a steady supply, officer cadet schools will be set up in Hanover and Munich (infantry, engineers and wireless) and in Jüterbog (artillery and armour).

Service in all branches will be for two years.

HOW THE "HALDER PLAN" WILL BE CARRIED OUT

General Holder recommends the implementation of his plan in three stages:

1.—25,000 instructors to go through a six months course to "brush up" their military knowledge.

2.—setting up of recruiting centres.

3.—call up and formation of units.

In the light of these facts, it is easy to understand the recent request of Adenauer, to get permission to form a "mobile corps" of 25,000 men. Under cover of this "mobile corps" will be obtained the 25,000 instructors of the Halder Plan.

(This is confirmed by the "New York Times" of August 23, which quotes Western Allied sources in Frankfurt to the effect that "despite the Chancellor's careful phraseology, he was in fact suggesting a West Germany army.")

FIRST STEPS

1.—All the "pioneer" units have now been placed under one command. This new leadership, camouflaged under the name of "Labour service group" and organized on the pattern of an Army H.Q., has the task of coordinating the battalions in the two zones into large fighting units ("combat-groups", tactical groups and infantry divisions) and providing them with Staff, equipment and heavy armaments.

GREAT BRITAIN

£3,400,000,000 for three-year rearmament programme. Period of compulsory military service increased from eighteen months to two years.

Six new divisions to be set up.

2.—New all-German units to be created in the British zone. Provisional strength: 10,000 men.

3.—An organization to be set up to provide liaison between units. (In reality the nucleus of a G.H.Q.).

4.—A start to be made on fieldworks between the Elbe and the Rhine. These "hedgehog" fortifications, manned by Germans, are intended to carry out delaying action in the case of a "Soviet offensive."

One apparently innocuous fact eloquently confirms that the remilitarization of Western Germany has started.

At the great annual wool market at Neu-Ulm, which took place from June 15-20, the whole production of lamb's wool was bought up by the big German textile firms.

Lamb's wool is of an inferior quality to ordinary wool. If it was bought up at a price ruling out any competition, the explanation is simple: lamb's wool is used to make cloth for uniforms. With the amount acquired this year at Neu-Ulm, it has been calculated that the German textile industry will be able to manufacture 80,000 uniforms.

AUGUST 11.—The premeditation revealed in this plan is finally established beyond all doubt by the speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill at the "Council of Europe" in Strasbourg.

The Assembly of the Council approved a resolution proposed by Mr. Churchill calling for **"the immediate creation of a European army subject to proper unified democratic control . . . "** (It is worth noting that this motion was laid down by Mr. Tsaldaris).

Mr. Churchill had previously expressed his joy that the Germans **"have come here to share our perils and augment our strength. They should have been here a year ago."** Speaking in favour of the use of the atom bomb against the Soviet Union, he stated:

"We are still under the shield of the atomic bomb, possessed in formidable quantities by the United States alone.

"The use of this weapon would shake the foundations of the Soviet regime throughout the vast areas of Russia, and the breakdown of communications and centralized control might well enable the brave Russian peoples to free themselves from tyranny."

One cannot state more clearly one's intention of interfering in the internal affairs of another people.

AUGUST 13. — "Stalin would like us to become physically sapped and financially bankrupt by wasting our manpower and resources against his satellite nations. If it becomes clear beyond all doubt that that is the Russian policy, then I say that we have no alternative but to go to war with Russia ; in which event, we must choose the time and place." (Proposal by Representative Durham, vice-president of the Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee).

AUGUST 14.—Under the title "Navy's Air Might Shown at Beirut," the "New York Times" reports:

"The visit of the (U.S.) Mediterranean Fleet and the presence of five admirals at one time related to the question of whether the collective security principle espoused by the United States and Western Europe extended in terms of fighting power to the Near East."

⁂

Lieut. General von Manteuffel, welcoming Churchill's proposals already quoted, said: **"The German Federal Republic must receive its sovereignty, for only free men can bear arms and fight with conviction. The frontier questions in East and West must be settled."** ("Der Mittag," of Düsseldorf).

AUGUST 15.—Mr. Harold Stassen, President of the University of Pennsylvania and of the "World Convention on Christian Education," demanded that Congress issue a warning that if "the Communists attacked again, even through satellites" then the U.S. would retaliate by starting a third world war which they would finish **"in due time, against the Kremlin itself."**

⁂

Sir Duff Cooper, former British Minister of War and former Am-

FRANCE

"Defence" expenditure increased by 2,000,000 million francs over three years.

Fifteen new divisions to be formed.

⁂

A Conference of Ministers has met to consider the role of North Africa in "Atlantic defence plans."

bassador in Paris, writes in the "Daily Mail":

"Let us have no more talk about an agreement to abolish atomic warfare . . . let us get rid of the cant that there is anything devilish about it . . . " "It has been objected that the Korean peninsula is an unsuitable terrain for the employment of the atomic bomb. But no such objection applies to Moscow. It is always wiser to aim at the heart than at the extremities."

⁂

The U.S. Defense Dept. announces that British, American and Canadian naval officers are studying standardisation of equipment and training methods between the three navies.

⁂

Senator Lodge, leading Republican, speaking of Korea and the world situation: **"I do not think we can wait to clean this thing up in 25 years. I think we can clean it up in three years. And we are not going to do it by having politics as usual and business as usual."** He complained that Truman had not **"sought a mobilization sufficient to so great a struggle."**

AUGUST 16.—"Opening a 2 or 3-day highly secret meeting that will deal especially with naval cooperation, Admiral Fechteler, U.S. Atlantic Fleet C-in-C and chairman of the North Atlantic planning group, urged the committee "urgently" to deal with the ability of the North Atlantic nations to cope with an emergency." (New York Times).

⁂

It is also made public that in view of the desire expressed by various governments to develop their own national fleets, the U.S. Government has informed France and Holland through diplomatic channels that the development of several powerful navies would be too costly and useless as the U.S. and British fleets were sufficient.

⁂

In Washington, the Administration asked Congress to enact immediately, if only on a "stand-by" basis, a universal training law requiring all youth between 17 and 20 to have a minimum of six month's active military training.

AUGUST 17.—The "Times" reports from Nairobi that "Britain and France are planning an extension of their 'defence obligations' under the Brussels treaty to their African colonial territories. Representatives of the British and French military commands meeting now in Antananarivo, Madagascar, are working out the agenda for a later and more formal conference for the defence of East Africa. Discussions are also expected to take place with other European colonial authorities. It is understood that West Africa also is regarded for this purpose as a region . . ."

HOLLAND

The Dutch War Ministry has announced that 10,000 additional men are to be called up in October. The Government had already decided to call up three extra divisions.

⁂

A secret military conference is held in Tokyo between General McArthur, General Collins, and Admiral Sherman.

⁂

The "New York Times" reports from Washington:

"The United States mobilized for

unified and full-scale propaganda and psychological warfare today with the formation of a National Psychological Strategy Board.

"Going further than any existing agency, the new unit will lay down an over-all propaganda policy line for carrying out the foreign policy objectives of the United States, and meeting what are officially described as "various types of emergencies" wherever they may arise in the world.

"The State Department . . . will be the center of authority of the new agency (which will) take the initiative in the drive for world-wide support for United States objectives."

⁂

It is reported from London that "wherever feasible," the new "development areas," planned at the end of the war as a measure of social progress to bring prosperity to those regions worst hit during depression, will be assigned an important role in Britain's rearmament programme.

⁂

AUGUST 21.—Selim Sarper, Turkish representative to the United Nations, declared in a radio interview that Turkey could put an army of two million men at the disposal of the Atlantic "pool" if she became a member.

AUGUST 22.—The French Council of Ministers announced its decision "to increase French participation in the U.N. forces by sending a land unit" to Korea.

French papers commented that this communiqué **"caused great satisfaction"** in London and in Washington, where in the last few days "a certain impatience had been shown toward certain nations' hesitations".

AUGUST 23.—Eight hundred more American bombers are to be permanently stationed in Britain, bringing the total American bomber force there to 1,000.

⁂

Mr. John Walsh, a member of the House of Representatives' Armed Services Commtitee :

"The day is fast approaching . . . when an irate America will deluge Russia itself with atom bombs. The only way to destroy an octopus is to strike at its heart."

⁂

The American licensed West German paper "Frankfurter Rundschau" quotes a circular issued by the Bruderschaft (Brotherhood of ex-Wehrmacht officers) according to which General Count von Schwerin and General Speidel, two of Hitler's leading generals, are taking part in military talks in Britain and France. Speidel is said to have accepted an invitation to visit Field Marshal Montgomery's H.Q. at Fontainebleau, while von Schwerin is visiting London.

⁂

The State Department's German Affairs chief states in a broadcast that the United States would hold Russia in advance directly responsible for "any act of aggression" on the part of East Germany against the Bonn Federal Republic.

This is no more nor less than an encouragement to provoke incidents as an excuse for attacking East Germany.

⁂

At Lancaster House (London), meeting of Atlantic Pact deputies. "Newsweek" comments on this:

"Washington finds most of the defense spending blueprints offered by the European Atlantic Pact members inadequate. U.S. officials will convey their dissatisfaction. They

are confident that, after another meeting of Pact deputies, firmer and fatter estimates will be forthcoming."

". . . Washington is delighted with the symptoms of growing unity in Europe—financial pooling plans and proposals for a united army. But the U.S. also wants much more emphasis put on what can be achieved right away—a speedy switch to arms and vehicle output in existing plants."

> **"American strength and integrity must become the major encouragement for purposeful unity among those peoples who, possessing freedom themselves, seek to extend it to others."**
>
> (Manifesto of Republican members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee, published on August 13. Its authors also criticise "the disastrous consequences of the Big Three Conferences of Yalta and Potsdam in 1945" and demand that the United Nations Charter be modified to limit the right of veto as suggested by the Vandenberg proposal of 1948).

AUGUST 24.—Glenn Martin, U.S. aircraft manufacturer, states that America is developing weapons capable of making up for possible numerical inferiority in troops. According to him, it would be possible for armies equipped with these to fight successfully enemy armies twenty times as big.

The Glenn Martin aircraft plant is at the moment turning out radio-controlled missiles of four types, and it is announced that by November all plans will be completed for high-speed production of both these and classic warplanes.

***

AUGUST 25-27.—Full-scale aerial manœuvres ("Exercise Cupola") are taking place over an area reaching from Paris to the Dutch coast and from Havre to the Rhine. Over 500 aircraft of the five Brussels Pact Air Forces are taking part. The theme of the manœuvres is the "defence" of these countries, represented by the "white" air force, against an "aggressor" from the East (blue). The operation is directed by Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, C-in-C of Western European Air Forces.

QUITE IRRELEVANT

During a debate in the British Parliament, Emrys Hughes, Scottish Labour M.P., asked Mr. Shinwell, Minister of Defence:

"Can the right hon. Gentleman assure us that no British lives are going to be thrown away in Korea?"

Mr. Shinwell: "I think that question quite irrelevant."

THE UGLY WAR

The following are extracts from an article in « Time » of 21st August, by John Osborne, senior correspondent of « Time » and « Life » in the Pacific area.

This is a story that no American should ever have to write. It is the ugly story of an ugly war.

I say this is an especially terrible war . . .

To attempt to win it by military means alone, as we are now doing in Korea, is not only to court final failure but also to force upon our men in the field acts and attitudes of the utmost savagery. This means not the usual, inevitable savagery of combat in the field, but savagery in detail—the blotting out of villages where the enemy may *be hiding ; the shooting and shelling of refugees who* may *include North Koreans in the anonymous white clothing of the Korean countryside, or who* may *be screening an enemy march upon our positions.*

And then there is savagery by proxy, the savagery of the South Korean police and (in some sectors) South Korean marines upon whom we rely for contact with the population and for ferreting out hidden enemies. I am not presuming to issue righteous indictments . . . I am simply stating the elementary facts of the war in Korea. The South Korean police and the South Korean Marines whom I observed in front line areas are brutal. They murder to save themselves the trouble of escorting prisoners to the rear; they murder civilians simply to get them out of the way or to avoid the trouble of searching and cross-examining them. And they extort information —information our forces need and require of the South Korean interrogators—by means so brutal that they cannot be described.

. . . . . .

"IF YOU HAVE TO . . ."

It is midnight and all around the hills are astir . . . One of the field telephones rings, an officer of the staff picks it up, listens a moment and says, "Oh Christ, there's a column of refugees, three or four hundred of them, coming right down on B company." A major in the command tent says to the regimental commander, "Don't let them through."

And of course the major is right . . . Finally the colonel says, in a voice wracked with wretchedness, "All right, don't let them through. But try to talk to them, try to tell them to go back."

"Yeah," says one of the little staff group, "but what if they don't go back?"

"Well, then," the colonel says, as though dragging himself toward some pit, "then fire over their heads."

"O.K.," an officer says, "we fire over their heads. Then what?"

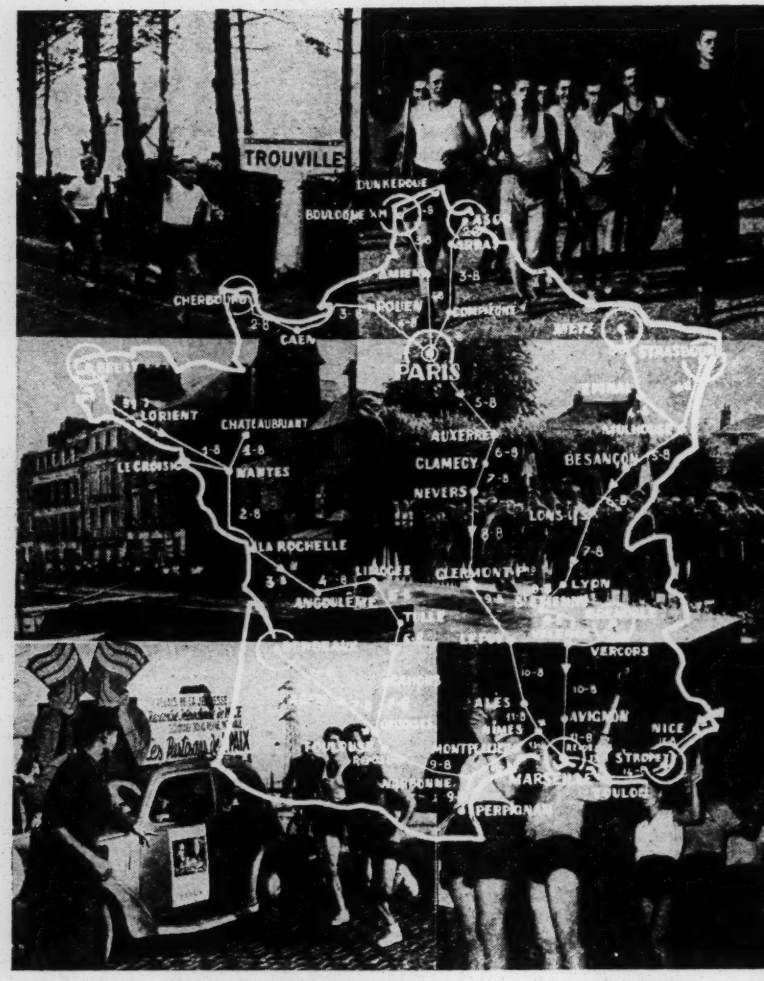
The colonel seems to brace himself in the semi-darkness of the blacked-out tent.

"Well, then, fire in to them if you have to. If you have to, *I said."*

An officer speaks into the telephone, and the order goes across the wire into the dark hills.

PEACE RELAYS

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH RALLY



"THE BEST HOLIDAY OF MY LIFE"

by Michel DEBONNE

I had chosen to travel from Paris with this particular crowd. In my bus there were Englishmen, Belgians, Brazilians, and Frenchmen, including two Roman Catholics—and the singing made the windows rattle. When we passed through Mâcon, it was market day. We stopped and got out to collect signatures to the Stockholm Appeal. Within a quarter of an hour, 624 signatures had been gathered.

At Tournus, the bus had a breakdown. While waiting, we had a drink, and found in the café a young Englishman. We tried to talk to him but it was too difficult, so our English friends were called to the rescue. They came and entered into discussion with him and then—to everyone's dismay they all disappeared. But they soon came back, and the young Englishman we had found was carrying his rucksack on his back. He got into the bus with us and we were off.

I met the English crowd again in Nice, strolling together. I greeted them and asked: "Well, how do you like it?"

Alex answered in French: "This is my most beautiful holiday!"

NICE, MEETING PLACE OF FIVE CONTINENTS

The Italian team was due to arrive. A few miles before reaching Menton we met the security troops, with their carbines slung round their necks, hanging on their chests, and their truncheons at their sides. In Menton itself, they were standing about—on one foot, then on the other, waiting, and leering. One of them pointed a finger at my camera and warned: "No pictures here—or else we'll see to it that there aren't any. That's what we're here for!"

My English friends' car got through the barrage, while other French journalists had to stop. We sped on towards the frontier.

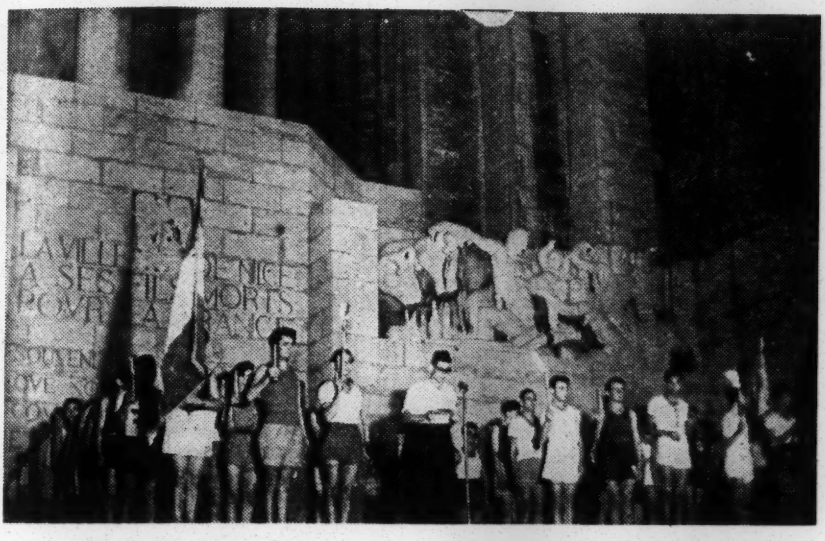
We got out of Menton and continued for another mile, went round a bend in the road—and came upon a sight such as I had never seen before : a tremendous police barrage. With their weapons at the ready, the CRS, security troops, surrounded the car: "Your passports! Where are you going? What for?"

A new frontier deep inside French territory! We had never imagined such a thing. My journalist comrades and myself, armchair strategists all, had foreseen many things and many situations. But we had not thought the frontier might be moved a mile and a half into France!

My press card, plus a document from police headquarters inviting "the representatives of the authorities to facilitate my mission and to give my car right of way" were of no avail. The atmosphere was sinister. The security troops had caused a traffic jam, blocking all traffic on the coast. I just managed to save my camera from destruction. Then I noticed a few young people watching the scene, among whom I recognized a national leader of the catholic youth.

Suddenly there was a stir. Quickly, a crowd gathered a few yards away from the heavily armed police. I ran up to the crowd and saw an Italian Youth whom I recognized as a former leader of the "Partigiani." He was tired out but, with a radiant smile on his face, passed on the torch. He had managed to get through! Peace recognizes no frontiers.

The torch was broken—a French security trooper and an Italian *Celere* had done their best to destroy it, but it had been saved and brought into France as a



message bearer of peace and friendship.

Vassalo, a young French sportsman, took it up solemnly. He walked slowly, unhurried, with cyclists surrounding him. On the kerb, people applauded, there were shouts of "Long live Peace!"

The torch continued on its way to the meeting place of peace.

THE RELAYS ARRIVE

At the foot of the huge cliff, the Monument to the War Dead shone, tall and white in the spotlights and the Bengal lights, amidst an impressive silence. A voice out of the night announced the approach of the relays. Every minute, three children climbed up the steps to relieve the guard of honour.

In the crowd, no one moved, no one spoke. And yet, in spite of that, suddenly we became conscious of a rumble, growing louder and louder. Then at the bend in the road, at Les Ponchettes, in the light of the torches, the flags of all nations appeared, floating and surrounding the relay runners.

A young girl dressed in white ran up the steps, seeming hardly to tread on them. She bore in her arms thousands of signatures, the hopes of the peoples, and gave them to Pablo Picasso who had come forward to receive them.

The Monument burst into light. Twenty thousand young people were there—millions were there together with the dead who have given up their lives because they loved life and whose message we now understood: "Preserve life! Save this simple and precious wealth! Let there be no more war monuments!"

The relays went on up the steps, out of the crowd of Italians, Englishmen, Spaniards and Germans.

All of a sudden the fires went

out—it was all over. Everyone knew now what he wanted, where he was going.

MEETING PLACE OF PEACE

During my stay in Nice I met a hundred friends. I met Pierre Debray, the Roman Catholic writer who told me: "What strikes me most, the most important thing here, is the meeting of all these people." French miners met Belgian and German miners; peasants from Creuse met peasants from Sicily; workers from the Renault motor car works discussed with novelists; there were physicists at the "From Radium to Atomic Energy" exhibition ; the youth offered drawings to the painters. One met hundreds of friends, old and new.

At the stadium where the best Defenders of Peace were to be honoured, Berlin, Paris and Rome were meeting in peaceful competition. Berlin won, then came Rome followed closely by Paris with the 400,000 new signatures it had brought. Amidst joyful applause, the Germans received the peace flag and the cup offered by our Review, which was sponsoring the Relays.

The names of the best canvassers were read out and Frenchmen and Italians went up to the platform: Saca Tigerino of Catania, 4,000 signatures ; Giuseppe Pani, 2,552; Sergio Ballatrino of Genoa, 2,400; Jeanne-Marie Martin, the sister of Henri Martin, the French sailor now in jail for having refused to fight in Viet-Nam, brought the signatures of all young catholics in her village ; Pierre Chaput, 4,000 ; Renée Barbé of Toulouse, 2,000.

I asked Renée Barbé how she

The following is the text of the address made by our friend Robert Simon when he handed the Review's Cup to M. Jacques Denis, general secretary of the Nice International Rally Organising Committee:—

In the name of the World Review "In Defence of Peace," I bring you cordial greetings as well as warm thanks for the task you have undertaken in favour of Peace.

When we undertook to join you in your efforts for Peace, we were asked: "What have these relays to do with you? What have these demonstration to do with you?"

The answer came from you, men and women, and you had

given it before even the question was asked, by far-sightedly putting all your energies at the disposal of the Stockholm Appeal.

That being so, how could the review of the World Peace Congress fail to play its part in an event as important as these peace relays, as this international rally! It is clear that through this event you are building up, with a magnificent enthusiasm, friendship between the youth and the peoples of the whole world behind the banner of peace, for a new surge of life, and against war and its latest weapon, a terror weapon—the atom bomb.

Surely, it is the duty of the World Review "In Defence of Peace" to support and help all such demonstrations, which effectively serve the cause of peace and help the campaign to outlaw atomic weapons.

Before you set out we thought your effort worthy of support. To day we think that your magnificent success is worthy of being put forward as an example in all languages, throughout the 70 countries which receive the World Committee's Review.

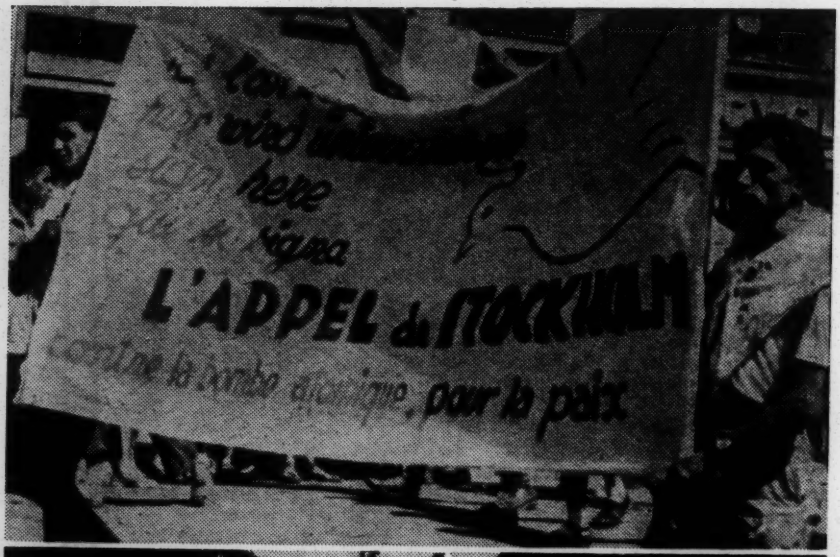
Thousands and thousands of men and women have been able to realize that you have seized on the Stockholm Appeal with all your hearts and all your intelligence, because you are convinced that by supporting it you will make the warmongers step back. And that is precisely what you have achieved—you have given something to think about to the handful of criminals who are planning the extermination of whole populations,

had managed to collect so many signatures. She looked at me and said: "I read the Stockholm Appeal. I didn't grasp it at first. Then I thought of Hiroshima. I thought that my parents and my friends might die the same way, and all the families of my neighbourhood with them. Then I understood and the rest was easy."

THE CLIMAX

It lasted two days. First, there was an Assembly of the young defenders of peace which elected delegates to the second World Peace Congress.

Parent and Rodroguez brought greetings from the dockers of Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk and Bordeaux. Robert Mobourge, a young


L'APPEL de STOCKHOLM
contre la bombe atomique, pour la paix

children and old people included, because they are guilty, as you are, of being against aggressive war.

It is in order to put such experiences as the present one on record, and in order to coordinate the peaceful efforts in all countries, in order to bring all peace loving people together that the World Committee set up the Review "In Defence of Peace" which is published in English, Spanish and French in Paris, Russian in Moscow, Portuguese in Rio, Rumanian in Bucharest, German in Berlin, Chinese in Peking, and English in Australia.

It was the duty of the Review "In Defence of Peace" to acquire such an international scope.

And today, this review of hope has the pleasant duty of handing to your organising committee this symbolic gift, this cup which has more significance than money value: the cup of the best collectors of signatures—to reward the victors of the peaceful fight between Paris, Rome and Berlin.

⁂

Congratulating the German delegation Simon said:—

"As a former internee in the German deathcamps, I am happy to see that your youth has rid itself of the methods that Hitler had forced upon it, and that it has made a good and victorious start on a new road—the road of peace and of friendship between the peoples."

catholic from Gennevilliers, gave his impression of the relays: "What struck me was the friendliness and the seriousness of everyone here. It gives us catholics great confidence. Some people tell us that we are being deceived, but here we see clearly that it is impossible to believe such lies."

Pierre Debray, who was chairman of the meeting, exclaimed: "It

it by means of our unity that we shall preserve peace. For there is no such thing as a communist peace, a christian peace and a socialist peace: there is only peace."

That was what the boy scouts of Cherbourg said, as well as the catholics from Gironde, the catholic boy scouts and the protestant. The same thing was said by a soldier on leave who, in the name of all conscripts, condemned war and the government's decision to extend military service to 18 months, and by little Lucienne Prieto who got the signatures of her classmates and her teachers.

Signor Dario Valori, general secretary of the Socialist Youth of

Italy declared that whoever does not fight against war and against the atom bomb cannot be a socialist.

Everyone expressed the same ideas in his own language—Jacques Denis, secretary of the French Committee of Democratic Youth ; Adamoli, mayor of Genoa ; Léo Figuères, general secretary of the Union of French Republican Youth ; Raymond Guyot, in the name of the French Communist Party ; Kostia Orlov, leader of the Soviet youth; and the young priest who was a delegate to the peace relays. Yves Farge, president of the French Defenders of Peace, expressed the same ideas, adding: "Why have Robeson and Pablo Neruda been forbidden to come here? That is a thing we cannot forget. There are things which remain for ever engraved in our hearts, in spite of our joy, in spite of our will to create happiness."

And then, at the end of the mighty march past, all the young men and women, hand in hand, pledged themselves to fight in defence of labour, culture, love, and all things which make up the joy of being young.

In spite of the bans, the bombs thrown into premises of democratic organisations, the burning of books, in spite of the strong police bodies mustered against them, the Peace Relays have been a success—they have been an expression of the mighty strength of the Defenders of Peace.

ALBANIA

680,000

The Albanian Peace Committee announces that 680,000 inhabitants have signed the Stockholm Appeal.

ALGERIA

"HOW I GOT THE SIGNATURES OF 120 MUSLIM WOMEN."

The Algerian Sponsoring Committee for the banning of the atom bomb has announced that up till August 8, 271,692 signatures had been collected in Algeria. Thus in under a month the total has increased by 90,000 signatures.

The following short account gives an illustration of the way in which these are collected. It is taken from a letter from a woman of Blidah who took part with eleven Muslim women in a pilgrimage to the tomb of Sidi Kebir, the marabout of the town.

"5.30 Saturday morning, departure for Sidi Kebir. My Muslim neighbours were delighted at the prospect of spending a day in the open air.

We left on foot. Some of the women had their children in their arms, others had baskets. The sun was not yet very high, and the air was cool.

We sang and laughed all along the road bordered with great plum-trees heavy with red fruit.

When we got to Sidi Kebir we were able to find an empty room. As soon as we were settled down, after taking a bath and visiting the tombs of Sidi Kebir and his son, I gathered the women around me. I explained to them what the atom bomb was—a weapon of terror and mass extermination of populations. They all signed enthusiastically. That is how I got 120 signatures at Sidi Kebir.

I think I worked well for peace that Saturday, and I can tell you I will not easily forget the welcome given me by my Muslim sisters who, happy to have a European woman with them, all wanted to force coffee and sweetmeats on me."

ARGENTINE

THE PEOPLE WIN AGAINST INTERVENTION

As soon as the Argentine government's decision to send troops to Korea was known, the workers of Rosario, second biggest town in the Republic, unanimously decided on a general strike ; all the shopkeepers of the town closed down in support. Tens of thousands of workers, with their wives and children, demonstrated to the cry of : "San Martin, yes ; McArthur, no!" (Celebrations were recently held in honour of San Martin, the national hero who led Argentine's fight for freedom from Spanish domination).

Similar demonstrations took place in many other towns. The protest of the Defenders of Peace was so strong that General Peron was forced to make a declaration that he would send no troops, and that "in matters of international policy, he would follow the desires of the people."

MONSTROUS CRIME AGAINST DEFENDERS OF PEACE

The Argentine Peace Movement which, although completely illegal, has collected over a million signatures, is coming up against organised terrorism.

Here is one example : on August 4, twelve terrorists broke into a meeting of young defenders of peace in Quilmes, smashed all the furniture, and obliged all those present to turn with their faces to the wall. They then opened fire with sub-machine guns, killing two and seriously wounding two others. Their crime accomplished, they took to flight.

This criminal act, one of many, is part of the war preparation being carried out in Argentina. The Argentine League for the Rights of Men has appealed to international solidarity asking defenders of peace everywhere to send messages of protest to the Argentine government and to the United Nations in order that such crimes may cease.

ONE COLLECTOR: 15.400 SIGNATURES

We quote a letter from a young Argentinian :

"I am a youth from the town of San Martin. In response to the solemn promise made by the representatives of Democratic Youth in Budapest, and desiring that all the peoples of the world should live in peace, I greet the WFDY and inform you that, up to date, I have collected 15,400 signatures to the three points of the Appeal of the World Peace Committee. Convinced of the necessity of this world-wide campaign, I undertake to double this number of signatures."

AUSTRALIA

STUDENTS' CHALLENGE

The all-Australian total of Peace Petition signatures now stands over 80,000. New South Wales leads with 33,000.

In a letter to the students of Leningrad University, the Melbourne University Peace Club writes : "As students of a city which has been spared the ravages of modern war, we appeal to you, the students of a city which suffered so heavily during the recent war, to tell us of your struggles for peace. We challenge you, our brother students, to a competition to collect the most number of signatures to the Stockholm Petition."

Further news of the Queensland Peace Congress, reported in our last issue :

The Congress unanimously sup-

ported the Stockholm Appeal, and adopted a resolution protesting against Australia's war preparations and calling for work in defence of peace as well as for struggle against the suppression of democratic liberties with the aim of preparing for war.

The Congress unanimously decided to send a telegram to the United Nations calling for the resumption of discussions on the question of banning atomic weapons and setting up an international control.

WRITERS FOR PEACE

Here are the names of Australian writers who have signed the Peace Petition :

Leonard Mann, Frank Dalby Davison, Alan Marshall, Flexmore Hudson, Flora Eldershaw (joint author with Marjorie Barnard of the novels signed M. Barnard Eldershaw), John S. Manifold, Katherine Susannah Pritchard, Clem Christesen, editor of the literary quarterly "Meanjin", Eric Lambert, Frank Hardy, Muir Holburn and Jean Campbell, respectively NSW and Victoria Secretary of the Fellowship of Australian Writers.

BRAZIL

MILLION MARK REACHED

Brazilian Defenders of Peace have just announced one million signatures collected, and more coming in...

AGAINST INTERVENTION

When it was learned that the Ministry of War was proceeding to an immediate recall of former soldiers of the Brazilian Expeditionary Force in Italy, that new contingents were being conscripted four months before they were due for call-up and the period of service of airmen had been prolonged, many meetings were held in protest in several towns, notably in Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

In Sao Paulo, police attacked the demonstrators, seriously wounding seven, and arrested forty people who were collecting signatures. The crowd's protest was so strong, however, that these were released.

Groups of women go every day to the newspaper offices to proclaim that their sons and their fiancés will not go to war.

The Third National Congress of Secondary School Students has adopted the following resolution in the name of 300,000 youth :

"The Secondary School Students of Brazil are in favour of the non-intervention of Brazil in Korea, and are opposed to the sending of Brazilian troops out of the country."

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

AFRICANS SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE

A stirring call to the peoples of Africa to resist any attempt to drag them into war, and to support the world peace campaign has been made by the executive of the West African Civil Liberties and National Defence League, incorporating the West African Youth League (Sierra Leone Section).

The text of the resolution, passed unanimously at a meeting of the Executive held at Freetown, Sierra Leone, on July 14th, reads in part:

"This meeting of the Executive of the West African Civil Liberties and National Defence League incorporating the West African Youth League (Sierra Leone Section) having given the most serious and careful consideration to the situation which has arisen in Korea, hereby resolves:

"That a strong protest be regis-

tered by the League on behalf of its members—the toiling masses and progressive elements of Sierra Leone in particular and of West Africa in general—against the attitude of the American Government in the Korean dispute . . .

"The League pledges its fullest support, not only to the Korean peoples who are fighting for freedom and democracy and above all, for national independence, but to all organisations throughout the world who are engaged in the present World Peace Campaign.

"The League hereby calls upon all trade union organisations and progressive societies of Africa . . . to join their forces not only in voicing strong protests against the present American intervention in Korea but to contribute their support towards the world peace campaign."

BURMA

TWO MILLION SIGNATURES

The target of two million signatures has been reached. 50,000 of these were given in Rangoon. Buddhist priests have signed almost to a man. Leaders in cultural life, university professors, members of parliament, secretaries of state, and doctors have also signed. The Peace Committee is now preparing a campaign against bacteriological weapons and rearmament of fascist countries.

CANADA

"IT IS TIME CITIZENS HAD THEIR SAY"

We quote below a few sentences from "Le Devoir", a Catholic nationalist newspaper of Canada: "War will create moral and social problems a hundred times more complicated than those we actually have to solve... It is time citizens had their say and let their opposition be heard... Let us not wait because the hours are numbered."

This reflects the feeling for peace which is bringing more and more Canadians to support the Stockholm campaign to outlaw the atom bomb and to save the peace of the world.

The number of municipal councils in Quebec which have officially adopted the appeal has now reached 72.

The Trade Union Movement is also well to the front. In preparation for the national conference of the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress numerous trade-union sections have sent in notice of motions for the adoption by Congress of the Stockholm Appeal.

The Trade Union Council of Port Arthur and Fort Williams (affiliated to the Canadian Federation of Labour) have already adopted it and an active campaign for signatures is being conducted by the United Fishermen's Union. Among Trade Union leaders who have signed are Pearl Wedro of the Fur and Leather Workers, Harvey Murphy of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, and H. Watts of the Council of the Building Unions and editor of the Trade Union journal "Labour Statesman".

Mobilisation of the 25,000 members of the U.E. in Canada (District 5) to collect signatures for the Stockholm Appeal was decided at the Union's quarterly District Council meeting in Kingston, Ontario. The meeting authorised the appointment of District President C.S. Jackson and two rank-and-file members as delegates to the 2nd World Peace Congress. Canada plans to send 20 delegates altogether.

Anglican clergy and ministers of other denominations continue to sign. The Rev. Crossley Hunter of Trinity United Church wrote as

follows: "I have signed today a petition requesting that the government of Canada stand for the unconditional banning of all atomic weapons as instruments of war, and that she will regard as a war criminal that government which first uses such atomic weapons. I have signed because I believe *that the use of atomic bombs is essentially mass murder*".

Among the Parliamentarians who now support the Appeal are Mr. J. Donald Baxter, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature, and Mr. T.J. Kicham of the Canadian House of Commons.

CHILE

TOWARDS THE FIRST NATIONAL CONGRESS.

The Chilean Partisans of Peace, who have already collected 50,000 signatures and who have set themselves the target of 200,000, are preparing their first national congress. The creation of numerous local committees gives possibilities that make the success of this congress a certainty. Leaders of social, cultural, religious and sporting life will take part. There will be delegations of Partisans of Peace from Bolivia, Argentina and other Latin-American countries.

CHINA

200 MILLION IS THE TARGET.

The Chinese Peace Committee has undertaken to collect 200 million signatures.

Mr. Wu Yu Hsun, Chinese delegate in Prague, announced that so far seventy million had been counted.

All classes of people are taking advantage of the holidays to collect signatures everywhere they go.

400,000 of China's 400,519 railwaymen had signed the Appeal by the end of July.

In Shanghai 4,141,000 people, 83 % of the town's population, have signed, as have half of the population in the capital of the recently liberated island of Hainan.

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIAN BISHOP SIGNS.

Over 50,000 signatures have so far been collected but the National Committee hopes to have a total of 100,000 for the Second World Congress.

Among the many prominent citizens who have signed is Mgr. Fray Vicente Ruiz y Villalba, Bishop of Guajira and one of the highest personalities of the Christian Church of Colombia. The National Confederation of Colombian Workers and the National Federation of Air, Sea and River Transport Workers are among the organisations supporting the Appeal.

Local committees have been formed in Medellin, Barraquilla, Cali and elsewhere... all this in spite of the arrest of 100 Colombian defenders of peace who were collecting signatures.

CUBA

PAST THE HALF-MILLION MARK

The National Peace Committee states that over 500,000 signatures had been collected by August 2 in Cuba. This is only half the objective fixed for the time of the Second World Congress.

The National Committee has printed 5,000 copies of the brochure "For the banning of the Atom Bomb, what you must know to collect signatures for the Stock-

holm Appeal." In addition, 80,000 copies of Abbé Boulier's letter to Catholics have been published, besides 10,000 copies put out by the Camaguey committee. The Oriente Province committee has distributed 30,000 leaflets calling on people to work for peace and against the atom bomb, and 10,000 copies of Tosiko Yuasa description of "What happened in Hiroshima". The Las Villas committee has asked 30,000 institutions and personalities to take part in the campaign.

Local committees have been recently set up in many towns : house committees or factory committees as in the "Boston", "Modesa" and "Rebeca" shoe factories, in the "Camber" tobacco works at Caraballo, "La Estrella" match factory at Havana and the "Gil" foundry, or trade committees like that of the bakers of Cardenas (Matanzas).

GROWING SUPPORT

Among organisations to give their support to the Stockholm Appeal, is the Nurses' Association of the "Bella Union" Society of Guines.

Prominent citizens to sign include : Mr. Nemesio Artiles, President of the Democratic Party and municipal councillor at Aguacate ; Mr. José Luis Pajon Villanueva, president of the Ranchuelo Municipal Assembly and well known Revolutionary Party (the government Party) leader ; Mr. Pedro Manuel Fabregat Machado, secretary of the same municipality and Democratic Party leader.

FINLAND

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT SIGN

On April 23 1950 the Finnish cabinet signed a proclamation demanding the unconditional banning of the atom bomb. A group of members of the Diet have now signed the Stockholm Appeal. They are :

Ajno Luostarinen, Vieno Simonen, Veikko Vennamo, Johannes Virolainen, Kusti Eskola, Tahvo Renkke, Jurjo Saari, Lauri Lappihalme (Agrarian Party) ; Albert Brommels, Matts Forss, (Swedish) People's Party, as also six members of the Diet and three priests from the Aaland Islands.

FRANCE

A GREAT VICTORY FOR PEACE

News has just come in of the acquittal of 18 Fighters for Peace and Freedom of Roanne by the

Partisans of Peace took part in the Flower Festival at Oyonnax (France).

military tribunal of Lyons. Accused of having tried to prevent the departure of a trainload of war material, they had been held in prison for four months. During the trial an unending flow of telegrams demanded the acquittal of the eighteen.

The Fighters for Peace and Freedom of the Seine have put out an important appeal which says in part :

"In the Seine department, 2,600,000 men and women of different social background, of all political, trade union and religious groups have signed and continue to get signatures for the Stockholm Appeal.

"The Seine Commission of the Fighters for Peace and Freedom endorses the appeal of the Bureau of the World Committee made in Prague on August 18. It summons departmental assizes to meet on October 21 and 22, to elect thirty delegates to represent the people of Paris and district at the Second World Congress of Defenders of Peace.

"We call upon men and women, upon young and old to set all their ardour and initiative to bringing to these assemblies the greatest number of signatures, through an ever bigger number of collectors.

We call upon them to set up ever more Peace Committees in factories and districts."

Demonstration in Berlin.

GERMANY

YOUNG WORKERS FOR PEACE

Hamburg dockers have refused to unload two British ships carrying arms an munitions.

In spite of a police turn-out of eight detachments plus mobile units, a demonstration, followed by a procession through the principal thoroughfares, has been held in Bochum. Thousands of workers took part to demand peace and the freeing of partisans of peace imprisoned for their activity in the signature campaign.

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Thousands welcomed a "Peace Caravan" of 183 teachers from France in Hamburg. The Hamburg peace committee greeted the delegation and gave it the assurance that Hamburg workers would do everything in their power to prevent the peoples of France and Germany being once more engaged in war against each other.

Young workers of Hamburg, Bremen, North-Rhine Westphalia, Lower-Saxony and Schleswig-Bremen have held their conference in Western Germany. The conference has published an open letter to the young workers and apprentices of Western Germany calling on them to struggle actively for the defence of peace and against war propaganda. A strong protest was made

against the ban placed by the Dortmund authorities on a peace relay in which over 10,000 young Germans are expected to take part, and an appeal made to the latter asking them to do everything they can to have this ban removed.

GREAT BRITAIN

GATHERING MOMENTUM

Despite the ban from Labour Party and Trades-Union Congress, rank and file workers, trade unions and progressive organisations of all kinds continue to support the struggle for peace led by the British Peace Committee. The total of local peace committees is now 160. This expansion of the Peace movement takes place in all parts of the British Isles.

In Clydebank (Scotland) the Clydebank Trades Council, the Clydebank Peace Committee, six factories and shipyards and the International Women's Day Committee jointly organized a campaign against the war policy of the British Government.

Sheffield workers at the Firth-Brown Steel plant passed a resolution supporting the British Peace Petition which they sent to the MPs for the city. Following this action four MPs for Sheffield condemned the call for the use of the atom bomb in Korea recently made by Major Peter Roberts, Conservative MP for the town.

The campaign against the bomb continues to widen. London leads the country with one out of 27 persons signing. The London Peace Council and the New York Labor Conference for Peace are competing to see which city will be first to collect a million signatures.

Among those who have signed recently is Leary Constantine, the famous West Indian cricketer. Other recent signatures include those of Professor J.B.S. Whitehead, Sean O'Casey, Basil Cameron and Sylvia Townsend Warner.

Trade Unions with a total membership of nearly 500,000 have given notice of resolutions calling for the banning of the atom bomb at the annual congress of the Trades Union Congress. These unions are :

Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers ; Association of Scientific Workers ; National Society of Metal Mechanics ; Scottish Painters' Society ; National Union of Vehicle Builders ; Tobacco Workers' Union.

Opposition to the Government's decision to send troops to Korea continues to come from the organized workers. Clydebank workers have demanded that no British troops be sent to Korea and the leaders of the miners have protested against the policy of "calling up our men for service in Korea". Several Labour Party organizations have expressed themselves in the same sense. Thus the Ashton and District Labour Party, asked to support the National Council of Labour statement backing up American aggression in Korea, passed instead a resolution unanimously urging withdrawal of British ships and planes from the Korean theatre of operations.

Glasgow and Edinburgh Peace Committees held a special "Stop-the-War" week ending on August 28.

GREECE

LETTER FROM GREECE

The moving letter which we publish here is from a girl student in Greece :

To Mr. Frederic Joliot-Curie

From the depth of my little martyred country, which is going through so much suffering by the

will of the American imperialists who have imposed on us a very terrible war, I join my voice (with those of the eight members of my family) to the millions of those who have signed the Stockholm Appeal.

I am a student, far from my studies and my family, persecuted by the monarcho-fascists of my country. I love peace and I hate war, as do the whole of the people of Greece. My family has been broken up. Some of my brothers are in exile at Makronissos, others in the jails of Corfu and Giourai, and all because we took part in the Resistance against fascism.

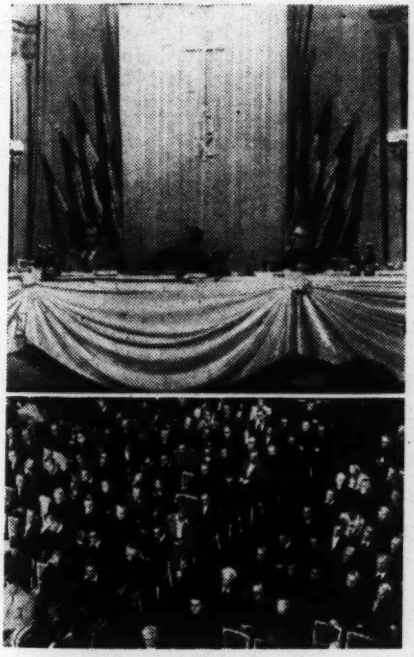
To collect peace signatures is illegal in Greece, as is any movement for Freedom, Independence and Peace.

Having no other way to express my unreserved support of the Stockholm Appeal, I am sending you this letter (I doubt whether the monarcho-fascists will let it through to you) asking you to set my signature (and those of my family) to the Stockholm Appeal.

Yours respectfully,

(signed) *M... C...*

HUNGARY



Two views of the Conference of Hungarian Lower Clergy, reported in our last number. Above : **the tribune, Father Lazlo Lombos, Apostolic Prefect, on the right.**

INDIA

62,000 IN WEST BENGAL

The West Bengal Peace Congress sends us (on 28th July) the following information :

"People from all walks of life—workers, peasants, writers and artists, educationists, scientists, professors and teachers, clerks and petty traders, priests and even men of the armed forces are coming forward to voice their protest against the sinister plots which threaten humanity today. Already 62,000 signatures have been collected by the Signature Campaign Committee. Prominent personalities, and leaders of different political parties have put their signatures to the appeal. We give below some of the names :

Dr. Meghnad Shaha and Sri Satyen Bose, world-famous physicists ; Prof. Tripurari Chakraverty (Calcutta University) ; Sri Manik Banerjee, Sri Narayan Gangopadhya, Dr. Dhiren Sen, Sri Gopal Halder, writers and journalists; Dhiraj Bhattacharjee, Manju De, Banani Choudhury, film and stage artists ; Sukhendi Goswami, Su-

chitra Mitra, musicians ; Radha Binode Pal and J.P. Sanyal (President of the Bar Association), lawyers ; Sj Hemonto Bose, Sj Lila Roy, Sj Deb Nath Mas, INA, Lieut. Col. Dr. J.K. Banerjee, INA, prominent political figures ; Sri Soumen Mukherjee, Sri Sunil Mazumder, Sri Satyen Bose, film directors and producers."

DEFENDERS OF PEACE SIGN IN JAIL

Signatures of 150 political prisoners to the Stockholm Appeal were collected in Nasik Jail and handed over to the jail authorities for transmission to the World Peace Committee. One more proof that nothing can silence the defenders of peace.

IRAN

A SOCIETY FOR PEACE

A "Society for Peace" has just been formed in Iran under the chairmanship of the famous Iranian poet Malek-Osh-Shoar. The society, which includes among its members, men of letters, well known representatives of Iranian culture and art and several Majlis, has issued a call to :

"all honest Iranians who desire the happiness of their country, independently of their political or religious convictions, to join the ranks of the Partisans of Peace and to take part in their sacred struggle."

ITALY

ITALIAN WOMEN TO THE MOTHERS OF AMERICA

Italy continues to maintain her place in the lead of the movement in Western Europe. According to information which we have not yet had time to check the sixteen million mark has already been passed.

The women of Marzabotto, a little Italian village which was completely destroyed by the Germans in 1944, have sent this message to the women of the United States :

"We appeal to you, women of the U.S.A., in order to avoid new crimes and new atrocities. Join our fight against those who seek to lead the world to catastrophe. Ask for peace while there is still time, before you and your children fall beneath the bombs. Together, we will say no to war, so that all that happened at Marzabotto, Lidice, Dachau and Hiroshima may never happen again. Our common protest united to that of all men of good will can still save our children."

JAPAN

JAPANESE WORKERS REFUSE TO LOAD ARMS FOR KOREA

Dockers at Tsuruma, near Yokohama, have refused to load arms intended for use against the Korean people.

At the Bemnippon works, printing workers came out on strike against an American order for a quarter of a million leaflets in Korean for propaganda purposes.

FIVE MILLION

Five million signatures have so far been counted in Japan. In the region of Tokyo 1,701,074 people have already pronounced their condemnation of atomic warfare.

Two socialist and several democratic members of the Diet have signed the Stockholm Appeal, as have three senators.

MEXICO

MEXICO'S CHILDREN MAKE POSTERS FOR PEACE

Children of Mexico City mobilized for one day to cover the walls of the town with their own ideas in peace posters.

PAKISTAN

THE MOVEMENT WIDENS

Agricultural workers, teachers, textile and transport workers, students, cultural and women's organizations were among the thousand delegates at the Punjab Peace Conference held at Amritsar in July.

News comes of yet other Peace Committees set up, one in the province of Baluchistan and another in Karachi. The Karachi Peace Committee was launched on July 20. Its manifesto reads in part :

"We the citizens of Karachi of different views and creeds have assembled here to save our people from the poisonous propaganda of the warmongering powers and join our voices in defence of peace all over the world. We declare that if atomic weapons are used in any form of shape in any part of the world, we will not sit quiet. We are on the side of life and humanity. We oppose human killing and enslaving forces."

Mr. Pir Illahi Buksh, ex-Premier of Sind, was elected President of the Committee ; the General Secretary is Mr. Mumtaz Hussain, Urdu writer and critic.

Karachi had by mid-August collected 15,000 signatures to the Stockholm Appeal and set aside August 20-27 for a special drive further to widen the campaign. A similar peace week in Lahore brought in 30,000 signatures.

Signatures in Pakistan are given in Punjabi, Urdu, Hindi and English—a good reflection of the varied classes of the population being drawn into the peace movement. Many of the forms come from outlying villages. Some are hand-written.

POLAND

80,000 COMMITTEES

There exist in Poland over eighty thousand local committees, in factories, in villages, in apartments. All are doubling their efforts to prepare the district conferences where the delegates to the National Congress will be mandated. At the same time, not satisfied with the good results already obtained, the Partisans of Peace are intensifying their campaign to bring home to every Pole the importance of the fight for Peace.

REUNION

In Reunion—which some people would like to turn into a great aircraft-carrier in the Indian Ocean, defenders of peace have already collected 15,000 signatures.

A sponsoring committee has been set up in Saint-Denis, with the active support of numerous religious and political personalities. The campaign was started immediately, and meetings have been held in the chief towns.

SPAIN

NO DOLLARS TO BE PAID WITH OUR BLOOD !

Some days ago, a journalist of the daily paper "ABC" wrote that it was right and just that "dollar-gifts" should be paid back in blood. The Spanish people does not share this opinion, and is proving it.

Not a day goes by without the World Committee or the Spanish delegation to the World Congress receiving a message from Spain. In the last week messages of support have been sent to the Spanish

delegation by a well known writer and member of the Spanish Academy, and by a member of the Academy of Jurisprudence and Legislation.

Of no less importance is the support we receive from towns and villages, individual or collective adhesions from partisans of peace who risk their lives to tell the world that the Spanish people too wants peace. We have just received two letters from Barcelona : one contained 26 signatures, and on the other, signatories had added : "We promise for our part to do everything we can to defend peace."

21 more signatures have reached us from Madrid ; from a little village, 12.

301.004 SIGNATURES AMONG SPANIARDS IN EXILE

According to the latest figures over 301,000 signatures have been collected, including 183,333 in France and North Africa, 35,217 in Uruguay, 27,856 in Mexico and 1,000 in the U.S.A.

In a letter, some young Spanish partisans of peace tell us how they go about collecting : "We visited 23 villages after having collected in our town. We cycled 1,800 kilometres."

SWEDEN

ONE IN SEVEN OF THE POPULATION

The signature campaign is developing very favourably in Sweden, and to date one inhabitant out of seven has signed the Stockholm Appeal.

Workers in their thousands and many trade unions have expressed approval of the Appeal. In the port of Sundswall, five thousand people signed in a day.

In the village of Fagelsta in Lapland, one hundred percent of the population signed.

SWITZERLAND

"HOLIDAY CAMPAIGN"

A Swiss friend writes :

"The campaign to get signatures is being carried on everywhere with perseverance and tenacity. Holidays have in no way slowed down our activity. On the contrary they have provided the opportunity for many of us to take the Stockholm Appeal to isolated hamlets and to our mountain resorts. Teams are being organized to go through our valleys, and the farmers and the mountain people are signing against the atom bomb in nearly 100 % of the homes visited. In several villages only two or three people have refused. It is interesting to see that despite the efforts of the press to "unmask" the Stockholm Appeal, our Swiss people fully realize that in signing the Appeal they are expressing their individual protest against the use of atomic weapons and their severe and just condemnation of any who would be first to use them. We are carrying on full of confidence—confidence in the urge towards life of the peoples of the world who are taking their first step against war by saying "NO" to collective murder."

TRIESTE

A SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN

Trieste Peace Committee announces that the percentage of signatures is still steadily rising in Zone A of the Free Territory. In the "Cológna Bassa" district 90 % have signed ; in Barisoni 99 % ; in Zaule 96 %.

The Appeal has been signed by

over a thousand employees of the "Oficina Comunal", by 2,000 workers of the San Marcos quarries and 1,200 of the S. Andrea machine works.

The total so far for Trieste is 50,000 signatures. Partisans of Peace have had to overcome many difficulties to obtain this result. A few days ago for example, circulation of a manifesto inviting the population to support the Stockholm Appeal was forbidden.

TURKEY

REPRESSION WILL NOT STOP THEM

A sponsoring committee of defenders of Peace was formed in Turkey about a month ago. Thousands of leaflets calling on the Turkish people to sign the Stockholm Appeal were put out.

The sponsoring committee recently sent a protest telegram to the Turkish government pointing out that its decision to send troops to Korea was illegal, having been taken without the agreement of the National Assembly.

The government's reaction was to dissolve the committee and arrest its foundation members, including Mr. Behice Boran, Ph.D., former lecturer at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Ankara, and Adnan Cemgil, former secondary school teacher. This action has been followed by an intensification of the campaign, and demands for the liberation of the members of the committee are coming in from all sides.

U.S.A.

WORLD TRADE, NOT WORLD WAR

"American seamen want to sail their ships in peace... they want world trade, not world war."

This is the spirit which lies behind the announcement by the New York Labor Conference for Peace that nearly 4,000 seamen who ship from that port have signed the Stockholm Appeal. On some ships fully 90 % have signed. To their signatures must be added those of 1200 New York longshoremen.

The New York Labor Conference for Peace plans to wind up its campaign for signatures on September 23. In the intervening weeks a special effort is to be made to find new and effective ways of struggle for peace and the outlawing of atomic weapons.

"The number of signatures and the fury of the State Department and Un-American Activities Committee attest to the effectiveness of the petition drive", says the Conference. The fury of the enemies of peace is ever seeking new ways of expressing itself. But the true feeling of the people was shown when papers in Philadelphia, Detroit, New Orleans and Portland (Oregon) printed the Peace Appeal in full with a warning to their readers not to sign. In reply, thousands cut the petition from the press, signed it and sent it with requests for more !

5,000 automobile workers of Toledo have signed the Appeal.

Hans Bethe, noted atomic physicist, has denounced the decision to produce the H-bomb.

469 churchmen representing Episcopalian, Methodist, Baptist, African Methodist Episcopal and 25 other denominations issued a statement calling on all governments to press individually and through the United Nations for a just settlement by negotiation and conciliation of the Korean conflict.

"American Women for Peace" on August 8, anniversary of the destruction of Hiroshima, sent a delegation 1,000 strong to Washington to demand from leaders of

the American government that they outlaw the atom bomb and mediate the war in Korea. These women came from California, Louisiana, Maine and all the United States. The declaration which they presented to the White House reads in part :

"As women, as mothers, we cannot believe that all possible ways of solving peacefully the present conflict in Korea have been exhausted..."

"We passed through the valley of the shadow of death when our sons, husbands and sweethearts fought in World War II. But we endured our grief because that was a war for the survival of all humanity. The world could not survive another conflict, and the use of atomic weapons would bring this conflict to our doorsteps, to the playgrounds of our children."

The Southern States, stronghold of reaction, have felt the impact of Stockholm. The Maryland Peace Committee announces that 1,500 citizens have sent telegrams to Truman demanding that he will not use the atom bomb in Korea. More than 100 religious and public personalities of the area associated themselves with this action.

Very significant is the fact that Negro share-croppers are defying lynch terror and persecution to sign the appeal. In Baton Rouge, in the state of Louisiana, 180 *share-croppers signed and asked for more petition forms.* In New Orleans, capital of the state, 1,000 signatures have been collected.

HOW THEY SIGN

A seventy-one year old woman writes of her experiences when collecting signatures in Loomis, California :

"They tried to scare me with the FBI," she declared, "but I said I'm 71 and don't know what they could do with me but bury me ; and some old men stood by and stared while younger people signed... one old farmer refused to sign, saying he'd drop the atom bomb on Moscow ; and I told him Moscow was out of my range, I aimed to drop this petition on Truman."

U.S.S.R.

PRODUCTION FOR PEACE

Giving their approval to the Stockholm Appeal, which obtained in the Soviet Union 120 million signatures, the Soviet peoples undertook to serve the cause of peace by increasing production for peace. Peace teams have been set up in the factories, the kolkhoz and the sovkhoz. In this way the miners of the Kuznetsk Basin, for example, have turned out several thousands of tons above their planned target, and peasants and workers are redoubling their enthusiasm in the stakhanovite peace teams.

The Stockholm Appeal is thus being followed up by new action. Soviet men and women know that to fight for the development of socialist construction is one way of fighting for peace.

MORE THAN 300,000,000

The official figures published in our last number gave a total of 275,000,000 signatures for the world. Since then the unceasing flow of signatures has brought this figure to over 300 million.

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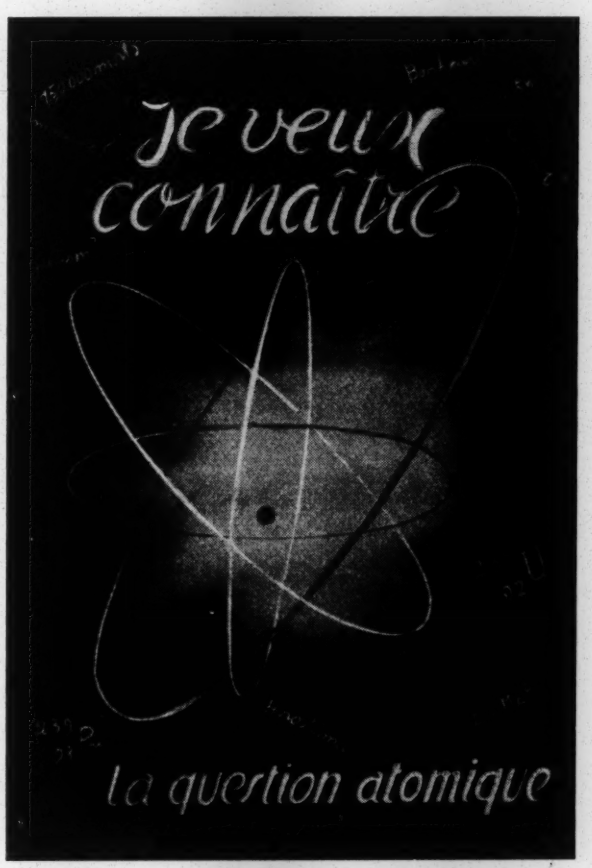

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IN DEFENCE OF PEACE

N° 15 1 SEPTEMBER 1950

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DU 31 JUILLET AU 15 AOUT 1950
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BULLETIN D'INFORMATION
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2, RUE DE L'ELYSEE, PARIS [Committee of the World Congress]

PRESS - RELEASE

OF THE PREPARATORY COMMISSION
OF THE SECOND WORLD CONGRESS.

The Preparatory Commission of the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace -

Protest against the refusal to permit the entry into Britain of the Secretary-General of the Permanent Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Mr Jean Laffitte, and of the members of the Preparatory Commission.

Taking note, on the one hand, of the correspondence exchanged between the British Peace Committee and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, who was obliged to acknowledge in writing that there is, in his country, "no power to prohibit the Congress",

And, on the other hand, of the strength of the movement for preparation of the Congress in all circles, in all groupings of opinion in all countries,

The Commission resolves to pursue its efforts to overcome whatever difficulties may arise in the holding, on the date fixed, of the Second World Congress in Great Britain.

The Commission calls on all friends of peace throughout the World to frustrate the minority which is seeking, in the present grave international situation, to silence the voice of the peoples arrayed against war.

Prague, October 3, 1950

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PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE SECOND WORLD CONGRESS

PRESS RELEASE

At the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the Second World Congress, reports were given by national delegates who described the great success throughout the world of the Call to the Congress and who emphasised the breadth and significance of the discussion of this Call.

Many different ideas were expressed in these debates but there was agreement on the conception that peace cannot be imposed by force, that it depends upon the peaceful coexistence of different social systems in the world and upon the peaceful competition of ideas within the country.

Because of the ever-growing war clamour, free discussion between men of different ideologies, philosophies and social systems becomes an imperative necessity for the achievement of an enduring peace.

That is why the Preparatory Committee has centered its work upon the tasks of assuring representation to all men of good will who, whatever their other differences, share the longing for peace.

The Preparatory Committee of the Second World Congress can now point to the fact that the free men of the world have found in the Stockholm Appeal a method of imposing discussion upon the government thus forcing them to reveal their intentions and to recoil before the use of the atom bomb.

What has already been accomplished by hundreds of millions of citizens united, can be done on an even vaster scale.

The prohibition of weapons of mass destruction, the end of the armament race, progressive control of disarmament, definition

and condemnation of aggression, prohibition of war propaganda, respect for the Charter of the United Nations and the right of the peoples to self-determination, the peaceful settlement of the conflicts now in process, return to economic and cultural exchange, are some of the questions which are being debated in the different countries of the world as part of the preparations for the World Peace Congress.

The Second World Congress is open to all concerned with these questions. It will be a great Assembly of the People, guardians of their highest good : Peace.

PRAGUE, 5th October, 1950

24-13-7

COMITE DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
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2, RUE DE L'ELYSEE, PARIS

Nº 34. — 15 October 1950

THE WORLD PEACE CONGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN

13th to 19th NOVEMBER, 1950

II. — NEWS IN BRIEF ON PREPARATION IN ALL COUNTRIES FOR WORLD PEACE CONGRESS.

III. — TO GREAT BRITAIN THE HONOUR OF BEING SCENE OF WORLD PEACE CONGRESS.

IV. — THE WHOLE GERMAN NATION FACES THE PROBLEM OF PEACE.

V. — WORK OF PEACE-LOVERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

VI. — POSSIBILITY OF PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT IN KOREA.

I. — WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

A month from now, from the 13th to the 19th November, at Sheffield in Great Britain, will be held the World Peace Congress.

It will be remembered that the first Congress of the Defenders of Peace, which was held at Paris in April 1949, brought together more than two thousand delegates from seventy-two different countries. It enabled the development of the greatest peace movement that history has ever known.

This is the movement which laid the foundations for the momentous gathering of mankind which rallied to support the Stockholm Appeal and to bring to it more than five hundred million signatures.

It was, therefore, in the name of the declared will of these millions of people that the Bureau of the Defenders of Peace was speaking when it called upon all lovers of peace throughout the world to support the World Congress at Sheffield next November.

The Appeal launched by this Bureau at its meeting at Prague on the 19th August 1950 throws out for discussion and the widest possible public debate a number of proposals intended to form the first step in such discussions. These proposals, which make no claims to be final or exclusive, may be summarised as follows:

— prohibition of atomic weapons;

— reduction of armaments;

— denunciation of aggression and condemnation of armed intervention in the internal affairs of other nations;

— the peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict according to the procedure laid down in the Charter of the United Nations;

— Prohibition of all propaganda favouring war.

This Second Congress is thus not only the internal Congress of an organisation or a movement but a meeting point for all those throughout the world whose desire is peace.

The place finally fixed on was Great Britain.

In setting about the preparation of the Congress, the organisers were faced with a number of difficulties, the nature of which can be seen from the first press-release published by the Preparatory Commission after its meeting on the 3rd October 1950, which is in the following terms:

The preparatory Commission of the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace,

protest against the refusal to permit the entry into Britain of the Secretary-General of the Permanent Committee of the Defenders of Peace, Mr Jean Laffitte, and of the members of the Preparatory Commission.

Taking note, on the one hand, of the correspondence, exchanged between the British Peace Committee and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, who was obliged to acknowledge in writing that there is, in his country, "no power to prohibit the Congress",

and, on the other hand, of the strength of the movement for preparation of the Congress in all circles, in all groupings of opinion in all countries,

the Commission resolves to pursue its efforts to overcome whatever difficulties may arise in the holding, on

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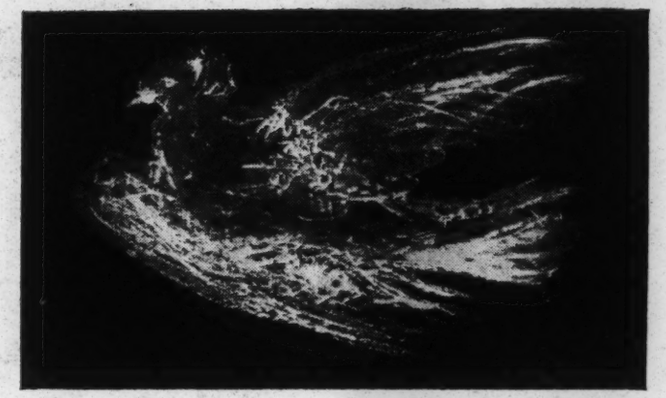
N° 36 — OCTOBER 21, 1950.



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COMMUNIQUE N° 3 OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE 2nd

WORLD CONGRESS

OF THE DEFENDERS

OF PEACE

Prague, October 19, 1950.

The Preparatory Committee of the 2nd World Congress of the Defenders of Peace met in Prague, the 16th, 17th and 18th October 1950. With great satisfaction, the Committee took cognizance of the preparations already achieved for the 2nd World Congress which will take place in Great Britain, November 13 to 19, in the City Hall of Sheffield. The Preparatory Committee congratulated the British Peace Committee for the results already achieved to insure the flawless functioning of the Congress, and it urgently called upon all National Committees to take whatever measures may be necessary to send delegations to Sheffield.

Delegates to the Preparatory Committee from a number of different countries reported during discussion that the peace proposals contained in the Appeal for the 2nd World Congress have created a resounding echo throughout the world. The hundreds of millions of men and women who have already expressed their agreement to outlaw atomic weapons, have now been joined by new and large sections of the world population, as well as by an important number of prominent political, scientifique, religious, industrial and cultural leaders, and together they are participating in public forums for the common defense of peace. This vast union of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of people seeks not only the reduction of armaments, the condemnation of aggression and the outlawing of war propaganda, but envisages likewise the peaceful settlement of all existing conflicts and the re-establishment of cultural and economic exchange between all peoples. Whether they have or have not previously participated in the world-wide campaigns of the Defenders of Peace, the overwhelming majority of the men and women of all countries are deeply concerned with these problems. The common effort and the common will to solve these problems will make it possible to continue to broaden the union of all those for whom peace is the highest good.

The Preparatory Committee discussed the agenda for the 2nd World Congress and in this respect will submit its proposals to the Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace. Once again the Preparatory Committee urges National Committees to include in their preparatory campaign and in their delegations all those who desire to collaborate in formulating a veritable peace program.

The Committee also took cognizance of the successful campaigns that have been conducted in various countries for the WORLD PEACE FUND, and calls upon National Committees to redouble their efforts to raise funds so that our great world movement can continue day after day to work more effectively for peace.

At a time when all mankind is considering the war dangers that threaten its destruction, the Call to the 2nd World Congress at Sheffield has given tremendous hope to all peoples resolved to ensure peace.

National Conferences in preparation for world Congress of Defenders of Peace

The following national conferences have already taken place :

Burma, Viet Nam, Great Britain, India *(Madras Conference)*, Cyprus *(Pan-Cyprian Conference of Women & Youth for Peace)*, Poland, Rumania, (8-9 September), Bulgaria (21st September), Chile (29th September), Holland (15th October), Albania, Brazil (15th October), U.S.S.R. (16th-19th October).

The following conferences are in preparation :

Syria (20th October), Switzerland (21st October), Austria (21st October), Algeria (28th October), Ceylon (November), Hungary (November), Luxembourg (29th October), Germany (30th October), France (11th November), Israel, Italy, etc.

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24-5-28

Paris, le 24th October 1950

VERY IMPORTANT

Dear Friend,

As you have been told, the Second World Peace Congress will be held from the 13th to the 19th November in Sheffield (Great Britain).

As a member of the World Committee, you are naturally entitled to be a delegate with full rights.

We would like to advise you that a session of the World Committee will take place before the Congress and will be held probably on the previous day in Great Britain. We shall inform you a little later of the exact time and place.

It would be desirable for this purpose if you could be in Britain by Saturday the 11th, or at the latest the morning of Sunday the 12th, so that you could take part in this session.

Hoping to be able to count on your presence, we remain,

Yours very sincerely,

For the Secretariat of the
Committee of the World Congress of the
Defenders of Peace

R. DE GRADA
Secretary

J. LAFFITTE
Secretary-General

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G. de BOYSSON, *Président de la Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique*
Général L. CARDENAS, Mexique
A. FADEEV, U.R.S.S.
KUO MO JO, Chine
P. NENNI, Italie
O.-J. ROGGE, Etats-Unis
L. SAILLANT, *Président de la Fédération Syndicale Mondiale*

SECRETAIRE GENERAL :
J. LAFFITTE, France

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Compte N° 2288

Paris, le_____ 19____

Bureau of the Committee of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace

PRESS RELEASE

The Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace, at its meeting on the 25th and 26th October, considered the various proposals relating to the agenda of the Second Congress which have been forwarded to it by the World Congress Preparatory Committee and the different national committees, as well as by numerous individual personalities and movements who are preoccupied with the problem of peace and who share our present conviction of the necessity for a united and common effort. The Bureau expresses its satisfaction with the breadth of this participation.

The Bureau has resolved to submit these proposals to the Second World Congress itself which will determine its own agenda and control its own proceedings.

In its concern to ensure the unhindered expression of all opinions and to guarantee that all proposals will be given the utmost consideration, the Bureau is proposing that the debate in general session shall be supplemented and completed by the work of specialised commissions.

The work of these commissions will facilitate the use of all abilities called upon to contribute to the establishment of a peace statute.

The Bureau reaches these decisions in the conviction that, within one and the same congress, the co-existence of different opinions on a common and decisive action for peace is entirely possible.

The British Peace Committee reported to the Bureau on the state of preparations in Great Britain. The Bureau notes with satisfaction that all necessary measures have been taken to ensure for the Congress a setting worthy of

its world-wide importance, and warmly congratulates the British Peace Committee upon this fact.

Now that the first delegations from the most distant countries have already set out for Great Britain, the Bureau sends its greetings to the hundreds of millions of men and women through the world who are choosing their delegates and placing their confidence in the Sheffield Congress.

From the beginning of their activity, the defenders of peace have been denouncing the threat of war and have been calling upon all peoples for vigilance.

No one can now ignore the fact that existing conflicts carry within them the threat of a catastrophe which would reach all countries and would spare no people.

The defenders of peace know that throughout the world, forces have grown up which are capable of breaking the march towards war and of building peace, on condition that the peoples of all lands join together and act to avert the catastrophe.

The Sheffield Congress, not only by the strength which it will represent, but by the results of its work, will bring an important contribution to all those efforts now being made throughout the world to ensure the peaceful co-existence of different social regimes and of different nations.

Prague, October 26, 1950

34-5-10

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
КОМИТЕТ ВСЕМИРНОГО КОНГРЕССА СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА
COMITATO DEL CONGRESSO DEI PARTIGIANI DELLA PACE
COMITE DEL CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE LOS PARTIDARIOS DE LA PAZ
世界保衛和平大會委員會

PRESIDENT :
M. F. JOLIOT-CURIE, France

VICE-PRESIDENTS :
Mmes Eugénie COTTON, *Présidente de la Fédération Démocratique Internationale des Femmes*
HODINOVA-SPURNA, *Vice-Présidente de l'Assemblée Nationale Tchécoslovaque.*
MM. L. ARAGON, *Secrétaire du Bureau International de Liaison des Intellectuels*
G. D'ARBOUSSIER, Afrique Noire
J.-D. BERNAL, Grande-Bretagne
G. de BOYSSON, *Président de la Fédération Mondiale de la Jeunesse Démocratique*
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des Pays de l'Europe du Nord
21, rue de l'Arcade, Paris-8e
Compte N° 2288

Paris, le 3 novembre 1950

Cher ami

Veuillez trouver ci-joint le communiqué du Secrétariat du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix et des personnalités britanniques figurant dans le Comité de préparation du Congrès de Sheffield.

Ce communiqué a été rendu public aujourd'hui même 3 novembre à Londres au cours d'une conférence de presse.

Veuillez agréer, cher ami, l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

F. Guyot

F. GUYOT
Secrétaire Administrative

SPA

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(3)

I have not resigned from the Partisans of Peace and do not intend to do so. I shall continue to serve as one of the vice-presidents of this organization, and plan to attend its second World Congress to be held this year in Great Britain from November 13 - 19. I shall continue to work with all those whose stated aim is to work for peace, for without peace we may end up without a world.

O. John Rogge

SECOND
WORLD CONGRESS
OF THE DEFENDERS
OF PEACE
BULLETIN

November 7, 1950
SUPPLEMENT to N° 19 of the Review "IN DEFENCE OF PEACE"
15, rue Feydeau, PARIS
N° 3

CONTENTS:

Page 2 :
Chilean Peace Congress. Statement of the Metropolitan of Mythilenos (Greece).
Page 3 :
40 prominent Swedish personalities issue appeal.
Page 4 :
Initial group of Australian Delegates sails for England.

LONDON, November 3rd. — The Sheffield Congress Committee of Organisation reports :

"The Bishop of Sheffield has stated that he will arrange to have a Church available for delegates to the World Congress who are members of the Orthodox Church."

SEQUEL TO Mr. ATTLEE'S SPEECH

PRIME MINISTER CORRECTED

London Press Conference of World Committee and British Peace Leaders

Following a speech of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, on the 1st November, concerning the Sheffield World Peace Congress of the 13 th-19th November, the World Committee's Secretariat and several British members of the Congress preparation committee made the following statement at a London press-conference on November 3.

The press has published extensive extracts from a speech, made by Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of Britain, in which he made unjust and discourteous references to the movement of the Defenders of Peace which is holding its Second World Congress at Sheffield on the 13-19th November.

The British Prime Minister refrained from mentioning the broad agenda which has long been published and proposed as a basis for free and unlimited discussion by delegates. These proposals are :

- *Controlled prohibition of atomic weapons;*
- *General and controlled reduction of all armaments;*
- *Condemnation of aggression, wherever it occurs, and of armed intervention in the affairs of other countries;*
- *Peaceful solution of all existing conflicts by methods conforming with the U.N. Charter;*
- *Renewal of normal economic and cultural exchanges among the nations;*
- *Prohibition of all propaganda favouring war in every country.*

Moreover, Mr. Attlee threw doubt upon the democratic nature of the assemblies which elected delegates, giving the following example : "In a Viennese newspaper it was announced that the Austrian delegates would be elected on the 21st October, but on the 5th October applications were made for visas for 16 named delegates. The results of the election were thus known 16 days in advance."

This is not true. It was in fact at the request of the British Consulate that the election of delegates, which took place, as elsewhere, in open conferences after free discussion, was advanced to enable the names to be supplied to the Consulate on the 5th October.

Attacking the Stockholm Appeal, Mr. Attlee said that in its first point it claimed complete prohibition of the atomic bomb "because the Cominform does not like atomic war".

We are content to observe that at the end of last year the Archbishop of York proposed the outlawing of the atomic weapon, a course equally advocated by, among others, resolutions of the International Red Cross and the Cardinals and Archbishops of France.

On the second point of the Appeal, the Prime Minister was again taking liberties with the truth when he suggested that the control demanded was to operate only in the "western countries". Mr. Attlee claimed that this proposal would "allow the rough to use a cosh but condemn the police for using a truncheon". He must know that the appeal is carefully worded to apply to ALL nations without exception.

Now, at the end of 1949, one of the first men to propose, as the sole means of breaking the impasse, that all governments should undertake not to be the first to use the atomic weapon, was Mr. Moth, President of the British Association of Atomic Scientists.

Moreover, the notion of a crime against humanity flows

Sheffield hospitality

700 Citizens offer to lodge Delegates

Interview with MONTAGU

We recently had an opportunity to question Mr. I. Montagu, Chairman of the Organisation Committee for the Sheffield Congress when he was in Paris for a few hours. He was good enough to give us the following information.

"We are busy preparing to welcome the 2,500 visitors who will soon be assembling at Sheffield", he said. "It is difficult to find accommodation for them in Sheffield itself, a heavily industrialised town and the centre of the country's steel industry. We are therefore anticipating the billeting of delegates with private citizens; and it is a matter of great significance that I am able to announce that more than 700 have offered to take delegates into their homes. They say that they want to receive the "peace visitors". One Sheffield citizen has even intimated that he will offer his whole house for the benefit of several delegates while he goes camping.

"The Congress itself", Mr. Montagu continued, "will be held in the Town Hall, one of the best halls of its kind in the whole of England. Even in London such a modern and suitable building is not to be found. Sheffield is four hours from London by rail, and six or seven by road. Many buses will be used to transport delegates to and from this Congress which, I am sure, will be a great success."

ALL OPINIONS MUST BE HEARD

Yves Farge addresses greater Paris Conference

At the closing session of the Peace Conference of the Seine Department, Mr. Yves Farge, President of the Fighters for Peace and Liberty movement, made an important speech, of which we reproduce a particularly important extract.

After stressing the results of the campaign for the Stockholm Appeal — 14 million in France, more than 400 million throughout the world — Mr. Yves Farge declared that this tremendous campaign had brought people of all shades of opinion together and had forced discussion on the part of the rulers.

THE STOCKHOLM APPEAL

The Stockholm Appeal was an expression of the universal will regarding certain clear ideas, stated in precise terms.

"Those on whose initiative the Stockholm Appeal was issued", declared Mr. Yves Farge, "observe that this Appeal is perhaps responsible for the fact that Korea did not experience destruction by atomic flame.

"And as they attribute the highest importance to the vast international discussion which they have promoted, they also observe — in the tragic light of the fires lit in Korea — that another question was rightly put to them : why do you only ask for the banning of the atom bomb ?

"Let us discuss then. Let us exchange ideas.

"In this palace of the "Porte de Versailles", in this immense city of Paris, all over France and in every country of the world, let the talks go on.

"Peace is primarily a situation which allows an exchange of ideas.

"Thus, as Pastor Boscq put it : "if barriers have been broken down between the neighbours in the same house, in districts and in towns, why should we not be able to break them down between nations and blocs of nations ?

"Such is the lesson and the story of the Stockholm Appeal.

PRAGUE PROPOSALS

"This is how the Appeal for the call of the 2nd. World Congress came into being, on August 18th. 1950. This is the spirit which governed the Prague proposals.

"Discussion began all over the world. On October 5th. the preparatory Committee noted with satisfaction its success and recorded the fact that considerable interest had been aroused by two other questions : the freedom of self-determination for the peoples and the return to economic and cultural exchanges.

"Thus we shall see an expression of the conscience of the universe, as Jaurès desired it 48 hours before he was assassinated.

"All opinions will make themselves heard, on condition, naturally, that they are animated by the desire to search for truth and to contribute towards finding a constructive solution. These opinions will be welcomed, as the man of good faith and of good will is always welcomed in all free countries.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN : TO WANT PEACE ?

"To want Peace genuinely means to approach one another, to explain with a view to conciliating, to appeal to reason, to understand, to invite controversy and personal discussion.

In Sheffield, we shall try, throughout those six days, to find a collective definition for a Peace Statute, to be proposed by the people to the governments."

GERMAN REARMAMENT

Mr. Yves Farge then went on to speak of German rearmament. He recalled the intense efforts made by the Fighters for Peace to warn the nation against the danger incurred if France were to renounce adherence to the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, which were able to guarantee to this country a life free from the threat of invasion.

Where is the Frenchman, worthy of the name, who, faced with the question of German re-armament, is not profundly disturbed ? ne asked.

To-day, let us admit it, the following questions alone have to be put. How can the danger be avoided ? How can France be preserved ?

It must be stated clearly and aloud that all re-armament of Germany is condemned. There must be full verification and control, in accordance with the Yalta and Potsdam agreements.

And to-day, Yes or No must be the reply to this question : Who is with us against the re-armament of Germany ?

GENERAL'S GESTURE

Mr. Yves Farge greeted the gesture of the Military Governor of Paris, General Chouteau, who had just refused command of the territorial Guard, namely the militia, because he rejected the principle of the army being placed under the control of the police and because he refused to confer his authority on an operation, which within the framework of an alleged national defence plan, assumed that civil war had become a government objective.

Such men who often take up a courageous stand should know that they are surrounded and protected by the affection of the people.

THE WORLD ON THE MARCH TOWARDS PEACE

FORMER PRESIDENT OF CHILE ATTENDS SANTIAGO PEACE CONGRESS

Public interest Reaches New Peak

At the first Congress of Peace Defenders in Santiago, Chile, an Executive Committee was elected. It is composed of one president : Mr. Guillermo del Pedregal, engineer, economist, ex-Minister of State, of two vice-presidents : Messrs. Santiago Wilson, lawyer, ex-Minister of State, and Manuel E. Hubner, writer, journalist, ex-diplomat : a general secretary, Mme. Olga Poblete, University Professor, and six secretaries : Messrs. Mario Carrasco, lawyer, criminologist, Doctor of the University of Paris, Santiago Aguirre, architect, University professor, Mme. Paz Espejo, professor of Philosophy, Messrs. Juan Lamatta, ex-Member of Parliament, Antonio Poupin, newspaper owner, ex-Minister of State, Mme Marta Guzman, lawyer, former leader of the Democratic Christian Women's Association.

General Carlos Ibanez del Campo, Senator, ex-president of the Republic, one of the leaders of the people, who has the geatest chance of being elected president of the Republic again, in 1952, attended one of the plenary sessions of the Santiago Congress. He demonstrated his sympathies with the world movement of Peace Defenders, by virtue of its intensely broad character and of its deep roots in the population of the country and of the whole world.

A RADICAL COUNCILLOR

The Congress had great repercussions throughout the whole of Chile. The Radical Councillor of Valparaiso, Mr. Aspee arrived in Santiago, at the head of a delegation of 28 people, and bearing 30,000 signatures for the Stockholm Appeal.

Another Radical, Humberto Alvarado Ramirez, a leader of the Hucke trade union, of Valparaiso made the following statement to the newspaper, Democratica : "I believe that the Peace Defenders' Movement is of great importance in our country, because it enjoys the support of men and women from all social classes, regardless of political opinions and religious convictions.

A Chilean woman from from Quilpé, Mrs. Adriana Valenzuela brought 1,430 signatures which she had herself collected for the Stockholm Appeal, to the Congress.

Throughout Chile, considerable sums of money have been collected to help in the preparation of this Congress. The coal miners of Lebu and Putaun, the salt-mine workers, the trade-unions, intellectuals, artists, lawyers have contributed to the success of this collection.

2,000 PEACE COMMITTEES

During the campaign for the preparation of the Santiago Congress, more than 2,000 Peace Committees have been set up in the country.

The Congress was followed by a report on its proceedings in the various towns of Chile. Thus in Carahue, the Peace Defenders decided, after hearing their delegate to the Santiago Congress, to organise a big public meeting, in order to make known the resolutions adopted at this Congress. 2,000 leaflets advertised this great demonstration.

PEACE LUNCHEON.

In Santiago, in the course of a garden party, in the "Pedro Aguirre Cerda", stadium of Conchali, a "Peace luncheon" was organised on the occasion of the handing in of the 150,000 signatures for the Stockholm Appeal, which had been collected in the province.

In Valparaiso, a fortnight for Peace was held. It concluded at the end of October

New Zealand

New Zealand Trade Unions recently organized a Peace Conference at Wellington.

The Stockholm Appeal signature campaign is still going strong. Recent signers include a considerable number of municipal councillors from Hutt City and from Petone township, as well as the Reverend W.R. Cunliff, Anglican minister.

BUDDHIST MONK from Ceylon Letter to Joliot-Curie

"I am in complete agreement with the aims propounded in the appeal..."

The Rev. N. Dhammaratana, a Buddhist Monk from Ceylon, wrote recently to Professor Joliot-Curie. He said:

"I am in complete agreement with the aims propounded in the appeal and I can assure you on behalf of the peace movement in Ceylon that it will have the unstinted support of the hundreds of thousands of peace lovers of this country.

"As an Asiatic country we realise more than others the danger of the wanton intervention of the imperialists in the internal affairs of our brother countries and the havoc they have caused in those nations.

"Also we are fully conscious to the nefarious propaganda carried on by the imperialists in favour of war and will pull our full weight in favour of peace and against such warmongering propaganda.

"I am thankful to the peace movement for the initiative taken in giving a fillip to the peace activities in the world by extending the scope of the movement as in the appeal for the second world peace congress."

60,000 scottish miners to be represented at Sheffield

The General Secretary of the National Union of Scottish Miners, Mr. William Pearson, has written to Mr. Joliot-Curie informing him that 60,000 members of the Scottish Miners' Union, "traditional defenders of Peace" will be represented at the 2nd World Congress of the Defenders of Peace.

HAVANA, CUBA

MISSION FOR PEACE CITY TO CITY

The Municipal Committee of Maximo Gomez (in Matanzas Province) addressed an appeal to the population of the town, inviting it to play a still more active part in the collection of signatures, in order to reach the target fixed by the Cuban Committee — one million signatures. Among those who signed this manifesto are the following: Messrs. Eustacio Pérez, Mayor and president of the Municipal Committee of Peace Defenders, Julian Ricabal, general secretary of the agricultural Committee, Luis Uffo, Municipal Councillor, Jose Maria Contino, President of the Peasant Association, etc...

In the province of Havana, the Democratic Federation of Cuban Women has organised a women's mission for Peace. This mission has already visited Regla, San Antonio de los Sanos, Santa-Maria de Rosario, etc...

October 30th., this mission concluded with a conference, which took place at the ayuntamiento (town hall) of Havana.

The leaders of the Cuban cultural movement also addressed the women of Cuba in an appeal, which took up the three points of the Stockholm Appeal.

This appeal is signed by about 50 women — professors of the university and of teachers' training colleges, women musicians and leaders of intellectual organisations, etc...

APPEAL of the International Federation of Former Political Prisoners

The International Federation of Former Political Prisoners has just issued an appeal to all ex-servicemen and war victims.

They note the increased danger of a third world conflict and recall the mass bombardments in Korea, as well as the atrocities which an atomic war would bring in its train.

The International Federation of Former Political Prisoners urges all ex-servicemen and war victims to participate actively in the preparation of the Congress. And it concludes its appeal in these terms:

"Linked with all those who, throughout the world desire Peace and whose unity and action are capable of frustrating those who sow the seeds of death, you will play your part in preserving mankind from mourning and horrible suffering and in saving your country and your home from ruin, your children and all those who are dear to you from extermination."

Greek Orthodox Dignitary : *"Our only salvation is peace"*

These last few days, statements have been published in Greece, supporting the Stockholm Appeal, for the banning of the atomic weapon. They emanate from the Chamber of Commerce, from shopkeepers' Associations and from the Importers' Union.

The Metropolitan of the island of Mythilenos declared: "Poverty and hunger are causing havoc in the country. Tuberculosis is spreading. The wars have ruined us. Our only salvation is peace."

The signature campaign for the Stockholm Appeal which, at the price of great sacrifice, is securing hundreds of signatures daily, is particularly active in the populous districts of Athens. Fifteen delegates wil represent Greece at the 2nd Peace Congress.

LONDON PRESS CONFERENCE

(Continued)

from the law establihed at Nuremberg, holding that all methods of warfare were not justified, even in a cause which might be considered the most just.

Moreover, Mr. Attlee has seen fit to exceed the limits of political controversy in casting doubts upon the personal honesty of the members of the Movement, when he accuses them, among other things, of endeavouring to mislead public opinion. These various assertions clearly show that Mr. Attlee is willing to base himself upon tendentious and incorrect information.

He does, however, admit that "peace will never be saved" while fear, suspicion and jealousy continue". With these words alone in his speech is the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace in entire agreement. One of the aims of the Sheffield Congress, as of the many conferences which hav been held in preparation for it, has been precisely to demonstrate that different opinions can be given full play and free expression in the same international assembly, if those taking part have a sincere desire for peace and wish to arrive at an understanding among the peoples of the world.

"War" comes to the class room - Education gone mad

All over the city of San Francisco last month, school children began coming home with remarks like "The tanks are coming", "The Koreans are going to bomb San Francisco". A little kindergarten tot showed her mother what she had learned on her first day of school : "You see, Mommy, all you have to do is get down on your hands and knees and cover your head with your arms and then the bombs can't hurt you."

What suddenly brought the fear of war into the hearts of little children ? Why did they suddenly mouth strange words like "disaster", "preparedness", "casualty" ?

It was because it had been decided that the time had come to condition schoolchildren, too, to live with the fear of war, to believe that war is inevitable. From a national and state level the huge militarization program engulfing the country had seeped down to the schools on a local level: the time had come to "alert" school children to the war program.

This militarization of the schools was unveiled at the opening of the new term for San Francisco's 70,000 school children on September 6. At the annual Teachers' Institute for the 4,000 teachers in elementary and secondary schools, Mayor Elmer Robinson presented San Francisco's "disaster relief" program in what teachers described as a "scared stiff" manner. Superintendent of Schools Herbert Clish outlined the specific "plan for protection" approved by the Board of Education :

First, a special telephone warning system set up in each school so they could be "alerted within five minutes" after a warning;

Second, air raid drills to be held regularly at all schools;

Third, identification tags to be issued to each child bearing name, address, phone number and, if possible, blood type.

Some principals eagerly jumped on this "civilian defense" bandwagon. The first day of school many children came home wearing paper "dog tags". This was followed by letters saying permanent identification tags would soon be prepared and asking parents to give children five cents to defray the cost.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

It was but natural in this warlike atmosphere that Superintendent Clish should introduce and push the Crusade for Freedom Scrolls, and tell all teachers that the "important thing" was to get the signature of every child, whether or not they could contribute. This meant that teachers had to drum propaganda into the minds of children, to intensify the fears already generated by the preparedness program about forces and words they could not really understand.

To the protests of scores of parents that the Crusade for Freedom has no place in the schools, that it was an attempt to require all children to sign a document they could not really comprehend, Superintendent Clish stoutly maintained "it had good educational value".

"THEY TERRIFY MY CHILD..."

What was the reaction of parents to this whole warlike program ? One young mother said, "I don't tike this hysteria at all. My eight year old is afraid of airplanes for the first time in his life." Many protested to the teachers or principals.

There is no question where the majority of parents stand. They want peace. They want to protect their children. Many, conditioned by the current "war is inevitable" propaganda, may favor a civilian defense program, but they find it hard to reconcile this with the constant admonitions of psychologists and other experts that what children need most from their parents is a sense of security. As one mother said, "How can we give our kids a sense of security when the schools, with this program, are tearing down all sense of security ?".

Thanks to the Parent-Teachers Association and to the common sense of the majority of mothers, the war hysteria can give way, and is already giving way, to a demand for new schools, better study conditions, and for a real protection and security for the children.

THE GREATEST DEBATE OF ALL TIME

The Churches and Peace

GREAT SWISS THEOLOGIAN KARL BARTH

Condemns German Rearmament

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM

condemns atomic war

Karl Barth, who is known by some as the "Pope of German protestantism" and whose influence is considerable among protestants all over the world, addresses protestant pastors in a letter from Berne, dated November 1st.

Like Pastor Niemoeller, Karl Barth raises his voice against the re-militarisation of Germany. "In my opinion," he says, "the re-armament of Germany signifies an act of provocation directed against the Soviet Union, and might constitute the spark which would set fire to the gunpowder, and with which the West and especially Germany, have no reason to play."

He goes on to say: "that there is no proof that the U.S.S.R. wants war," and asserts that "the Korean affair does not constitute an aggression," warning his readers against "incitement to war, which is becoming evident in the West." The theologian finally invites them "to preserve their equanimity, in order to oppose the "crusade against Communism"."

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH

While the Conference of Bishops of the United Lutheran Evangelical Churches held in Dresden (Democratic Republic of Germany) decided to devote all their efforts to the unity of Germany, the Evangelical Church Synod of Westphalia, which met on October 28th in Bethel, near Bielefeld (Western zone) declared that the fundamental principle on which every Christian should base himself, was that of work for Peace.

It is interesting to note what the organ of the Evangelical Church of Western Germany has to say on the subject of re-armament:

"When the Bonn State appeals to the profoundly human instincts, such as initiative, self-sacrifice, abnegation, passion and even enthusiasm, the response of the people as a whole, and individually, is a vigorous one. "Without Us" (Ohne Uns), this reply was given recently in very plain terms. It is without consultation of the German people that the re-armament of Western Germany was undertaken and the decision made over their heads. In addition to the fact that the people of Germany are being asked to expose their lives, it is also they who are having to foot the bill. This is so true that there is no longer any hesitation in speaking of new taxes, and especially taxes on wages and income."

BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM applauds peace activities of young people

"The youth of today in England, France, Germany, Italy and Russia has moved and is moving rapidly away from the disgrace of atomic warfare and from the incredible financial foolishness of war," he said when he rededicated St. Cyprian's Church, Birmingham. But "some Americans still think in terms of the past... "I grew up at a time when we proclaimed Christ as the Prince of Peace... Now we seem to have reached an era when to plead for peace is to elicit the accusation of "Communist"."

NEW ZEALAND CLERGYMEN

Christchurch, New Zealand: "The use of the hydrogen bomb in warfare would be a sin against God" states a decision of the North Canterbury Methodist Synod which is asking the National Council of Churches to organise a nation-wide appeal within the Churches and to the general public "calling all men of good will to an intensive and earnest searching after the basic Christian attitudes and moral principles that make for personal, national, and international peace".

The decisions were taken as a consequence of a series of resolutions submitted by Rev. E.S. Hoddinott.

At a public meeting in Dunedin, New Zealand, sponsored by the local peace council the Rev. W.E. Falkingham said:

"I belong to no political party or any other party; I might disagree with my friends on this platform on many questions but I join my voice with theirs in denouncing atomic warfare because I believe atomic warfare is inhuman and brutal, and certainly a denial of the Christian conception of Brotherhood and the sacredness of human personality which was fundamental to the Christian faith."

Forty Swedish public figures

Call for International Forum of Peaceful Opinion

In a manifesto emphasising the "necessity to bridge the gap between different political conceptions", forty eminent Swedish people declare:

"Over and above the different conceptions which are expressed in these debates, it seems clear that Peace cannot be imposed by force and that it can only be founded on the peaceful co-existence of systems on a world scale as on the peaceful rivalry of opinions on a national scale.

"Above the clamour for war, free discussion between men who advocate different ideologies, philosophies and systems is proving an urgent necessity, in order to work out a genuine Peace Charter. That is why the preparatory Committee has made one of its main preoccupations to ensure representation of all people of good will whatever their political outlook, who express a common desire for Peace.

"The undersigned Swedish citizens regard it as necessary to prevent an aggravation of the danger of war, by extending opportunities for peaceful debate and free discussion between the different camps.

"They desire not only the banning of all weapons of mass extermination, an end to the armaments race and progressive disarmament but also the banning of all war propaganda, a peaceful solution of the military conflicts which have broken out and the **return to economic and cultural exchanges between nations.**

"A free international forum of ideas for Peace from all camps is one of the essential conditions in work for Peace."

The statement is followed by the signatures of forty personalities of various opinions and religious convictions, who include :

Mr. Sivar Arner, writer, (independent).
Mrs. Stina Aronson, writer, (independent).
Mr. Georg Branting, lawyer, M. P. (Social Democrat).
Mrs. Siri Derkert, artist.
Mr. Nils Ferlin, poet, (independent).
Mrs. Fogelklou-Norliu, Dr. of Divinity, (independent).
Mrs. Rut Hirdman, director of the Workers' Educational Association "Arbetarnes Bildningsförbund", (Social Democrat).
Mr. Gunnar Inghe, Doctor of the Stockholm Social Security Service, (Social Democrat).
Mr. A. P. Renström, pastor (independent).

" Repeat your Appeal to all Governments "

Canadian Peace Movement Welcomes Red Cross Appeal

"This is an another sign of humanity's insistence that the atomic bomb must be outlawed," said a Canadian Peace Congress official in commenting on the decision of the 23rd annual meeting held at Monte-Carlo of the League of Red Cross Societies calling on the International Red Cross to 'repeat its appeal to all governments promptly to adopt and maintain effective undertakings to end the threat of atomic war".

The resolution, adopted at Monte-Carlo, said that atomic and non-directed weapons are 'incompatible with the honor and conscience of all peoples."

Canada was represented at this conference by W. Stuart Stanbury, National Commissioner, and by former Overseas Commissioner Col. R.W. Frost.

"We welcome every statement calling for the outlawing of the atomic bomb", said the Peace Congress spokesman. "This fresh statement by the Red Cross carries particular weight because of the high moral authority enjoyed by the Red Cross among many millions of people, and we hope the governments will act on it."

Canadian Government asked to clarify its position

The Peace Congress queried the Department of External Affairs as to Ottawa's attitude to the first request of the Red Cross for an international convention outlawing atomic weapons. The department said a reply had been sent, but did not divulge its nature. The Congress has again asked the Department, in view of the renewed interest arising from the action at Monte-Carlo, what the reply was.

The Canadian Peace Congress has distributed its appeal for the outlawing of atomic weapons throughout the country. Three hundred thousand people have already signed this Appeal — 34,000 in Toronto, 15,000 at Vancouver and 10,000 at Montreal.

IN THE WORLD PRESS

"L'AUBE" (France)

The French newspaper *L'Aube*, organ of the one of the government political parties, the Popular Republican Movement, carries an article by Mr. Maurice Schuman, former minister and frequent French delegate to the United Nations, in which he speaks of conjuring up a dream he had the night before.

It would seem that he participated in a Peace Congress "at Warsaw, Prague or Bucharest" and reports on what three supposed delegates told the Congress. The first used as his theme an article by Mr. Grotewohl calling upon "all patriotic Germans who have the best interests of Germany at heart" to work together.

A Czech woman spoke about the length of military service.

The third person dreamed up by Mr. Schuman was an old Rumanian who stated that "France never hesitated to speak out against or find a substitute proposal wherever the American one seemed unacceptable."

"LIBERATION" (France)

In the November 1st issue of "Liberation", Yves Farge, former minister and President of the "Fighters for Peace and Liberty", replies to Mr. Schuman's arguments. "Mr. Schuman seems to have discovered a new method for distorting the truth," he says.

Continuing, he asks: "If Mr. Schuman was really anxious to learn the truth, why didn't he come to the Exhibition Hall in Paris, where 20,000 men and women would have welcomed him to take part in their great debate on the question of peace."

Here in this great hall, were trade-unionists, priests, pastors, rabbis, Communists, Protestants, Catholics, Free-Masons, intellectuals, who were examining all the possibilities to reach a common agreement capable of saving France and protecting her from all adventures that lead to war... We are sure that the French people will answer our appeal to reason, will respond to our determination to achieve unity and to our conviction that we can restore confidence in the destiny of our country."

And speaking directly to Mr. Schuman, he added: "We are now aware that men with political responsibility, completely cut off from contact with the people, can lose their heads in an hysterical fashion when they learn of the ardent spirit that opens up such hopeful perspectives."

"NEW-YORK TIMES" (U.S.A.)

"Since the Nationalist Government in China expired, a completely new situation presents itself in Asia: Solidarity in the East which we in the trade have seen coming for many years includes Indonesia, India, the Philippines and other Asiatic countries...

Apparently this is the dilemma that now confronts us:

1. Should we continue to trade with China and the Far East?
2. Should we stop all trading with that part of the world?
3. Should we spit them in the face?
4. Should we even go to war with them?

We have stated our position publicly, time and again, namely that we consider that mutual trade relations will do most to relieve this world tension... Take a city like Tientsin, China, for example, with its large population, its spinning mills, its increasing industries for its teeming millions. It serves as the terminus for export goods from a large part of the northern sections of China whose farmers, merchants, manufacturers and artisans are old customers of ours and we old customers of theirs.

It is proposed that we turn our backs on this entirely. Why? Are we losing our heads altogether?"

(Extracts from a full-page advertisement published by American Shipping firm, Isbrandsen).

Despite brutal police intervention

SYRIAN DEFENDERS OF PEACE hold successful Congress

The Congress of the Syrian Defenders of Peace brought together 300 delegates at Damascus, October 19-20. This broad meeting represented all sections of the country.

The Congress first heard reports from regional delegates, following the two main reports in which the aims and possibilities of the Syrian Peace movement were outlined. Each delegate presented the results of the local campaign in his district. On the basis of this information, an important resolution was adopted, calling for the banning of atomic weapons, controlled reduction of all armaments and the defeat of all proposals designed "to turn Syria into a strategic war base for use in a new war".

A final tabulation, showed that 150,000 signatures had been collected for the Stockholm Appeal and of this total, 40,000 had been collected among the peasant population. Final figures also showed that an impressive number of outstanding Syrians in the field of politics, religion and cultural activities, have signed the Appeal.

During the General Session, held on the 20th, police forces intervened to disperse a large group of people who had come to greet the Congress. 100 arrests were recorded and a number of demonstrators were seriously injured as a result of police brutality.

NUMEROUS PROTESTS

The Congress delegates energetically protested police intervention. While young women and mothers formed a human barrier to prevent police cars from moving into the large body of demonstrators, hundreds of voices chanted slogans calling for the outlawing of atomic weapons and calling for a "halt to foreign intervention".

Mass protests have succeeded in freeing the large majority of those arrested, but the police continue to hold in prison Mr. Abdel Karin Mahlali, Secretary of the Syrian Youth Organisation; Mr. Omar Jonnès, Congress of Trade Unions; Mr. Nouri Hadjo, lawyer; Alab Rassoul and Fodda Jalal, Syrian Committee for the Defense of Children; Kawthar Hanadé, Secretary of the League of Republican Students. Democratic organizations and prominent personalities have sent numerous protests to the Syrian government.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by these repressive measures, especially in light of the fact that the convocation of the Congress had created wide interest in Syria and in many countries throughout the world.

DISTINGUISHED LEBANESE SAMI-EL-SOLH

Telegrams and messages, of sympathy and support are pouring in to the World Committee. Among these are messages from the great French scientist, Joliot-Curie; from the World Federation of Democratic Youth (in the name of its 70 millions members), the National Committees of Germany, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Soviet Union and Lebanon. Among the messages received from Lebanon, is one from his Excellency Sami-El-Solh, who regrets that he will be unable to come to Sheffield.

From a number of Syrian cities, a great number of community leaders, doctors, church dignitaries, youth leaders, peasant leaders have also sent letters and telegrams.

TO MAKE A DESERT OR A GARDEN ?

Doctor Chisholm, Director-General of the World Health Organisation and formerly a general in charge of bacteriological warfare studies, recently addressed a secret conference of five hundred British biologists and atomic scientists. He indicated that biology had been able to create new maladies which constituted even more powerful death-weapons than the atomic bomb. His subsequent press conference was reported in the French press, and, in view of the importance of his statements, we are giving below a translation of what he was reported to have said, the original English text being unavailable at the time of going to press.

"Bacteriological weapons", said Dr Chisholm, "could eliminate more than fifty per cent of human life among continental populations against which they were used. The atomic bomb is consequently out-moded as a weapon of war."

Without giving further details, he emphasised that the **progress in biology could, on the other hand, not only serve to fight disease, but even contribute to providing an abundant supply of food products.**

Lord Boyd Orr, former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, and Nobel Peace Price winner for 1949, who also took part in the conference, said to the Press that a large number of scientists expressed the view that if science was applied to constructive ends, we should be on the way to a new golden age. Supporting Dr Chisholm's statements, Lord Boyd-Orr said :

"Let the scientists speak up and tell mankind what the situation is; let them tell of the marvellous world that our children may live in; and thus let there be born in the world such a strength of public opinion that governments will be obliged to enter upon the road of co-operation to create a new and better world and to realise the promises of the Atlantic Charter."

Poster of the Lebanese Peace Committee for Stockholm Appeal Campaign (Beneath the dove—Text of the Stockholm Appeal)

ABOARD THE « STRATHMORE » « ARAWA » and « ORONTE »

FIRST AUSTRALIAN DELEGATES ALREADY ON THE WAY

The first Australian delegates for the World Congress have left their country on the way to Sheffield. They are on three different ships, the "Strathmore", due to arrive in London on the 4th November, the "Arawa" bound for Liverpool and due on the 11th November, and the "Oronte". Other Australian delegates are about to leave.

The campaign, which was completed by the election of Australia's twenty-one delegates, had a considerable effect throughout the country.

The result has been a broad discussion on the means of saving peace which is still going on throughout this vast land, the commencing point being the Prague Appeal. According to latest information from the Australian Peace Council, people from all sections of opinion, many of whom had not hitherto taken any part in the peace campaign, are taking a great interest and contributing to many successful meetings and discussions.

The main evidence of the growth of the Australian peace movement lies in the increasing number of peace committees which has now passed 250.

DELEGATES ELECTED IN DISTRICT CONFERENCES AND IN PLACES OF WORK

The present signatures total in Australia is over 160,000, but local peace workers are not stopping there. Their objective of 500,000 signatures will be kept in view even after the World Congress, and the campaign will be continued along with the general and broader discussions on the peace question.

Despite the threat, and sometimes the actual operation, of measures of repression, valuable conferences have occurred in many different parts of the country, both in the big cities and out in the vast countryside. The question of peace is being kept in the public eye.

The Australian delegation includes one member of the United Nations Social and Economic Council (U.N.E.S.C.O.), as well as Secretaries of Dockers', Clerks', Railwaymen's, Steelworkers', and Seamen's Unions, Student representatives. a champion cyclist, an atomic scientist, an active Methodist Church youth worker and others.

AN ARTS FESTIVAL FOR PEACE

In the State of New South Wales, where 56,057 signatures had been collected at the last count, the State Peace Committee organised a Peace Week from the 30th October to the 5th November. with an Arts Festival for Peace as the central feature. Held in the Macabean Hall, Darlinghurst, from October 30 to November 2, the festival included film, music, literary and drama nights. Throughout the week, there was an exhibition of paintings by 12 prominent Australian artists and including the famous Goya prints on war, as well as a scientific display contrasting what science can do for war with what it can do for peace.

The Festival Committee, including representatives of the New Theatre. Fellowship of Australian Writers, Sydney Film Society, and New South Wales Peace Council, received many messages of sympathy and support from Australian writers such as Alan Marshall, Frank Hardy. John Morrison and William Hatfield, and from the great Australian born novelist Jack Lindsay, who said "Peace and Life are now the same word, and there is no more fitting way to set forth the struggle for peace than by such a festival as yours".

Contents of n° 19 of Review
"IN DEFENCE OF PEACE"
— Wanda Wassilewska outstanding novelist, on the Soviet Peace Congress.
— Interview with D. N. Pritt, by former NY Times correspondent.
— The pathetic story of a Spanish priest. Mrs. Jessie Street on U.N. Charter.
— The atomic scientist, Leopold Infeld, interviewed.

I.C.C. (J. LONDON, Impr.), 13, rue de la Grange-Batelière, Paris (9e)

Paris, le 9 Novembre 1950

COMMUNIQUE

du SECRETARIAT DU COMITE MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

Le Secrétariat du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix a examiné l'état de préparation du 2ème Congrès Mondial dont les travaux vont s'ouvrir à SHEFFIELD, Lundi I3 Novembre I950.

Il a constaté que les assemblées locales, régionales et nationales, pour l'élection des délégués, ont marqué dans les différents pays un progrès important dans l'élargissement et le renforcement de l'union pour la paix. Des débats approfondis ont permis à des hommes d'opinions les plus diverses de confronter librement leurs idées et de désigner pour les représenter à SHEFFIELD des délégués qui y exprimeront toutes les tendances de l'opinion pacifique.

Le Secrétariat du Comité Mondial a actuellement reçu des communications relatives à l'élection de I.720 délégués, désignés dans 74 pays.
En Grande-Bretagne sont déjà arrivés des délégués d'Australie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, d'Argentine, de Ceylan. Des délégations de Chine, de Bolivie, de Colombie, de la Corée, de Mongolie, de l'Inde, de Birmanie sont déjà parvenues en Europe. Parmi les délégations des pays d'Europe, le départ des délégations française et italienne qui sont les plus nombreuses, est prévu pour le Samedi 11 Novembre.

A ce jour des visas ont été accordés à un certain nombre des délégués des différents pays.

Le Secrétariat du Comité Mondial signale par contre que le Gouvernement de Mr. ATTLEE a refusé les visas nécessaires a de nombreuses personnalités de tous pays, de toutes tendances politiques et de toutes croyances religieuses.

Ces procédés contraires aux grandes traditions de liberté du peuple anglais et à la cause de la paix font qu'aucune délégation élue dans les pays dont les citoyens sont soumis aux formalités de visas ne sera complète. D'autre part, de nombreux membres du Comité Mondial se trouveront empêchés de rendre compte du mandat qui leur fut confié à Paris par le premier Congrès de la Paix.

En conséquence, le Secrétariat du Comité Mondial et le Comité de Préparation du 2ème Congrès Mondial de la Paix ont étudié les moyens propres à permettre malgré ces restrictions arbitraires, la tenue du Congrès de SHEFFIELD dans les conditions qui assurent la plus large confrontation d'idées.

Seuls des hommes qui voudraient la guerre peuvent avoir intérêt à empêcher la participation à ce Congrès d'hommes réunis pour discuter librement dans le seul but de trouver les moyens d'assurer la paix si gravement menacée.

Le Secrétariat du Comité Mondial compte sur tous les hommes, sur toutes les femmes épris de liberté et de paix, du monde entier, et notamment de Grande-Bretagne, pour appuyer ses efforts tendant à assurer les garanties démocratiques pour la tenue du Congrès Mondial de la Paix.

[1]

The People of the World Want Peace

A Call to the Second World Peace Congress

Sheffield, England, Nov. 13-19, 1950

[2]

Appeal for the Second World Peace Congress

Adopted by the Bureau of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace at Prague, August 18, 1950.

Hundreds of millions of men and women have rallied, and are continuing to rally to the Stockholm Peace Appeal. In the name of these millions of men and women, the Bureau of the World Committee summons the 2nd World Congress of the Defenders of Peace to take place November 13-19, 1950 in Great Britain.

The recent worsening of the international situation directly endangering the peace of the world, imposes new and more urgent responsibilities upon all peace-loving people.

The Defenders of Peace are resolved to pursue their campaign for the banning of atomic weapons and they declare once more their support for general reduction, under control, of every form of armament, the increase in which is rendering the war danger more acute and burdening the peoples with heavy sacrifices.

The Defenders of Peace declare themselves against aggression wherever it may occur; they condemn foreign intervention by force of arms in the internal affairs of any people. They call for the ending of such intervention wherever it has taken place.

The Defenders of Peace welcome and support all peaceful moves already undertaken to stop the war in Korea, the most dangerous area of a possible general conflict. They vigorously denounce the mass bombardments that have made victims of civil populations.

The Defenders of Peace demand that the Security Council shall deal with the question of a settlement by peaceful means at the earliest possible moment and in doing so shall include properly qualified representatives of the five great powers and give a hearing to both parties concerned.

The Defenders of Peace demand the banning of all propaganda in favor of war, in any form and in every country.

We call upon all peace-loving people throughout the world to engage in public discussion of these proposals and to elect representatives to voice their opinions at the 2nd World Congress.

We urge all political, cultural, social and religious groups, trade unions, women's organizations, youth organizations, every man and woman eager to preserve the peace of the world, to share in carrying out these tasks, whatever may be their political, philosophical or religious convictions.

We are aware of the giant strength that the great gathering rallied around the Stockholm Appeal represents, a gathering that must be made yet wider and more numerous. We have been able to measure the effectiveness of our struggle. The first steps on the road have been taken; others shall follow which can and must achieve for the peoples the lasting peace for which they long.

Such a peace cannot be imposed by force of arms. It will be won by the common action of men and women of good will throughout the world, resolute to secure the triumph of reason and justice.

For the Bureau
President of the World Committee of the Defenders of Peace

F. Joliot-Curie

Some Facts About the Peace Congress

What Is the Second World Congress for Peace?

The Second World Congress for Peace is a meeting of all people who are interested in peace.

Peace is the most pressing issue of our day. The world can not have peace if people of different points of view do not get together to discuss the problems involved. We can not run away from political and philosophical differences and expect to reach mutual agreement on such a crucial issue as peace.

The Second World Congress is democracy at work in international relations.

Where Is It To Be Held?

The Congress will be held in the city of Sheffield, England, about a hundred miles north of London.

THE DATE IS NOVEMBER 13-19

Who Has Called the Congress?

The Call to the Congress has been initiated by the World Defenders of Peace in the hope that the peace sentiment of the whole world, regardless of political opinions, could be gathered for full and free discussion of the prob-

lems involved in averting war. The President of the World Defenders of Peace is Dr. Frederic Joliot-Curie, French atomic scientist. Among the vice-presidents are Madame Sun Yat Sen of China; former President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico; Gabriel d'Arboussier, Representative of French West Africa in the Assembly of the French Union; and many other prominent world figures.

Who in the United States Is Sponsoring the World Congress For Peace?

A group of prominent Americans have formed a Sponsoring Committee for American Representation at the World Peace Congress. (Further details as to names can be found elsewhere in this folder.)

This Sponsoring Committee is purely temporary, and not affiliated with any other organization or party. These people lend their support to the principle that there must be a meeting of all kinds of opinion, that there must be *give and take* of the various political and social points of view.

Further information may be obtained at the offices of the Committee, Room 409, 135 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y., REctor 2-9351.

What Is the Program of the Congress?

The agenda is designed to bring the tensions into the open, for full and frank discussion by the delegates and observers. The aim of the agenda of the Congress is simply TO SAVE THE PEACE. We are confident that this can be done. But there are certain practicalities around which to discuss the problems of peace. Therefore, as an initial basis of discussion, the Preparations Committee has emphasized the following questions:

1) Outlawing of all atomic weapons
2) Reduction and control of all armaments
3) Outlawing of propaganda making for war in any country whatsoever
4) Condemnation of aggression wherever it occurs and of foreign armed intervention in the internal affairs of any nation
5) A return to the accepted procedure of the United Nations as a preliminary to a peaceful settlement of the Korean conflict
6) Using the United Nations as a completely representative body to settle disputes wherever they may arise

It must be emphasized again that not only are opinions of all shades welcome, and that no pre-commitments are necessary for attendance, but that no delegate or observer will be bound by the findings and recommendations of the Congress.

Will All Points of View Be Represented?

The Congress is not that of any organization or of a party, limited therefore to members of that organization or party. It is a congress of a world movement and appeals to everybody without exception. The main and only interest for bringing people together from different backgrounds and ideas is to MAINTAIN THE PEACE OF THE WORLD. The Congress will contain Communists and non-Communists, believers and non-believers, people from the East and the West.

No world discussion of action for peace can exclude Communists or non-Communists, since the keystone of the tension in the world today is precisely between East and West. But this tension, as Prime Minister Nehru has so often stressed, must not resolve itself in war but in the peaceful co-existence of two different social and economic systems.

What Good Is It To Go?

Any concept of Democracy includes the peoples' participation in theissues of the day. Therefore, in Democracies citizens must be fully informed as to the nature of the problems in order to overcome the problems. No Democracy relies solely upon the "leaders" to make decisions for the people; the people make decisions for themselves.

The wider the participation, then, at the Congress, the better will be the solutions to the problems of peace. This means that we talk *with* people, not *at* them. It means an attempt to break down the existing "curtains" that divide mankind. It means that the people themselves must do everything possible to avert war. Attending the Congress means that we—you and I—can help to influence our friends, neighbors, and government. Attending the Congress means KEEPING DEMOCRACY ALIVE!

Who Is Going?

People who want peace as individuals and as representatives or observers from groups and organizations deeply concerned with averting a third world war. Among them will be farmers, workers, housewives, artists, scientists, clergymen, educators, diplomats, trade unionists, of all religions — Protestants, Catholics, Jewish, Greek Orthodox, Mohammedan, Buddhists — and countless others, regardless of language, color, creed, political opinion or nationality.

What About Travel Facilities?

Air travel is fast and convenient. The cost (round trip) is from $395 (in a chartered plane containing 50 people) to $587.50 for individual fare.

Boat travel (one way) runs from $155 to $165 (tourist class).

Train from London to Sheffield is $4.65 (third class) and takes 4 hours.

Passports may be obtained from your nearest immigration office. Ordinarily about ten days' time is necessary.

In case you desire to tour Europe, no visas are necessary for the Scandinavian countries, the Lowlands, or Western Europe, including Great Britain. For Eastern Europe, however, visas are required.

Expenses in Great Britain (aside from travel) will amount to $6 or $7 a day for ordinary needs.

Who Pays the Expenses?

Each delegate or observer will be responsible for raising the necessary funds. The group you represent may help you: trade union, local peace group or committee, youth group, fraternal order, church and so on.

Money may be raised through parties of one sort or another, rallies, meetings, subscriptions, etc.

REMEMBER, TIME IS SHORT. If you or your group are interested in going to the Second World Congress, communicate IMMEDIATELY with the offices of the Sponsoring Committee.

I would like more information about the Second World Peace Congress.

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... *Zone* ... *State* .....

AMERICAN SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR
REPRESENTATION AT THE 2ND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS
135 Liberty St. • Room 409 • New York 6, N. Y.
REctor 2-9351

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This Is Perhaps the Last Chance to Meet for Peace

The 2nd World Peace Congress presents a challenge to the American people: to accept an invitation to meet and exchange ideas with people from all over the world and with all sorts of viewpoints, in a search for the road to world peace.

There are not enough opportunities today for men and women from East and West, North and South, to get together to learn about each other's needs and aspirations and to find the areas of agreement that transcend all political, economic and religious differences.

The Congress will be an international forum of all sections of opinion which reject the possibility of a third world war. In essence, the Congress will represent an attempt by ordinary people to try to save the peace by transcending the differences that divide the East and West. The keystone of any peace effort is East-West understanding. The leaders of nations have so far failed to find a common road of peaceful settlement of differences. Where the leaders have failed, perhaps the people can succeed. To succeed in this, people of every country and of every political belief must sit down side by side, without prejudice.

We who have formed a Sponsoring Committee for American Representation at the World Congress are committed to no particular program for peace. We do believe, however, that in order to avert the catastrophe of a third world war, it is important for all points of view among Americans who wish to work for peace be represented at this Congress. It is important to note that those who attend as delegates or observers are not committed in advance to any special program, nor will they be held to the decisions and findings of the Congress.

While the Congress has been called by the Defenders of Peace who sponsored the Stockholm Pledge, it is important to note that both in point of preparation and program the Second World Congress will go far beyond the single question of atomic control and will not be limited to those who have supported this Pledge. Hundreds of millions of men and women throughout the world are being asked to join a worldwide crusade to reduce armaments, to ban bacteriological warfare, to bar aggression and armed foreign intervention in the internal affairs of nations, to find peaceful solutions of international differences and to outlaw the very concept of war itself. In seeking a solution to these problems, every point of view will be honored. Every point of view can and must be discussed.

Statement by Prof. Joseph Fletcher, announcing the formation of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Second World Peace Congress.

PARTIAL LIST OF AMERICAN SPONSORING COMMITTEE

THE RT. REV. W. APPLETON LAWRENCE, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Western Massachusetts;

THE RT. REV. ARTHUR W. MOULTON, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Utah (Ret.);

THE RT. REV. JOHN MOORE WALKER, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Atlanta, Ga.;

THE RT. REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California (Ret.);

CHARLOTTA BASS, publisher of the "California Eagle," Los Angeles, Calif.;

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PROF. FLEMING JAMES, Yale Divinity School, New Haven, Conn.

REV. JOHN PAUL JONES, Union Church of Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York;

DR. JOHN A. KINGSBURY, former Commissioner of Public Welfare, New York;

ROBERT MORSS LOVETT, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, Chicago, Ill.;

REV. JOSEPH MOORE, Seabury-Western Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill.;

PROF. PHILIP MORRISON, Nuclear Physicist, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York;

DR. THEODOR ROSEBURY, Bacteriologist, Columbia University, New York;

VIDA D. SCUDDER, Professor Emeritus, Wellesley College, Mass.;

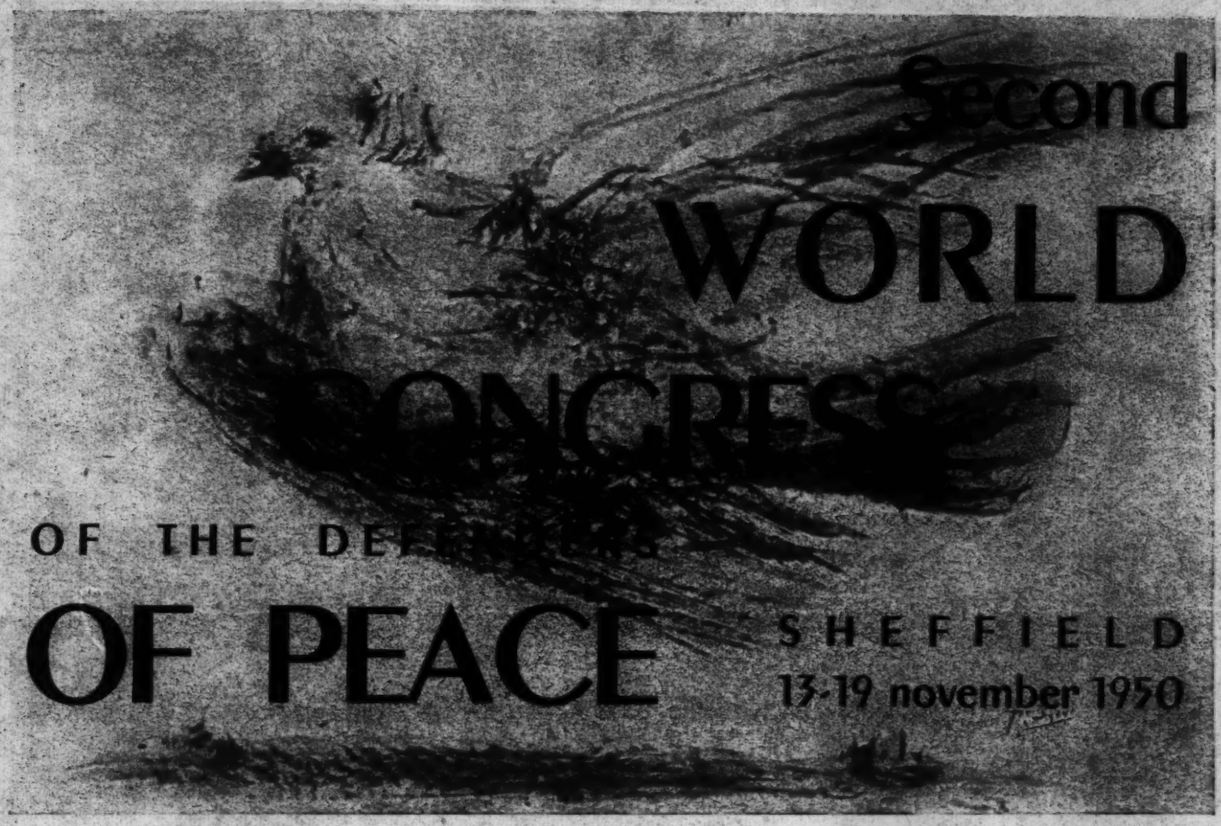
FRED W. STOVER, President, Iowa Farmers Union, Hampden, Iowa.

(Organizations listed for identification only.)

COMITÉ DU CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX
COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE
КОМИТЕТ ВСЕМИРНОГО КОНГРЕССА СТОРОННИКОВ МИРА
COMITATO DEL CONGRESSO DEI PARTIGIANI DELLA PACE
COMITE DEL CONGRESO MUNDIAL DE LOS PARTIDARIOS DE LA PAZ
世界保衛和平大會委員會

BULLETIN D'INFORMATION
BOLETIN DE INFORMACION
INFORMATION BULLETIN

2, RUE DE L'ELYSEE, PARIS



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ALREADY

1275 delegates for World Congress elected in 39 Countries

As we know, the Congress Preparatory Committee expects 2,500 delegates from eighty countries throughout the world.

Western Germany has announced the election of forty-one delegates.

The Chinese Delegation, to be led by the celebrated writer Kuo Mo Jo, will include the writers Liu Ning I and Emi Tsiao.

Canada has made known the names of fourteen of her delegates, including Mr. Frank Maricle, Director of the Farmers Union of Alberta, District 5, Mr. Michael Korol, Assistant Secretary of the Association of United Ukrainian Canadians and member of the National Peace Council, and Mr. Robert H. Haddow, Canadian Representative, International Fur and Leatherworkers Union.

Among the 47 members of the *Czechoslovak Delegation* will be M. J. Mukarovsky, Rector of the Charles University at Prague, M. Kolsky, a trade-unionist, Bishop Novak, the actress Olga Borodova, and the Postmaster-General, M. P. Horak.

APPEAL

of the

2nd World Peace Congress

Warsaw, November 16-22, 1950

to the

UNITED NATIONS

WHEN the peoples of the world created the United Nations, they endowed it with their hopes. The greatest of these was the hope for peace. Today, however, war upsets the peaceful life of many peoples, and threatens tomorrow to upset the peace of all mankind.

If the United Nations is not fulfilling that great hope reposed in it by all the peoples of the world, both those whose governments are represented in it and those not yet represented therein—if the United Nations is not guaranteeing mankind security and peace, this is because it is being influenced by forces which have disregarded the only path to universal peace: the search for general agreement.

If the United Nations is to realize the hopes that the peoples have always reposed in it, it must return to the path marked out for it by the peoples since the days of its foundation, and, as a first step in this direction, must secure as soon as possible the calling together of a meeting of the five great powers: the Chinese People's Republic, France, Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, for the examination and peaceful settlement of current differences.

The Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, comprising delegates of eighty countries and expressing the true voice of a humanity longing for peace, demands that immediate consideration be given by the United Nations, and by the parliaments to which the governments of the various countries are responsible, to the following proposals designed to restore confidence among all countries, regardless of their respective systems, and to maintain and re-establish peace:

1) In view of the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable disaster upon the people of Korea, but also threatens to become a general war, we demand the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies, and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of the representatives of the Korean people. We demand that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition—that is, including the lawful representatives of the Chinese People's Republic.

We call for the termination of the intervention by American armed forces on the Chinese island of Formosa (Taiwan) and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Viet-nam, military operations which also bear the threat of world war.

2) We categorically condemn every move made and measure taken, violating the international agreements which forbid the rearmament of Germany and Japan. These moves and measures constitute a grave threat to peace. We urgently demand the conclusion of a peace treaty with a united and demilitarized Germany, as well as with Japan, and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation.

3) We consider the violence employed to hold peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection as a powerful menace to the cause of peace and we proclaim the right of those people to freedom and independence. At the same time we raise our voices against every form of racial discrimination for it promotes hatred between peoples and endangers the peace.

4) We consider it necessary to expose the attempts made by the supporters of aggression to confuse the very meaning of what constitutes aggression and to intervene under one pretext or another in the internal affairs of other nations.

We declare that no political, strate-

gic or economic consideration, no ground deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state, can justify armed intervention by any other state. That state commits the crime of aggression which first employs armed force under any pretext whatever, against another state.

5) We hold that propaganda for a new war constitutes a grave threat to the peaceful cooperation of peoples, and we therefore hold it to be a crime of deepest gravity against humanity.

We appeal to the parliaments of all countries to enact a "Law for the Protection of Peace," which shall render all propaganda for a new war, in any form whatever, liable to criminal prosecution.

6) In view of the fact that all decent persons, regardless of their political views, regard the ruthless mass destruction of civilian populations in Korea as a crime against humanity, we demand that a competent International Court be appointed to examine the crimes committed during the war in Korea, and in particular the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7) Voicing the demands of peoples who bear upon their shoulders the heavy burdens of military budgets, and firmly resolved to guarantee humanity a firm and stable peace, we present for the consideration of the United Nations, of all parliaments and of all peoples the following proposals:

■ unconditional prohibition of all manner of atomic weapons, and of bacteriological, chemical, poisonous, radioactive and all other devices of mass destruction.

■ denunciation as a war criminal of that government which henceforth is the first to use these weapons.

The Second World Peace Congress, mindful of its responsibility to the people, appeals, with equal earnestness, to the great powers and calls upon them to launch, during the years of 1951 and 1952, a gradual, simultaneous and similarly proportioned reduction of all their land, sea and air armed forces, from one-third to one-half of their present size. Such a step, by putting a definite end to the armaments race, will diminish the risks of aggression.

It will allow the lightening of the costs which burden the budgets of states and weigh heavily on all sections of the people.

It will allow also the re-establishment of international confidence and the necessary cooperation between all nations, regardless of their social system.

The Congress declares that the controls for prohibiting atomic weapons and all weapons of mass destruction, as well as all conventional arms, are technically possible.

An international body, staffed by qualified inspectors, should be set up within the framework of the Security Council and should be made responsible for the control of the reduction of conventional arms as well as the prohibition of atomic, bacteriological, chemical and other weapons.

These controls, to be effective, not only must apply to military forces, existing armaments and arms production as declared by each nation, but also, on the demand of the international control commission, must be extended to include the inspection of military forces, existing armaments and arms production which is suspected beyond what has been declared. These proposals for the reduction of armed forces constitute a first step on the road to general and complete disarmament, the final goal of all defenders of peace.

The Second World Congress, convinced that peace can not be secured through an armaments race seeking a balance of forces, holds that these proposals give no military advantage to any country, but that they would

result in halting the drive to war and in advancing the well-being and security of all the peoples of the world.

8) We emphasize that, in certain countries, the passage from a peace economy to a war economy is increasingly disturbing normal economic relations and the interchange between countries both of raw materials and industrial goods. It is our view that this exerts a harmful influence on the standards of living of many peoples, that it raises obstacles to economic progress and business relations, and that this situation is a source of conflicts endangering the peace of the world.

Taking into consideration the vital interests of the populations of all countries, and with the desire to improve conditions throughout the world, we urge the restoration of normal trading relations between the countries on the basis of mutual advantage, satisfying the requirements of the peoples concerned, excluding economic discrimination in any form and safeguarding the development of each national economy and the economic independence of states, both large and small.

9) We hold that obstruction of cultural relations among the peoples tends to quarreling and loss of mutual understanding and creates a climate of distrust, favorable to propaganda for war.

We consider that, on the other hand, the strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples creates conditions favorable to mutual understanding and strengthens their trust in the general struggle for peace.

Accordingly, we appeal to all governments, urging them to contribute towards bettering cultural relations among the peoples, in order to enable them to become better acquainted with each other's treasures in the field of culture. We appeal to them to facilitate the organization of international conferences of persons active in the field of culture, the mutual exchange of visits and the publication and wide diffusion of the literature and art of other countries.

We draw the attention of the United Nations to the fact that, while calling upon it to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we are at the same time undertaking the establishment of a World Council of Peace.

The World Council of Peace shall be a body embracing representatives of all the peoples of the world, those within the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, and also countries still dependent and colonial.

It shall call upon the United Nations to fulfil its duty to strengthen and develop peaceful cooperation between all countries.

It shall assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace that shall respond to the vital interests of all nations.

The World Council of Peace will, in short, prove before mankind that, despite all present difficulties, which must in no ways be minimized, we shall accomplish the great mission of peace upon which we have embarked.

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AMERICAN SPONSORING COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION
AT THE 2ND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

135 Liberty Street, New York 6, N. Y.

RESOLUTION SUR LES PRIX INTERNATIONAUX DE LA PAIX

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En vue d'encourager les intellectuels dans le sens de la défense de la Paix, le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix a décidé de créer des "Prix Internationaux de la Paix" pour les meilleurs films, productions littéraires et artistiques, qui concourent à consolider la Paix entre les Peuples.

Les Prix seront décernés chaque année par le Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix. Le Congrès fonde trois Prix internationaux de la Paix, d'une valeur de cinq millions de francs chacun.

Le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix s'adresse à toutes les Organisations et institutions ayant participé au Congrès pour qu'elles organisent la collecte des fonds nécessaires au versement des Prix Internationaux de la Paix.

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La bombe atomique m'est pas une arme défensive.

Nous nous refusons à entrer dans le jeu de ceux qui veulent opposer un bloc d'Etats à un bloc d'Etats.

Nous sommes contre la politique des alliances militaires qui a déjà fait ses terribles preuves.

Nous sommes contre le colonialisme qui engendre constamment des conflits armés et risque de jouer un rôle déterminant dans le déclenchement d'une nouvelle guerre mondiale.

Nous dénonçons le réarmement de l'Allemagne occidentale et du Japon où les bourreaux du monde ont retrouvé leurs armes.

La rupture économique voulue et organisée entre des groupes de pays a déjà pris le caractère d'un blocus de guerre.

Les promoteurs de la guerre froide ont passé du simple chantage à la guerre, à la préparation ouverte de la guerre.

Mais c'est un fait que marque publiquement le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, que les peuples ont cessé d'être passifs et qu'ils entendent jouer une partie active et constructive.

Ces peuples représentés dans notre Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix proclament :

- Nous sommes pour la Charte des Nations Unies, contre toutes les alliances militaires qui rendent caduque cette Charte et conduisent à la guerre.

- Nous sommes contre le fardeau écrasant des charges militaires responsables de la misère des peuples.

- Nous sommes pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques et des autres moyens de destruction massive des êtres humains, nous exigeons la limitation des forces armées des grandes puissances et l'établissement d'un contrôle international effectif pour l'utili-

.../

sation de l'énergie atomique à des fins exclusivement pacifiques et pour le bien de l'humanité.

Nous luttons pour l'indépendance nationale et la collaboration pacifique de tous les peuples, pour le droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes, conditions essentielles de la liberté et de la Paix.

Nous nous dressons contre toutes les entreprises qui, pour ouvrir les voies à la guerre, s'acharnent à restreindre, puis à supprimer les libertés démocratiques.

Nous constituons le front universel pour la défense de la vérité et de la raison, pour réduire à l'impuissance les propagandes qui disposent l'esprit public à la guerre.

Nous condamnons le bellicisme hystérique, la prédication de la haine des races et de l'inimitié entre les peuples. Nous préconisons la dénonciation et le boycott des organes de presse, productions littéraires et cinématographiques, personnalités et organisations qui font la propagande de la nouvelle guerre.

Nous qui avons scellé l'union des peuples de la terre, nous allons, d'un même élan, jeter nos forces dans le plateau de la PAIX. Décidés à demeurer vigilants, constituons un Conseil International des hommes de culture et des organisations démocratiques pour la Défense de la Paix dans le Monde : il fera peser sur ceux qui veulent la guerre, à chaque étape de leur complot, la menace permanente de la force populaire capable d'imposer la Paix.

Que les femmes, que les mères qui portent l'espoir du monde, sachent que nous considérons comme un devoir sacré de défendre la vie de leurs enfants et la sécurité de leurs foyers. Que la jeunesse nous entende et s'unisse sans distinction d'opinions politiques

.../...

ou de croyances religieuses pour débarrasser du meurtre collectif les voies lumineuses de l'avenir.

Le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix proclame hautement que la défense de la Paix est désormais l'affaire de tous les peuples.

Au nom des 600 millions de femmes et d'hommes qui se sont fait représenter, le Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix lance un message aux peuples de la terre, il leur dit : DE L'AUDACE, ENCORE DE L'AUDACE !

Nous avons su nous rassembler !

Nous avons su nous comprendre !

Nous sommes préparés et résolus à gagner la bataille de la Paix, c'est-à-dire la bataille de la vie.

M A N I F E S T E

DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

--oCo--

Nous, délégués des peuples venus de 72 pays de la terre;

Nous, femmes et hommes de toutes civilisations, de toutes croyances, de toutes philosophies, de toutes couleurs,

Nous avons pris conscience du terrible danger qui menace encore le monde : LE DANGER DE GUERRE.

Quatre ans après la tragédie du monde, les peuples sont précipités dans une périlleuse course aux armements.

La science, qui doit assurer le bonheur de l'humanité, est détournée de son destin et vouée de force à des buts de guerre.

La guerre est déjà allumée au Viet Nam, en Indonésie, en Malaisie et en Grèce.

Réunis dans cet immense Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, nous disons hautement que nous avons gardé l'esprit libre et que les propagandes de guerre n'ont en rien altéré notre raison.

Nous savons qui a déchiré les accords passés entre les grandes puissances, accords qui affirmaient la possibilité de coexistence de systèmes sociaux différents.

Nous savons qui déchire aujourd'hui la Charte des Nations Unies.

Nous savons que celui qui considère comme un chiffon de papier les traités dont le but est de maintenir la paix entre les peuples, que celui qui repousse les propositions de négociations et les offres de désarmement, que celui qui arme jusqu'aux dents, se désigne lui-même comme agresseur.

...../...

YOUNG AMERICANS

STUDENTS . WORKERS . FARMERS

NEGRO AND WHITE

The danger of catastrophic atomic war is ever-increasing!

World civilization, with all its treasures and traditions, and most prized of all, its people, stands in deadly peril of mass destruction.

THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL, addressed to all governments, organizations and to all the peoples of the world, is being signed by millions of youth on every corner of the earth.

YOUTH MUST HAVE ITS TOMORROWS —— SIGNATURES OF MILLIONS OF YOUNG AMERICANS ARE NEEDED TODAY!

*WORLD PEACE APPEAL

We demand the unconditional prohibition of the atomic weapon as an instrument of aggression and mass extermination of human beings.

WE call for the institution of strict international control to enforce this.

WE will regard as guilty of war crimes against humanity that government which first uses the atomic weapon against any country.

WE call upon all people of good will all over the world to sign this Appeal.

Name_____

Address_____

Sign Now!

For further information regarding the WORLD PEACE APPEAL, write or sign the Appeal and send to:
U.S. YOUTH SPONSORING COMMITTEE
WORLD PEACE APPEAL
144 Bleecker Street, New York 12, N.Y.
ALgonquin 4-9822/92

*** WORLD PEACE APPEAL, adopted by the Permanent International Committee, World Peace Congress representing more than 900 million people.**

APPEL *pour la convocation*

DU IIe CONGRÈS MONDIAL

DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

Des centaines de millions d'hommes et de femmes se sont rassemblés et continuent à se rassembler autour de l'Appel de Stockholm. Au nom de ces millions d'hommes et de femmes, le Bureau du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix convoque le IIe Congrès du Mouvement du 13 au 19 novembre en Grande-Bretagne.

L'aggravation récente de la situation internationale, qui met directement en cause la paix du monde, impose aux hommes de paix des devoirs nouveaux et plus urgents qu'ils ne le furent jamais.

Les Partisans de la Paix poursuivent leur action pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques et se prononcent à nouveau pour la réduction générale et contrôlée des armements de toutes natures, dont l'accroissement aggrave le danger de guerre et impose aux peuples les plus lourds sacrifices.

Les Partisans de la Paix dénoncent l'agression où qu'elle se produise et condamnent l'intervention armée de l'étranger dans les affaires intérieures des peuples. Ils demandent la cessation de telles interventions partout où elles ont lieu.

Les Partisans de la Paix saluent et appuient les initiatives pacifiques déjà entreprises pour arrêter la guerre de Corée, qui constitue le foyer de conflit général le plus dangereux. Ils s'élèvent avec force contre les bombardements massifs dont sont victimes les paisibles populations.

Les Partisans de la Paix demandent que le Conseil de Sécurité, comprenant les représentants qualifiés des cinq grandes puissances, se saisisse au plus tôt du règlement de cette question par les moyens pacifiques en donnant aux deux parties en cause la possibilité de se faire entendre.

Les partisans de la Paix demandent l'interdiction de toutes les formes de propagande favorisant la guerre en quelque pays que ce soit.

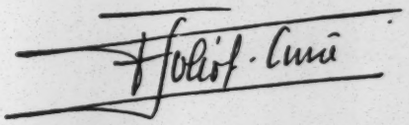
Nous appelons donc tous les hommes de paix dans le monde à instituer de larges débats publics sur ces propositions et à élire ceux qui porteront leur voix dans le IIe Congrès Mondial.

Nous demandons à tous les groupements politiques, syndicaux, culturels, sociaux et religieux, aux femmes, à la jeunesse, à toutes les personnes soucieuses de préserver la paix du monde de participer à l'accomplissement de ces tâches, quelles que soient les convictions politiques et la foi qui les animent ou la philosophie dont ils se réclament.

Nous sommes conscients de la force que représente dès maintenant l'immense rassemblement réalisé autour de l'Appel de Stockholm, qui doit encore se poursuivre et s'étendre. Nous avons pu mesurer l'efficacité de la lutte entreprise. Ainsi, des premiers pas ont été faits, d'autres suivront qui peuvent et doivent donner aux peuples la paix durable à laquelle ils aspirent.

Cette paix ne peut être imposée par la force des armes. Elle sera gagnée par l'action concertée et massive des hommes et des femmes de bonne volonté capable de faire triompher la raison et la justice.

Le Président :



FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT-CURIE.

Appel adopté par le Bureau du Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix dans sa réunion à Prague le 18 *août* 1950.

COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX, 2, rue de l'Elysée, PARIS.

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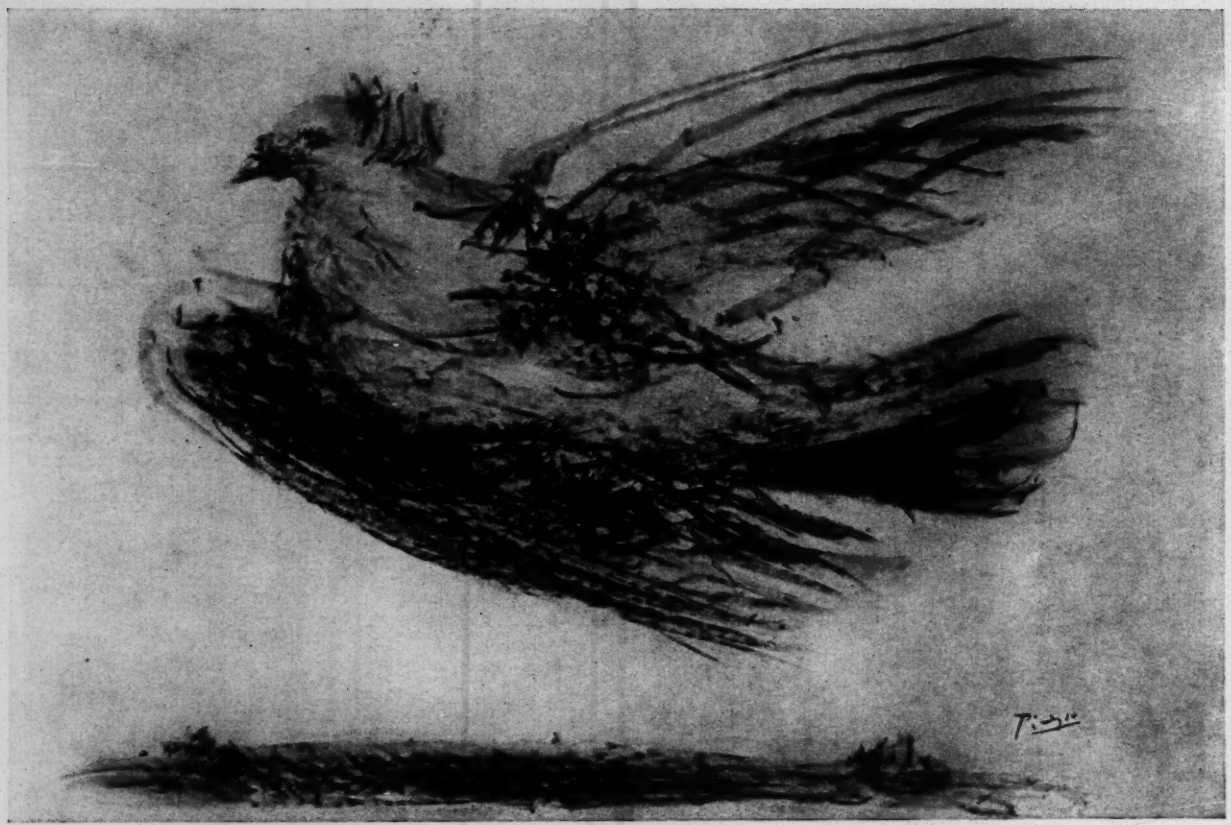

Cette colombe aux ailes déployées, œuvre du célèbre artiste Picasso, illustre l'affiche de convocation du IIIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix les 13-19 novembre 1950. Elle exprime le puissant essor qui rassemble dans le monde tous les hommes de bonne volonté.

INVITATION

Le texte que nous vous prions instamment de lire au verso a été élaboré en vue de conjurer la guerre menaçante.

Nous vous invitons de tout cœur ainsi que votre famille et vos amis - quelles que soient vos convictions et les leurs - à participer au LARGE DÉBAT PUBLIC auquel cet appel nous convie pour déterminer ensemble les moyens de sauver la Paix

le..... à.....

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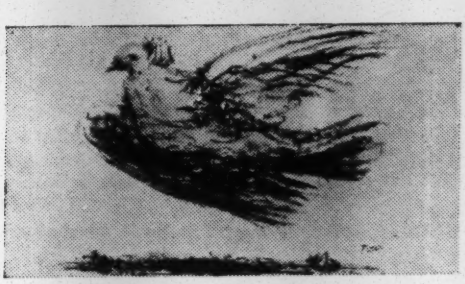

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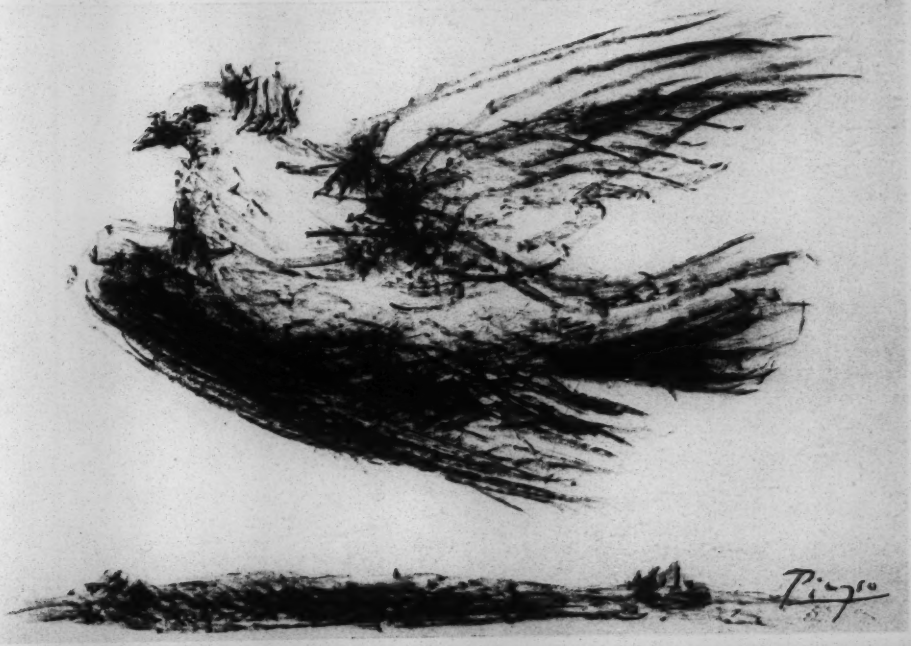

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Le..... à.....

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APPEL

POUR LA CONVOCATION
du
IIe CONGRÈS MONDIAL
DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

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L'aggravation récente de la situation internationale, qui met directement en cause la paix du monde, impose aux hommes de paix des devoirs nouveaux et plus urgents qu'ils ne le furent jamais.

Les Partisans de la Paix poursuivent leur action pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques et se prononcent à nouveau pour la réduction générale et contrôlée des armements de toutes natures, dont l'accroissement aggrave le danger de guerre et impose aux peuples les plus lourds sacrifices.

Les Partisans de la Paix dénoncent l'agression où qu'elle se produise et condamnent l'intervention armée de l'étranger dans les affaires intérieures des peuples. Ils demandent la cessation de telles interventions partout où elles ont lieu.

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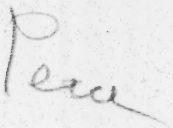
Les Partisans de la Paix demandent que le Conseil de Sécurité, comprenant les



REPRODUCTION DE LA LITHOGRAPHIE DE PICASSO
réalisée par l'artiste pour illustrer l'affiche de convocation au
2e CONGRÈS MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

représentants qualifiés des cinq grandes puissances, se saisisse au plus tôt du règlement de cette question par les moyens pacifiques en donnant aux deux parties en cause la possibilité de se faire entendre.

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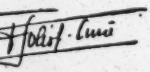

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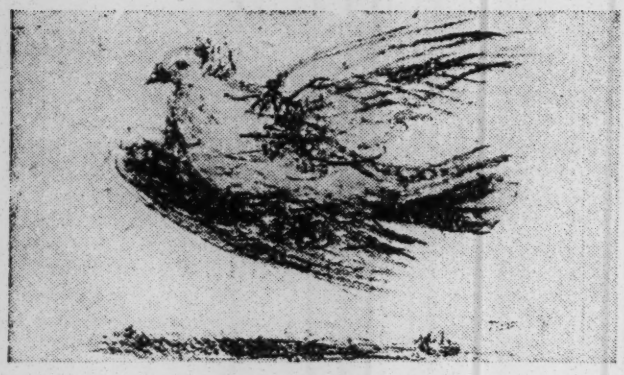
I. C. C. - PARIS



APPEL

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Nous sommes conscients de la force que représente dès maintenant l'immense rassemblement réalisé autour de l'Appel de Stockholm, qui doit encore se poursuivre et s'étendre. Nous avons pu mesurer l'efficacité de la lutte entreprise. Ainsi, des premiers pas ont été faits, d'autres suivront qui peuvent et doivent donner aux peuples la paix durable à laquelle ils aspirent.

Cette paix ne peut être imposée par la force des armes. Elle sera gagnée par l'action concertée et massive des hommes et des femmes de bonne volonté capable de faire triompher la raison et la justice.

Appel adopté par le Bureau du Comité du Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix dans sa réunion à Prague le 18 *août* 1950.

Le Président :

F. Joliot-Curie

FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT-CURIE.

COMITE DU CONGRES MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX, 2, rue de l'Elysée, PARIS.

L. C. C. - PARIS - ILONDONI IMPR. 692

Introduction

CE QUE FUT LE IIe CONGRES MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

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Ces propositions portaient sur les points suivants :

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— Réduction des armements;
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Sur la base de ces propositions, se tinrent dans le monde des milliers d'assemblées populaires et de réunions d'organisation, qui discutèrent et élirent, démocratiquement, des délégués.

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Le Congrès empêché par les autorités britanniques de se tenir, comme prévu, à Sheffield, à la date du 13 novembre, se transféra à Varsovie, où il siégea du 16 au 22 novembre.

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Ces décisions, mises aux voix, furent adoptées à la presque unanimité des délégués (moins trois abstentions).

Les résolutions adoptées par le Congrès constituent tout un programme, qui trouve son expression dans deux textes fondamentaux : le « Manifeste aux Peuples » et l'« Adresse à l'Organisation des Nations Unies ».

Tous ces actes et résolutions du Congrès auront la force que leur donneront la volonté de Paix et le soutien des peuples. Le Congrès Mondial n'est pas une fin, mais un nouveau départ pour une action plus ample de tous les peuples en faveur de la paix.

Je pense qu'il y a, parmi les délégués à notre deuxième Congrès, l'accord le plus complet dans l'appréciation de la situation et la nécessité de hausser notre action au niveau des dangers qu'elle comporte et qui sont très grands. Nous avons pour cela la force nécessaire, car notre organisation a grandi dans la mesure même où grandissait la menace d'une nouvelle guerre.

Peut-être faudra-t-il que nous confrontions librement et ouvertement nos opinions par rapport aux causes immédiates de la situation présente du monde.

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Dans mon rapport au Congrès de Paris, je disais qu'à l'origine de la crise de la paix il y avait le reniement anglo-américain des accords de Yalta et de Potsdam et l'œuvre systématique de destruction de l'Organisation des Nations Unies telle qu'elle avait été conçue à San Francisco. Je crois que nous pouvons à présent saisir de plus près le défaut de la politique américaine dite du « containment » qui est à l'origine de la crise de l'O.N.U. et de la crise plus générale de la paix. Avec la politique du « containment », le département d'Etat ne se proposait nullement de « contenir » un expansionnisme de l'Union Soviétique ou de la Chine Démocratique susceptible de mettre en danger la sécurité des Etats-Unis ou de ses alliés. Une telle éventualité n'existait et n'existe pas. Ce que l'on recherchait, c'était une assurance contre les mouvements de libération des peuples coloniaux ou semi-coloniaux et contre les mouvements démocratiques et sociaux à l'intérieur de chaque pays.

C'est pourquoi on a fini par assimiler à l'agression armée soit les luttes des défenses antifascistes, comme celle du peuple tchécoslovaque en février 1948, soit le conflit entre Sudistes et Nordistes en Corée ou la révolte antiimpérialiste du Viet-Nam, soit encore de simples mouvements de classe comme la récente grève générale d'Autriche.

Au sein de notre mouvement des Partisans de la Paix, nous sommes logiquement amenés à apprécier de façon différente toutes ces luttes. Ce qui, dans l'intérêt de la paix, est extrêmement important, c'est que nous nous mettions d'accord pour proclamer le principe de la non-intervention dans les affaires intérieures. L'O.N.U. était qualifiée pour offrir sa médiation en Corée. Elle ne l'était pas pour couvrir de son drapeau l'intervention militaire contraire au droit des peuples et à la Charte de San Francisco

qui, dans l'article 2, chapitre 7, « interdit l'intervention dans les affaires qui sont de la juridiction intérieure de n'importe quel Etat ».

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Le Congrès a été convoqué sur la base de cinq points de la proposition de Prague. Il doit, sur chacun d'eux, donner sa solution et la soumettre à l'opinion publique mondiale, à l'O.N.U., aux gouvernements, comme une base de discussion et un moyen pour rétablir la confiance dans la paix. Les cinq points sont les suivants :

1. *Interdiction des armes atomiques.* — Le succès sans précédent de l'Appel de Stockholm a prouvé combien l'opinion mondiale approuve notre initiative pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques, le contrôle de l'utilisation militaire de l'énergie nucléaire. Il apparaît nécessaire d'étendre l'interdiction et le contrôle aux armes bactériologiques et, en général, à tous moyens de guerre comportant une menace d'extermination massive des populations.

2. *Réduction générale et contrôlée des armements de toute nature.* — Le Congrès doit souligner avec plus d'énergie que jamais la contradiction flagrante entre les négociations pacifiques et la course aux armements. Le réarmement ne crée pas, mais détruit toute possibilité de discussion et de confrontation des intérêts et des thèses opposées. Relevant de la psychologie de la force, il entraîne le monde vers des solutions de force. Par ses conséquences économiques et politiques à l'intérieur de chaque Etat, il affaiblit la démocratie, crée un danger de fascisme et oriente vers la destruction les puissants moyens que le génie et le travail humains ont créé pour le bien-être matériel et culturel des hommes.

3. *Dénonciation de l'agression où qu'elle se produise et condamnation de l'intervention armée dans les affaires intérieures des peuples.* — La discussion sur ce point fondamental a comporté dans le passé et peut comporter dans l'avenir des équivoques les plus dangereuses. Le Congrès servira la Paix en proclamant à nouveau qu'il y a agression là où il y a intervention armée, quels que soient les buts et les conditions de cette intervention.

4. *Solution pacifique du conflit de Corée selon une procédure conforme à la Charte de l'O.N.U.* — La solution proposée par le Comité Mondial dans sa réunion de Prague est toujours valable dans son esprit de conciliation. Néanmoins, la situation se trouve

aggravée à la suite des opérations militaires qui ont amené les troupes d'intervention à franchir le 38e parallèle, créant une menace directe contre la Chine. Le monde est placé devant le risque de la menace de la généralisation du conflit. Dans l'état actuel des choses, une solution conforme à la Charte et à l'esprit de l'O.N.U. et aux intérêts de la Paix exige préalablement l'arrêt des opérations militaires, la discussion du problème dans son entier avec la Chine, une procédure rapide pour des élections en Corée en dehors de toute influence extérieure.

5. *Interdiction de toute propagande favorisant la guerre en quelque pays que ce soit.* — La situation actuelle du monde est caractérisée par un retour aux méthodes d'excitation à la guerre, telles que nous les avons connues avant la deuxième guerre mondiale par l'initiative du nazi-fascisme. Dans nos pays, nous retrouvons, dans les journaux, les livres, les discours, la propagande de haine de l'époque nazie. Le Congrès doit envisager les moyens concrets pour arrêter cette propagande criminelle qui risque d'avoir sur l'opinion mondiale des conséquences néfastes. Pour cela, il faut préalablement :

1° Poser d'une façon claire les problèmes de la coexistence et de la collaboration pacifiques des régimes politiques et sociaux différents : la démocratie soviétique ou populaire et la démocratie parlementaire, le socialisme et le capitalisme. Les deux systèmes ont d'ailleurs non seulement coexisté dans un passé récent, mais ils ont collaboré pendant la crise la plus grave de l'histoire contemporaine, au moment de l'agression nazi-fasciste contre la démocratie mondiale ;

2° Affirmer que nous voulons travailler de toutes nos forces à la collaboration économique et aux échanges culturels et politiques entre l'Ouest et l'Est, entre tous les peuples sans distinction d'opinions religieuses, philosophiques, sociales ou politiques ;

3° Affirmer que nous voulons la discussion, rien d'autre que la discussion d'où jaillira la vérité. On n'établit pas la paix sans la discussion, l'accord, les compromis entre les hommes et les Etats d'inspirations idéologique, politique et sociale différentes.

De ce point de vue, nous avons conscience d'être une grande force tout en sachant que le nombre des Partisans de la Paix est plus important encore qu'il n'apparaît dans notre grand Congrès de Varsovie, qu'il dépasse de beaucoup les 500 millions de femmes et d'hommes qui ont signé l'Appel de Stockholm.

Nous savons que sur l'essentiel de notre programme sont d'accord avec nous même des gens sensibles à la campagne de

calomnie et de mensonges qu'on a menée contre notre mouvement. C'est pourquoi existe pour nous le problème de trouver même en dehors d'un lien organique de collaboration que nous souhaitons, une possibilité de rencontre et de discussion fraternelle avec tout autre mouvement de Paix, qu'il s'agisse de la Croix-Rouge Internationale, des mouvements religieux contre la guerre, du Conseil britannique de la Paix, du Mouvement pour le gouvernement mondial présidé par le grand Einstein, de l'Association pour les Nations Unies, de tout autre mouvement pacifiste. Dans le Conseil Mondial de la Paix qui sera élu par notre Congrès, une place sera sans doute réservée aux représentants des mouvements pacifistes qui voudront établir avec nous les bases d'une discussion constructive.

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Il y a encore un point sur lequel doit se porter l'attention du Congrès : c'est la crise de l'O.N.U. Déjà au Congrès de la salle Pleyel, nous avions dénoncé la tentative systématique de vider l'O.N.U. de son caractère d'universalité pour en faire l'instrument diplomatique de la politique américaine découlant de la doctrine Truman. Le Pacte Atlantique était en lui-même incompatible avec la lettre de la Charte de San Francisco. Depuis, l'œuvre de destruction des Nations Unies a fait de grands pas en avant au point que l'O.N.U. n'est plus, aujourd'hui, selon la juste expression du pandit Nehru, qu'une annexe du Pacte Atlantique. L'adoption du plan Acheson achemine l'Organisation des Nations Unies vers une crise encore plus grave. En affaiblissant le Conseil de Sécurité, fondé sur les principes de l'unanimité entre les cinq grandes puissances et en fermant la porte à la Chine, on a porté un coup redoutable à la Paix. Le Congrès doit mobiliser les forces immenses qu'il représente pour empêcher toute atteinte à la Charte de San Francisco. L'Organisation des Nations Unies ne retrouvera pas son prestige et son autorité morale si elle ne devient pas l'expression réelle de la volonté des peuples.

Chers Amis,

Nous allons au-devant d'années qui seront parmi les plus difficiles pour l'humanité. Nous vivons à une époque de grandes contradictions où les facteurs de guerre que nous venons d'analyser se heurtent à des facteurs de paix d'une portée encore plus grande.

Parmi les grands facteurs de paix, notre mouvement occupe

ment l'union de toutes les forces populaires. Ils savent que cette lutte quotidienne sur le sol national et cette union les rapprochent de l'heure où le peuple sera souverain.

Dans cette lutte, les femmes se joignent, chaque jour plus nombreuses, à leurs maris et à leurs frères : telles les mères et les femmes des emprisonnés politiques victimes du récent « complot colonialiste », manifestant courageusement à Constantine, Alger, Philippeville, Blida, telles les héroïques femmes d'Oran, qui se sont battues à coups de pavés contre les gardes mobiles acharnés contre elles.

Face à la répression déchaînée, avant-goût de la guerre qui bat déjà son plein ailleurs, désormais unis, les Algériens, sans distinction, se dressent de plus en plus largement pour arracher leurs fils des prisons, imposer le respect de leurs droits et faire reculer les colonialistes fauteurs de guerre.

Voilà 18 mois que nos dockers, donnant à cet égard un vaillant exemple, refusent de charger et de décharger les armes destinées à la guerre du Viet-Nam et à la répression du mouvement national algérien.

C'est par des sarcasmes que nos paysans mettent en fuite les recruteurs venus acheter leurs fils au kilo pour leur guerre criminelle d'Indochine.

Pour imposer la liberté d'expression, les journaux anticolonialistes s'unissent et appellent le peuple à l'action.

Notre peuple exige le rapatriement des soldats algériens envoyés au Viet-Nam combattre pour une cause qui n'est pas la leur.

Oui, la guerre, nous en réalisons pleinement le danger imminent. Notre peuple a ouvert ses yeux. Il ne veut pas de la guerre. Ses traditions ne datent pas d'aujourd'hui. Déjà les montagnards de l'Aurès, les spahis de Moudjebeur, les tirailleurs et marins algériens de la mer Noire, les tirailleurs du Chemin des Dames, les fellahs de la Souman, les femmes de Tlemcen et nos vaillants dockers l'ont nettement signifié aux colonialistes. Qu'on se souvienne aussi de l'action menée sur notre sol par les Algériens de toutes origines contre la guerre coloniale du Riff.

Chez nous, nul ne croit plus aux promesses répétées et mensongères des oppresseurs. Nul ne se laissera à nouveau tromper.

Non, jamais plus nos fils ne combattront contre un peuple quel qu'il soit pour le compte de leurs bourreaux, les colonia-

listes français, et de tous ceux qui les soutiennent. Aucune nouvelle promesse, aucun masque, aucun nouveau calcul ne nous donnera le change.

L'appel lancé de Prague a soulevé, dans notre pays, de larges et vives discussions.

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Cette présente déclaration, rédigée par les représentants de tous les partis et de toutes les organisations nationales et démocratiques, appuyés par d'innombrables assemblées et conférences populaires, c'est-à-dire par le peuple algérien uni, traduit notre position commune sur l'important problème de la Paix.

Dénoncer, démasquer, isoler les colonialistes fauteurs de guerre et d'oppression, les acculer au désarmement et à la retraite, nous y contribuons de toutes nos forces. Les Algériens ont conscience qu'ils ont des alliés précieux de par le monde : les peuples opprimés, les forces anti-impérialistes et les Partisans de la Paix.

Les Algériens veulent avoir la certitude d'une aide effective contre le régime colonial.

Cette action doit être définie dans une résolution du IIe Congrès, dans laquelle les Partisans de la Paix s'engagent :

1° A aider par tous les moyens en leur pouvoir les peuples coloniaux dans leur lutte pour l'indépendance nationale, dans leur lutte contre la répression, contre l'utilisation de leurs enfants, de leurs pays et de leurs richesses dans des guerres de répression éventuelles, et cela malgré leur volonté;

2° A prévoir l'action à mener pour que les troupes stationnant sur le sol national de chaque pays soient composées uniquement de soldats originaires du pays;

3° A lancer un appel aux Nations Unies :

a) pour l'application effective de la Charte de l'Atlantique ;

b) pour garantir l'accession des pays coloniaux et dépendants, dont fait partie l'Algérie, à la libération nationale, à l'indépendance ;

c) pour assurer l'élection libre sous contrôle international d'une Assemblée Nationale, en vue d'élaborer une constitution et d'élire un gouvernement démocratique ;

DEUXIÈME

CONGRÈS MONDIAL

DES PARTISANS

DE LA PAIX

32-3-10

VARSOVIE 16-22 NOVEMBRE 1950

Yves FARGE

(FRANCE)

Pour un véritable Conseil permanent de la Paix

Nous voudrions que la grande voix de ce Congrès rencontre les voix qui, dans le monde, ont fait écho aux sages propositions du pandit Nehru pour que cesse l'affreuse guerre de Corée dans le respect de la justice internationale et du droit des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes et qui formulent cette proposition de bon sens : pour trouver la solution pacifique du conflit, faites entrer dans le Conseil des Nations Unies la République populaire chinoise, qui est la Chine, la Chine libérée des hypothèques de l'étranger.

Les peuples ont le pouvoir d'imposer la médiation de la sagesse puisque les peuples font peser la sévérité de leur jugement sur les responsables d'une guerre qui ne peuvent plus nous répondre qu'en proférant des mensonges mais qui, même en disant des mensonges, avouent qu'ils sont contraints de nous répondre.

Nous voudrions encore que le Comité Mondial qui sortira de ce Congrès, par l'autorité grandissante qu'il va tirer de notre union, puisse apparaître comme un véritable conseil permanent de la Paix dans lequel pourront se joindre tous ceux qui nous regardent, tous ceux qui reprennent courage et espérance, tous ceux qui vont savoir demain que la Paix, avec nous, a enfin retrouvé sa chance.

Notre souci, enfin, est de rassembler tous les projets, tous les plans constructifs susceptibles d'apporter une efficace contribution à l'œuvre de paix.

Notre souci est d'unir sur des idées claires appelées à constituer un statut de la Paix, tous les peuples du monde. Notre volonté est de faire en sorte que les Nations Unies et les Parlements sachent ce que veulent les peuples et tiennent compte de la volonté des peuples.

La France donnera son appui et offrira sa participation à toutes délégations qui seront désignées pour se rendre dans les capitales du monde afin que nul n'ignore les décisions de ce Congrès.

Par l'élan de son peuple qui attend dans chaque ville et dans chaque village les compte rendus que nous ferons de ce deuxième Congrès de la Paix, la France saura appuyer de toutes ses forces les démarches que nous allons entreprendre pour que les décisions du Congrès Mondial soient prises en considération.

A ceux qui voudraient faire la sourde oreille, nous disons : « Avec vous ou sans vous les peuples que vous n'arrivez plus à tromper sont décidés à s'entendre ; avec vous ou sans vous, cette union imposera la Paix. »

SOUSCRIVEZ

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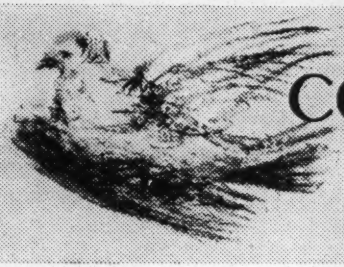

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DE LA PAIX

VARSOVIE 16-22 NOVEMBRE 1950

DANS LE RAPPORT QU'IL PRONONCE

Pietro NENNI

(ITALIE)

COMMENTE ET DEVELOPPE LES PROPOSITIONS DE PRAGUE

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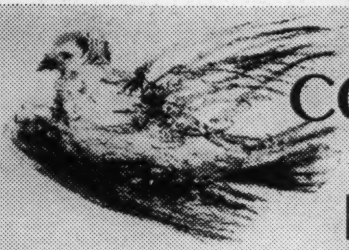

DEUXIÈME

CONGRÈS MONDIAL

DES PARTISANS

DE LA PAIX

32-3-4

VARSOVIE 16-22 NOVEMBRE 1950

M. BOUCHAMA

(ALGERIE)

« Le colonialisme est un germe de guerre »

PREMIERE SEANCE DU DIMANCHE 19 NOVEMBRE 1950

La Présidente, Mme HODINOVA-SPURNA : (Tchécoslovaquie)

— *Je donne la parole à M. Bouchama.*

M. BOUCHAMA (Algérie)

Notre peuple, aux traditions et aux cultures profondément humaines, souscrit de toutes ses forces aux efforts des Partisans de la Paix pour juguler, avant qu'il ne soit trop tard, l'effroyable cataclysme qui menace à nouveau le monde. Il est d'accord avec les propositions de Prague :

— Interdiction des armes atomiques ;

— Réduction générale et contrôlée des armements de toutes natures ;

— Dénonciation de l'agression où qu'elle se produise et condamnation de l'intervention armée de l'étranger dans les affaires intérieures des peuples ;

— Solution pacifique du conflit de Corée selon une procédure conforme à la Charte de l'O.N.U. ;

— Interdiction de toute propagande favorisant la guerre en quelque pays que ce soit.

Mais là ne s'arrête pas, pour nous, le sens de la Paix. Les Algériens demandent au Congrès qu'il accorde toute l'importance voulue à la lutte destinée à mettre fin au colonialisme.

La Paix dans le colonialisme n'est pas la Paix. Le colonialisme est un germe permanent de nouvelles guerres.

Aujourd'hui, les peuples coloniaux qui luttent inlassablement pour leur libération nationale ne sauraient se satisfaire de déclarations de principes purement platoniques.

Voilà 120 ans que notre peuple subit le joug odieux d'un colonialisme stupide et féroce.

Agressée avec la volonté délibérée de piller son économie et d'asservir ses habitants, l'Algérie dut mener une résistance farouche. Vaincu, certes, par le fer et par le feu, le peuple algérien ne se résignera jamais à son sort.

La résistance nationale, animée par l'Emir Abd-el-Kader (1832 à 1847), la grande insurrection de 1871 qui a embrasé toute la Kabylie, celles des Ouled Sidi Cheikh, en 1864 et 1881 et des Aurès en 1916, voilà quelques étapes qui ont jalonné son exaltante histoire.

Jour après jour, les colonialistes s'attachent à détruire la personnalité de l'Algérie, son patrimoine national, et l'on assiste aujourd'hui à ce fait révoltant : la langue arabe, cette langue si vivante et si riche, est considérée en fait comme une langue étrangère dans notre pays.

Dépossédés de leurs terres, asservis, sous-alimentés, des millions d'Algériens connaissent une misère sans nom. On en rencontre chaque jour le long des routes, cohortes haillonneuses errant à la recherche d'un gîte, d'un travail éphémère ou d'une maigre pitance qu'ils disputent aux chiens autour des poubelles. On peut les voir à tout moment dans leurs affreux bidonvilles, râlant de typhus ou de tuberculose. Chaque soir, on peut assister au spectacle révoltant d'enfants abandonnés, presque nus, couchés sur les dalles glacées des trottoirs ou sur les grilles d'aération des caves. A l'étranger qui met pied pour la première fois sur notre sol s'offre l'image, devenue coutumière, de femmes désemparées tendant des mains décharnées, leurs bébés affamés sur les genoux.

La misère des travailleurs s'aggrave : montée en flèche des prix, blocage des salaires, caricature de Sécurité Sociale, chômage grandissant, impôts écrasants, lourdes amendes, ruine des petits agriculteurs, faillite de nombreux commerçants. Telle est la situation lamentable des masses laborieuses.

A toutes ces souffrances physiques s'ajoute, pour le peuple algérien, le mépris, un mépris sadique né d'un racisme exacerbé,

dont le couvrent les tenants du régime colonial. Il est impossible de qualifier les méfaits engendrés dans notre pays par le racisme que les impérialistes français ont élevé à la hauteur d'une institution. Le mot fraternité a été rayé du vocabulaire par les colonialistes, et ce n'est pas là le moindre de leurs crimes.

Le colonialisme est, pour nous, ce qu'il est pour des centaines de millions d'êtres humains : un incommensurable malheur auquel notre peuple a survécu.

*
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Aujourd'hui, il existe un vigoureux mouvement national et démocratique indestructible, dont l'union grandissante est le gage certain de notre prochaine libération. En font partie toutes les couches de la population, sans distinction d'origine, opprimées par le colonialisme. Lors de la grève des dockers d'Oran, en février 1950, contre la criminelle guerre du Viet-Nam et pour de meilleures conditions de vie, les balles des policiers de M. Naegelen ont frappé, sans distinction, les travailleurs dont le sang généreux s'est mêlé sur les pavés de la ville. Les Algériens condamnent sans appel le colonialisme; tous luttent côte à côte pour en débarrasser le pays et édifier une Algérie libre qui permettra à tous ses fils de vivre dans le bien-être, la paix et la dignité.

L'impérialisme français frappe à coups redoublés, organise des complots, tel celui du 8 mai 1945, qui fit 40.000 victimes, des expéditions répressives, telle celle de Sidi Ali Bounab, assassine d'honnêtes électeurs, comme à Deschmya, emprisonne des centaines de patriotes, instaurant un régime de terreur.

La guerre, nous en réalisons pleinement le danger.

Considéré comme un éventuel théâtre d'opérations, notre pays a été transformé en véritable place d'armes et base de repli. Les dépôts de bombes, de V 2, de gaz asphyxiants et de réserves de toutes sortes y sont nombreux. On aménage des terrains d'envol, on construit les routes stratégiques, on prévoit des combinats industriels de repli, on débarque des rampes de lancement de V 2. Notre pays est intégré, contre sa volonté unanime, dans le Pacte Atlantique, sous le vocable hypocrite et faux de trois départements français.

Le service militaire passe à 18 mois et, ce qui est plus grave, les gouvernants français, que nous ne confondons pas avec les démocrates français, ont décidé d'élargir systématiquement la conscription aux jeunes Algériens musulmans qui n'étaient plus astreints effectivement au service militaire depuis 1945.

On met en place la défense passive. Les préfets et les chefs de communes urbaines reçoivent des ordres de dispersion des populations.

Ces préparatifs de guerre ont eu pour résultat d'accentuer une répression qui croît au fur et à mesure que le mouvement national devient plus puissant et plus efficace.

Les Algériens comprennent toute la signification de la guerre, car ce n'est pas par hasard que le sang coule à flot déjà dans de nombreux pays coloniaux.

C'est par ces derniers que les colonialistes commencent. C'est, coalisés contre eux, qu'ils font effectivement la guerre. Guerre chronique, par la famine, la répression, le massacre, les bombes au napalm ou au phosphore. C'est d'abord chez nous qu'ils saccagent, détruisent et tuent.

Aucune autre guerre ne leur est présentement possible tant qu'ils ne nous tiendront pas, nous, peuples coloniaux, bien en main et qu'ils ne pourront pas disposer à leur gré de nos enfants, de nos richesses et de notre sol.

Notre peuple ne veut pas être et ne sera jamais l'allié de nos oppresseurs ou de ceux qui méconnaissent ses droits à la libre disposition de lui-même.

La lutte qu'il poursuit pour sa libération nationale constitue sa meilleure contribution à la défense de la Paix.

L'Appel de Stockholm a été profondément ressenti par notre peuple. Les Algériens d'origine les plus diverses l'ont vivement salué.

La haute signification des centaines de millions de signatures déjà recueillies sous l'Appel de Stockholm à travers le monde ne leur échappe pas. 350.000 signatures ont été collectées à ce jour dans notre pays. Résultat incroyable si l'on pense à tous les obstacles qu'il a fallu surmonter. Au 2 octobre de l'an dernier, le nombre des voix pour le vote de la Paix n'était que de 140.000 seulement. 1.700 délégués, désignés dans 400 assemblées populaires, ont préparé le deuxième Congrès Mondial de Sheffield.

Cependant, on reste encore loin de ces adhésions massives et spontanées dont notre peuple a le secret.

C'est que le problème de la libération nationale domine tous les aspects de la vie de nos compatriotes.

Les Algériens ne se résignent pas. Ils luttent et désirent ardem-

4° Une campagne mondiale de signatures en faveur des objectifs précités et de la Paix ;

5° A créer une commission permanente de lutte contre le colonialisme au sein du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix.

Avec tous les peuples, les Algériens proclament :

— Liberté des peuples à disposer d'eux-mêmes !

— A bas le racisme !

— A bas le colonialisme !

— Interdiction des armes d'épouvante et d'extermination !

— Réduction des lourds fardeaux de guerre !

Notre peuple s'associe entièrement et sans réserve à ces nobles buts et tient à en apporter à ce Congrès la solennelle affirmation. (*Applaudissements.*)

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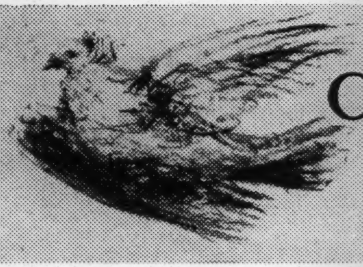

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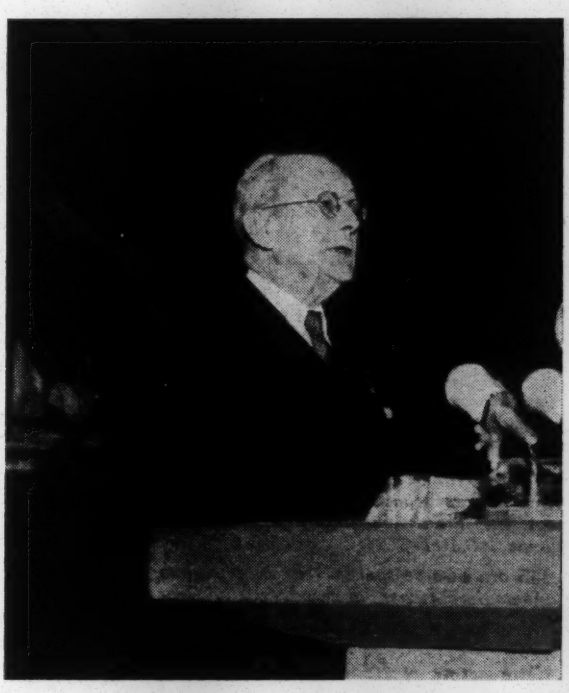

VARSOVIE 16-22 NOVEMBRE 1950

José GIRAL

(ESPAGNE)

« Vous êtes les porte-étendard de la plus grande des causes. »

Introduction

CE QUE FUT LE IIe CONGRES MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

L'INITIATIVE du Deuxième Congrès Mondial de la Paix fut prise par le Comité émanant du Premier Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, qui eut lieu à Paris, salle Pleyel, en avril 1949.

Le principe de la convocation du Second Congrès Mondial fut adopté en mars 1950, à Stockholm, en même temps que le célèbre Appel contre la Bombe atomique, qui devait recevoir l'approbation signée de plus de 500 millions d'hommes et de femmes par le monde.

Le 16 août 1950, le Bureau du Comité, réuni à Prague, lança des propositions de discussion pour de larges débats publics en vue de la préparation du Congrès qui devait avoir lieu à Sheffield (Grande-Bretagne).

Ces propositions portaient sur les points suivants :

- *— Interdiction des armes atomiques;*
- *— Réduction des armements;*
- *— Dénonciation de l'agression;*
- *— Solution pacifique du conflit de Corée;*
- *— Interdiction des propagandes de guerre.*

Sur la base de ces propositions, se tinrent dans le monde des milliers d'assemblées populaires et de réunions d'organisation, qui discutèrent et élirent, démocratiquement, des délégués.

★

Le Congrès empêché par les autorités britanniques de se tenir, comme prévu, à Sheffield, à la date du 13 novembre, se transféra à Varsovie, où il siégea du 16 au 22 novembre.

Ces Assises Mondiales rassemblèrent 2.065 délégués et invités de 83 pays. Une discussion large s'ouvrit sur les rapports présentés par le Président JOLIOT-CURIE et le Vice-Président Pietro NENNI.

145 orateurs se succédèrent à la tribune des séances plénières, et des débats importants, auxquels participèrent des centaines de délégués, se poursuivirent dans les sept commissions de travail constituées par des membres des délégations de l'ensemble des pays.

Cette ample et franche discussion aboutit à l'élaboration et au vote démocratiques de dix résolutions importantes ainsi qu'à l'élection d'un Conseil Mondial de la Paix, comprenant 235 représentants, placé sous la Présidence du grand savant Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE.

Ces décisions, mises aux voix, furent adoptées à la presque unanimité des délégués (moins trois abstentions).

Les résolutions adoptées par le Congrès constituent tout un programme, qui trouve son expression dans deux textes fondamentaux : le « Manifeste aux Peuples » et l' « Adresse à l'Organisation des Nations Unies ».

Tous ces actes et résolutions du Congrès auront la force que leur donneront la volonté de Paix et le soutien des peuples. Le Congrès Mondial n'est pas une fin, mais un nouveau départ pour une action plus ample de tous les peuples en faveur de la paix.

Le Président, PABLO NERUDA : (Chili)

— *Je donne la parole à M. José Giral.*

M. José GIRAL (Espagne)

Délégués au Congrès,
Défenseurs et Amis de la Paix,

La lutte pour la Paix donne aux peuples la clé de tous les problèmes; elle offre toutes les solutions à l'humanité d'aujourd'hui. Les peuples, maîtres de leurs destins, ont, avec la lutte pour la paix, le moyen de consolider leurs conquêtes; les peuples asservis, comme le nôtre, y voient le chemin sûr vers leur libération.

La délégation espagnole veut, avant tout, rendre hommage au Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix pour la fermeté et la clairvoyance avec lesquelles il dirige cette formidable action, la plus grande de notre temps. Nous, Espagnols, nous sommes fiers d'occuper un poste de combat dans cette action, aux côtés des autres peuples.

Nous représentons ici la volonté exprimée par des centaines de milliers d'Espagnols de toutes opinions et de toutes tendances, unis dans une commune volonté de paix. L'Appel de Stockholm a rencontré un écho enthousiaste dans tous les secteurs de notre émigration. En France et au Mexique, en Argentine, en Uruguay et à Cuba, en Afrique du Nord, partout où nos frères, expulsés d'Espagne par le fascisme, maintiennent vivants la volonté de lutte et le sentiment de leurs devoirs envers l'héroïque peuple espagnol, la cause de la Paix trouve ses plus enthousiastes défenseurs. Près d'un demi-million de signatures d'Espagnols émigrés ont été recueillies au cours de la campagne pour l'interdiction des armes atomiques.

Notre président, Joliot-Curie, nous disait, dans son rapport, comment la conscience universelle, organisée et dressée dans

une puissante manifestation de paix, doit barrer la route aux forces provocatrices de guerre.

A ce mouvement de la conscience universelle se joignent, dans un éveil prometteur, nombre de nos compatriotes, très éloignés de nous par leurs idées, qui s'étaient jusqu'à présent écartés de toute préoccupation pour les destinées de l'Humanité. Elargir et consolider, organiser ces volontés, en atteignant les gens les plus divers avec une grande largeur d'esprit et une grande souplesse de méthodes et d'action, doit être l'un des buts les plus tenaces des Partisans de la Paix.

Mais le plus encourageant, le plus important pour nous, ce sont les progrès que le mouvement de lutte pour la Paix fait, malgré la terreur et l'incessante répression du fascisme franquiste, au sein même du peuple espagnol. De l'intérieur de l'Espagne enténébrée, de l'Espagne martyrisée par le franquisme, nous arrivent tous les jours des preuves de la volonté de paix des Espagnols. Les signatures de nos compatriotes, ouvriers, hommes de la campagne, intellectuels, qui risquent l'emprisonnement et les persécutions, nous disent, par delà les différences idéologiques quelquefois très profondes, où se trouve la véritable Espagne, l'Espagne que ni Franco ni ses protecteurs et serviteurs ne pourront jamais tuer.

Nous, Espagnols, nous sommes des partisans convaincus de la Paix, parce que, en tant qu'hommes, nous désirons que toute l'Humanité soit sauvée. Mais nous le sommes aussi parce que nous comprenons clairement que la cause de l'indépendance, de la liberté et de la démocratie dans notre patrie, ne pourra triompher que dans un monde de Paix, de Paix effective, authentique. C'est pour cette Paix que le peuple Espagnol a lutté, les armes à la main, dans les années glorieuses de notre guerre d'indépendance nationale. C'est pour elle que le peuple espagnol continue aujourd'hui sa lutte, affrontant la mort, sous le franquisme. Ce magnifique Congrès Mondial ouvrira de nouveaux et clairs horizons d'espoir, à travers les ténèbres de cette immense prison qu'est l'Espagne mise aux fers par le franquisme.

La lutte autour de l'Espagne fut hier, et l'est à nouveau aujourd'hui, un facteur de premier ordre dans la grande bataille entre les forces de guerre et celles de Paix. Il n'y a qu'un chemin sûr pour noyer le dangereux foyer de guerre que l'Espagne franquiste représente : rendre au peuple espagnol sa liberté.

Le régime fasciste de Franco, haï de tous les Espagnols, combattu sans trêve par les plus conscients et les plus courageux,

se maintient au pouvoir grâce à l'appui que lui assurent les instigateurs de guerre pour l'accomplissement de leurs desseins.

Aux yeux du monde entier, les bellicistes ont abattu un autre de leurs masques en prenant la décision de reconnaître explicitement le franquisme. L'accord récent, imposé à l'O.N.U. par ceux qui ont fait de cet organisme un serviteur de leurs plans et de leurs entreprises d'agression, les montre, une fois de plus, héritiers et continuateurs du nazisme. Hitler et Mussolini engendrèrent, hier, Franco; leurs imitateurs le légitiment aujourd'hui en frappant d'un autre coup de couteau dans le dos le valeureux peuple espagnol.

La nouvelle infamie que l'on vient de commettre à l'égard de l'Espagne révèle clairement les appétits stratégiques et aussi les intentions politiques des seigneurs de la guerre : ils aspirent à la domination du monde; mais ils rêvent aussi, démentiellement, de sauver le fascisme de la défaite irréparable que l'héroïsme des peuples lui infligea avec la participation exemplaire du nôtre.

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Il n'y a pas de tribune meilleure que celle-ci, — la plus haute tribune des peuples, — pour dénoncer devant le monde le nouveau crime commis envers l'Espagne par les fauteurs de guerre. Il n'y a pas non plus de meilleure tribune pour exprimer, au nom du peuple espagnol, notre inébranlable gratitude aux gouvernements qui, fidèles aux grands intérêts de l'Humanité, ont fait entendre leur voix et voté, à l'Assemblée de l'O.N.U., contre ce monstrueux attentat commis à l'encontre de notre Patrie et pour le maintien de la condamnation de Franco comme criminel de guerre.

A cette occasion, je veux exprimer au Peuple de Pologne, dont nous sommes les hôtes, la gratitude du peuple espagnol pour avoir écrit des pages ineffaçables avec les hommes de la brigade « Dombrowski » et ce fils glorieux du peuple polonais, héros inoubliable de l'indépendance de l'Espagne, le général Walter.

L'Union Soviétique, les démocraties populaires nées de la lutte et de la victoire contre le fascisme, ont donné à cette occasion une nouvelle preuve très nette de leur solidarité inébranlable avec le peuple espagnol et de leur défense intransigeante de la cause de la Paix. A leurs côtés, trois autres peuples et gouvernements de l'Amérique Latine ont montré le droit qu'ils ont à la gratitude des Espagnols : ceux du Mexique, du Guatemala et de l'Uruguay.

Personne ne peut s'étonner, bien que nous soyons nombreux à le regretter, que Franco soit accueilli par ceux qui transforment le drapeau de Paix de l'O.N.U. en couverture de leurs entreprises d'agression et de domination en Corée. L'admirable héroïsme du peuple coréen doit être salué ici par nous qui avons lutté et continuons de combattre pour l'indépendance de notre Patrie contre les mêmes ennemis extérieurs que ceux qui, ouvertement, aujourd'hui, portent la mort et la désolation en Corée.

Ceux qui pensent que le peuple espagnol et nous qui, en exil, restons fidèles à ses intérêts et à sa lutte, avons cessé d'être un facteur de poids dans la situation internationale, se trompent lamentablement. Les provocateurs de la guerre pourront compter sur les services de Franco pour faire de l'Espagne une victime de leurs appétits voraces. Mais ils n'obtiendront jamais, je vous l'assure, la soumission de l'Espagne véritable, du peuple espagnol. Celui-ci défendra toujours, sans défaillir, tant que cela sera nécessaire, comme le font nos vaillants guerilleros, ses libertés inséparables de la grande cause de la Paix.

Nous souscrivons entièrement aux paroles de M. Joliot-Curie — la récente expérience de l'Assemblée de l'O.N.U. les met vigoureusement en valeur, à nos yeux — sur la nécessité, pour notre mouvement, de lutter inlassablement afin de rendre à cet organisme la mission de sauvegarde de la Paix pour laquelle il fut créé par la victoire des peuples sur le fascisme.

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De courageux Espagnols défenseurs de la Paix, en exil, sont l'objet d'une injuste et dure persécution pour leur travail exemplaire contre la guerre. Des centaines de nos compatriotes réfugiés en France ont été envoyés dans les déserts d'Afrique, confinés dans des îles où ils affrontent la misère et la mort, parce qu'ils ont soutenu cette grande cause de la Paix qui nous est commune à tous. Le puissant mouvement des Partisans de la Paix ne peut pas ne pas étendre sa protection à ces hommes qui ont tout donné à la cause dont ils savent qu'elle est le chemin du salut pour leur peuple. Beaucoup d'entre eux ont versé leur sang et gagné de glorieux lauriers sur la terre qui les accueillit, en luttant pour elle au cours des mémorables journées de la Résistance contre l'envahisseur, aux côtés d'autres patriotes dont les tombes sont un témoignage indélébile de solidarité entre les peuples d'Espagne et de France.

Nous demandons au Congrès, en appui aux manifestations du peuple de France, d'intervenir auprès du Gouvernement français pour que celui-ci lève les injustes mesures prises contre les Espagnols, courageux défenseurs de la Paix, résidant dans ce pays, et pour que le droit d'asile qui leur fut accordé soit scrupuleusement respecté.

Les victimes de cette injuste persécution sont les hommes et les femmes qui ont rassemblé, pour l'Appel de Stockholm, les signatures de plus de 200.000 Espagnols en France, chiffre qui représente près de 65 % des émigrés. On les punit, on les persécute surtout parce qu'ils sont de valeureux combattants de la Paix. On veut les livrer en gage aux forces ténébreuses de la guerre, dont Franco est le serviteur, et contre lequel le courage des meilleurs fils d'Espagne oppose un obstacle qu'on ne peut abattre.

Le peuple espagnol sait bien qui sont ses amis et qui sont ses ennemis, à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de la Patrie. Ce sont aujourd'hui, malgré des noms différents, les mêmes qu'hier. Les amis inébranlables de l'Espagne, aujourd'hui dans la résistance comme hier dans la lutte armée, sont les peuples et les gouvernements épris de Paix et défenseurs de la démocratie. Ses ennemis, ce sont ceux qui voient dans la lutte de tous les peuples pour leurs intérêts les plus sacrés, un obstacle dressé sur le chemin de leur domination.

Les Partisans de la Paix du monde entier savent bien que la lutte héroïque du peuple espagnol et sa résistance inlassable constituent une importante contribution à la lutte pour la Paix.

Quant à nous, nous sommes pleinement conscients que la voie qui mène à la consolidation de la Paix et à la coexistence pacifique des nations, est aussi la voie du salut de notre Patrie.

Et c'est pour cela que nous sommes ici, décidés à travailler mieux et davantage pour la Paix du monde. Cette Paix, les résolutions de ce grand Congrès la consolideront.

Le peuple espagnol est sûr de votre solidarité, puisque vous êtes les porte-étendard de la plus grande des causes des peuples. Vous aussi, vous pouvez être sûrs que le drapeau invincible de la Paix aura demain, dans l'Espagne libérée, comme il l'a aujourd'hui dans l'Espagne en lutte pour sa liberté, un de ses plus fermes soutiens. (*Applaudissements.*)

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LIST OF DELEGATES AND OFFICIAL OBSERVERS TO THE SECOND WORLD PEACE CONGRESS

The following are the delegates and official observers who were sent to the Second World Peace Congress at Warsaw through the efforts of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the World Peace Congress. In addition, there were other Americans who were able to attend because they had been living or travelling in Europe at the time of the Congress. Organizations are given primarily for purposes of identification, although in a number of instances the person officially represented such organizations. Exact information as to organizational affiliation can be secured directly from the delegate or observer.

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** Rev. Jones attended the sessions at Sheffield, England, but was unable to go to Warsaw.

dpowa

25-12-35

World Peace

ADRESSE

du

IIe CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

Varsovie 16-22 Novembre 1950

à

L'ORGANISATION DES NATIONS UNIES

32-2-41

Lorsqu'ils ont créé l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les peuples du monde ont mis en elle de grands espoirs. Et le plus grand est celui de la Paix.

Cependant la guerre bouleverse aujourd'hui la vie paisible de certains peuples et, demain, elle risque de bouleverser celle de toute l'humanité. Si l'Organisation des Nations Unies ne justifie pas la grande espérance qu'avaient mis en elle les peuples du monde — tant ceux qui y sont représentés par leurs gouvernements que ceux qui n'y sont pas encore représentés — si l'Organisation des Nations Unies n'assure pas à l'humanité la tranquillité et la paix c'est parce qu'elle est influencée par les forces qui se sont écartées du seul chemin possible de la Paix universelle : la recherche de l'entente générale.

Si l'Organisation des Nations Unies veut justifier les espoirs que l'humanité met toujours en elle, elle doit revenir dans la voie qui, depuis le jour de sa fondation, lui a été tracée par les peuples et, comme le premier pas dans cette voie, elle doit assurer dans le plus bref délai la réunion des cinq grandes puissances : Etats-Unis, France, Union Soviétique, Grande-Bretagne et République Populaire de Chine, pour l'examen et le règlement pacifique des différends en cours.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, composé de délégués de quatre-vingts pays et représentant la voix authentique de l'humanité pacifique, insiste pour que l'Organisation des Nations Unies et les organismes législatifs devant lesquels les gouvernements de différents pays sont responsables, examinent de toute urgence les propositions suivantes appelées à rétablir la confiance entre tous les pays, indépendamment de leurs systèmes sociaux, et à maintenir ou à rétablir la Paix.

1. — Devant le fait que la guerre menée actuellement en Corée n'apporte pas seulement des détresses innombrables au Peuple Coréen mais menace de se généraliser, nous insistons pour que cesse cette guerre, pour que soit effectué le retrait de Corée des armées étrangères et pour que soit trouvée une solution pacifique au conflit intérieur qui oppose les deux parties de la Corée, et cela avec la participation des représentants du peuple coréen.

Nous insistons pour que le problème soit résolu par le Conseil de Sécurité au complet, c'est-à-dire avec les représentants de la République Populaire de Chine. Nous demandons la cessation de l'intervention des troupes américaines contre l'île chinoise de Taiwan (Formose) et la cessation des hostilités contre la République du Viet-Nam, actions militaires qui, elles aussi, portent une menace de guerre mondiale.

2. — Nous condamnons d'une manière catégorique toute tentative faite ou mesure prise en violation des accords internationaux qui interdisent le réarmement de l'Allemagne et du Japon. Ces tentatives et mesures représentent une grave menace pour la Paix. Avec insistance nous demandons la conclusion d'un traité de paix avec une Allemagne unifiée et démilitarisée ainsi qu'avec le Japon, et le retrait des troupes d'occupation de ces deux pays.

3. — Nous considérons les violences employées pour le maintien des peuples dans un état de dépendance et d'oppression coloniales comme une menace pour la cause de la Paix et nous proclamons le droit de ces peuples à la liberté et à l'indépendance.

De même nous nous élevons contre toutes formes de discrimination raciale, car elles engendrent la haine entre les nations et compromettent la paix.

4. — Nous estimons nécessaire de dénoncer les tentatives des agresseurs pour jeter la confusion sur la notion même de l'agression et pour donner ainsi prétexte à l'intervention étrangère dans les affaires intérieures des autres pays.

Aucune considération d'ordre politique, stratégique ou économique, aucune raison tirée de la situation intérieure ou de conflits internes dans tel ou tel Etat ne peuvent justifier l'intervention armée d'un autre Etat quel qu'il soit. L'agression est le fait criminel d'un Etat qui, le premier, emploie la force armée contre un autre Etat sous un prétexte quelconque.

5. — Nous considérons que la propagande en vue d'une nouvelle guerre crée la plus grande menace pour la collaboration pacifique des peuples. Nous la considérons comme l'un des crimes les plus graves contre l'humanité. Nous en appelons aux parlements de tous les pays pour qu'ils édictent une loi de protection de la paix, établissant la responsabilité pénale en ce qui concerne la propagande pour une nouvelle guerre, sous quelque forme que ce soit.

6. — Tous les hommes honnêtes, indépendamment de leur tendance politique, considérant l'extermination massive et impitoyable des populations civiles de Corée comme un crime contre l'humanité, nous demandons qu'une commission internationale compétente soit appelée à examiner les crimes commis dans cette guerre de Corée, et en particulier la question de la responsabilité du général Mac Arthur.

7. — Interprètes des peuples qui ploient sous les lourdes charges des budgets de guerre, fermement résolus à garantir à l'humanité une paix solide et continue, nous saisissons l'Organisation des Nations Unies, les Parlements et les peuples des propositions suivantes :

— Interdiction absolue de toutes espèces d'armes atomiques, des armes bactériologiques, chimiques, toxiques, radio-actives et de tous autres moyens de destruction massive;

— Dénonciation comme criminel de guerre du gouvernement qui emploierait ces armes le premier.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial, conscient de sa responsabilité devant les peuples, s'adresse avec la même solennité aux grandes puissances et leur propose de procéder au cours des années 1951 et 1952 à une réduction progressive, simultanée, et dans la même proportion de toutes les forces armées de terre, de l'air et de mer, cette réduction allant du tiers à la moitié.

Une telle mesure, en mettant un terme décisif à la course aux armements, diminuera les risques d'agression.

Elle permettra d'alléger les charges qui grèvent le budget des Etats et pèsent lourdement sur toutes les couches du peuple.

Elle permettra également d'aboutir au rétablissement de la confiance internationale et de l'indispensable coopération entre toutes les nations, quel que soit leur régime social.

Le Congrès déclare que le contrôle concernant l'interdiction des armes atomiques et de destruction massive ainsi que celui des armes dites conventionnelles sont techniquement possibles. Un organisme de contrôle international disposant d'inspecteurs qualifiés doit être constitué auprès du Conseil de Sécurité : il sera chargé de contrôler aussi bien la réduction des armes conventionnelles que l'interdiction des armes atomiques, bactériologiques, chimiques et autres.

Le contrôle, pour être efficace, doit porter non seulement sur les forces militaires, l'armement existant et la production d'armes tels qu'ils seront déclarés par chaque pays, mais encore sur réclamation de la Commission de Contrôle Internationale, il doit s'étendre à l'inspection des forces militaires, de l'armement et de la production d'armes qui seraient supposées en plus de celles qui auraient été déclarées.

Ces propositions de réduction des forces armées constituent une première étape dans la voie du désarmement général et total qui reste l'objectif final des Partisans de la Paix.

Le IIe Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix, convaincu que la paix ne peut être garantie par la recherche d'un équilibre de forces entraînant la course aux armements affirme que ces propositions ne donnent aucun avantage de puissance militaire à quelque nation que ce soit, mais qu'elles auront pour effet certain de faire échec à la guerre et d'accroître le bien-être et la sécurité de tous les peuples du monde.

8. — Nous soulignons que, dans certains pays, le passage de l'économie de paix à l'économie de guerre trouble toujours davantage les relations économiques et les échanges internationaux de matières premières et de produits manufacturés. Nous considérons qu'il a une répercussion néfaste sur le niveau de vie de nombreux peuples, qu'il entrave le progrès économique et les courants commerciaux et que cette situation est la raison de conflits qui menacent la paix du monde.

Défenseurs des intérêts vitaux des populations et désireux d'assainir la situation internationale, nous demandons que l'on revienne à des règles normales d'échange et de commerce entre les divers pays sur la base de la réciprocité. Ainsi seraient satisfaits les besoins des peuples, ainsi seraient écartées toutes formes de discrimination économique, ainsi serait assuré le développement économique des grands et des petits Etats.

9. — Nous considérons que les entraves apportées aux échanges culturels entre les peuples engendrent la discorde, l'incompréhension, créent un climat de méfiance et favorisent les propagandes de guerre. Nous considérons que le resserrement des liens culturels entre les peuples crée les conditions les plus favorables pour leur entente mutuelle et raffermit leur confiance dans la lutte commune pour la Paix.

Aussi nous appelons tous les gouvernements à contribuer à l'amélioration des relations culturelles entre les peuples, pour leur permettre de mieux connaître leurs patrimoines respectifs dans le domaine de la culture. Nous leur demandons de faciliter l'organisation de conférences internationales d'intellectuels, les visites de pays à pays, l'édition et la diffusion la plus large des œuvres littéraires et la connaissance des œuvres artistiques.

En invitant l'Organisation des Nations Unies à justifier les espoirs que les peuples avaient placés en elle nous portons à sa connaissance la création par nos soins d'un Conseil Mondial de la Paix.

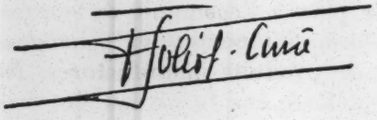
Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix sera un organisme représentatif des représentants de tous les peuples du monde, qu'il s'agisse des pays affiliés à l'Organisation des Nations Unies, de ceux qui n'y sont pas encore représentés ou de ceux qui sont dépendants ou colonisés.

Il appelle l'Organisation des Nations Unies à accomplir effectivement les devoirs dont elle est chargée pour affermir et développer une collaboration pacifique entre tous les pays. Il assumera la tâche élevée d'assurer une paix solide et continue qui corresponde aux intérêts vitaux de toutes les Nations.

Le Conseil Mondial de la Paix donnera enfin à l'humanité tout entière la certitude qu'en dépit de toutes les difficultés existantes, qui ne doivent d'ailleurs pas être minimisées, il accomplira sa mission.

Pour le IIe Congrès Mondial de la Paix

LE PRÉSIDENT :



CETTE ADRESSE A L'ORGANISATION
DES NATIONS UNIES A ÉTÉ
ADOPTÉE EN SÉANCE PLÉNIÈRE DU
IIe CONGRÈS MONDIAL DE LA PAIX
A VARSOVIE, LE 22 NOVEMBRE 1950

World Peace

CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

PRÉSIDENT : FRÉDÉRIC JOLIOT-CURIE

SECRÉTARIAT : 2, rue de l'Elysée — PARIS (8e)
Téléphone : ANJou 16-29

PARIS, le 11 Décembre 1950.

24-13-22

Monsieur,

En vue de répondre aux demandes que nous adressent de nombreux journaux et de nombreux Partisans de la Paix, nous vous saurions gré de nous faire parvenir, dès qu'il vous sera possible, quelques notes biographiques ainsi qu'une photographie.

En vous remerciant par avance, nous vous prions de croire à l'assurance de nos sentiments les meilleurs.

Le Service de Propagande :
Jean CHAINTRON

Chaintron

Après le discours prononcé le 1er novembre par Mr. Attlee au sujet du IIème Congrès Mondial des Partisans de la Paix qui doit se tenir à SHEFFIELD du 13 au 19 novembre, le Secrétariat du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix et les personnalités britanniques figurant dans le comité de préparation du Congrès ont donné connaissance dans une conférence de presse tenue aujourd'hui 3 novembre à Londres, du communiqué suivant :

La presse a publié de larges extraits d'un discours prononcé par Mr. Attlee, Premier Ministre de Grande-Bretagne, qui a mis en cause en termes injustes et discourtois le Mouvement des Partisans de la Paix qui tiendra son deuxième Congrès Mondial à Sheffield du 13 au 19 novembre.

Le Premier Ministre Britannique s'est abstenu de faire connaître les bases de discussion non limitatives proposées aux délégués et que nous reproduisons ci-dessous :

- Interdiction contrôlée des armes atomiques;
- Réduction générale et contrôlée des armements de toutes natures ;
- Dénonciation de l'agression où qu'elle se produise et condamnation de l'intervention armée dans les affaires intérieures des peuples ;
- Solution pacifique de tous les conflits en cours, selon une procédure conforme à la Charte de l'O.N.U.
- Rétablissement des échanges économiques et culturels normaux entre les Nations.
- Interdiction de toute propagande favorisant la guerre en quelque pays que ce soit.

D'autre part, Mr. Attlee a mis en doute le caractère démocratique des assemblées au cours desquelles les délégués ont été élus. Il a donné un seul exemple :

" Dans un journal de Vienne, a-t-il dit, on annonce que les délégués autrichiens seraient élus le 21 octobre. Mais dès le 5 octobre des démarches de visas pour 16 délégués furent faites. Les résultats de l'élection furent connus 16 jours à l'avance."

Ceci est une contrevérité. C'est en effet à la demande du Consulat britannique que l'élection des délégués qui a eu lieu comme partout dans des Assises après libre discussion, a dû être avancée pour pouvoir communiquer les noms à la date fixée par lui, c'est-à-dire le 5 octobre.

S'attaquant à l'Appel de Stockholm, Mr. Attlee a dit qu'il réclamait dans son premier point l'interdiction absolue de la bombe atomique parce que le "Kominform n'aimait pas la guerre atomique."

Nous faisons simplement observer qu'à la fin de l'année dernière l'archevêque d'York, ., a proposé la mise hors la loi de la bombe atomique qui est également réclamée, entre autres, par une résolution de la Croix-Rouge Internationale et une déclaration des Cardinaux et Archevêques de France.

Sur le second point, le Premier Ministre a avancé une nouvelle contrevérité lorsqu'il dit que le contrôle demandé n'opérerait que dans les pays occidentaux.

Il suffit de lire l'Appel pour voir qu'il s'agit d'un contrôle international dans tous les pays.

Enfin il s'est élevé contre le troisième point d'après lequel serait criminel de guerre le gouvernement qui le premier emploierait l'arme atomique contre n'importe quel pays.

Mr. Attlee prétend que cette proposition autoriserait "le bandit à utiliser le couteau et condamnerait la police pour avoir utilisé les matraques."

Or, un des premiers hommes qui à la fin de 1949 proposa comme seul moyen de sortir de l'impasse, que tous les gouvernements s'engagent à ne pas utiliser le premier l'arme atomique, était M. Moth, président de l'Association des Savants Atomistes Britanniques.

De plus la notion de crime contre l'humanité résulte de la jurisprudence de Nuremberg d'après laquelle tous les moyens ne sont pas licites en cas de conflit, même pour la cause que l'on pourrait croire la plus juste.

D'autre part, Mr. Attlee dépassant les limites de la controverse politique a paru mettre en doute l'honnêteté personnelle des membres du Mouvement, lorsqu'il les accuse, entre autres imputations, de vouloir tromper les gens. Ces diverses assertions montrent que le Premier Ministre de Grande-Bretagne s'est fondé sur des informations tendancieuses et erronées.

Mr. Attlee assure cependant que l'on n'arrivera pas à sauver la paix "aussi longtemps que la peur, les soupçons et les jalousies persisteront."

Le Secrétariat du Comité Mondial des Partisans de la Paix ne voudrait retenir que ces dernières paroles. Un des buts du Congrès de Sheffield et des Assises qui l'ont préparé est précisément de démontrer que des opinions diverses peuvent se faire jour et s'exprimer librement au sein d'une telle assemblée internationale pourvu que les participants aient sincèrement le désir de la Paix et la volonté d'aboutir à l'entente entre les peuples.

Approval

32-18-44

ADDRESS of the Second World Peace Congress to the United Nations Organisation

When the peoples of the world created the United Nations, they endowed it with their hopes. The greatest of these was the hope for peace.

Today, however, war upsets the peaceful life of many peoples and threatens tomorrow to upset the peace of all mankind.

If the United Nations is not fulfilling that great hope reposed in it by all the peoples of the world, both those whose governments are represented in it and those not yet represented therein — if the United Nations is not guaranteeing mankind security and peace, this is because it is being influenced by forces which have disregarded the only path to universal peace : the search for general agreement.

If the United Nations is to realise the hopes that the peoples have always reposed in it, it must return to the path marked out for it by the peoples since the days of its foundation, and, as a first step in this direction, must secure as soon as possible the calling together of a meeting of the five great powers : the Chinese People's Republic, France, Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, for the examination and peaceful settlement of current differences.

The Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, comprising delegates of eighty countries and expressing the true voice of a humanity longing for peace, demands that immediate consideration be given by the United Nations, and by the parliaments to which the governments of the various countries are responsible, to the following proposals designed to restore confidence among all countries, regardless of their respective systems, and to maintain and re-establish peace :

1 In view of the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable disaster upon the people of Korea, but also threatens to become a general war, we demand the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies, and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of the representatives of the Korean people. We demand that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition — that is, including the lawful representatives of the Chinese People's Republic.

We call for the termination of the intervention by American armed forces on the Chinese island of Formosa (Taiwan) and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Viet Nam, military operations which also carry the threat of world war.

2 We categorically condemn every move made and measure taken, violating the international agreements which forbid the rearmament of Germany and Japan. These moves and measures constitute a grave threat to peace. We urgently demand the conclusion of a peace treaty with a united and demilitarized Germany, as well as with Japan, and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation.

3 We consider the violence employed to hold peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection as a powerful menace to the cause of peace and we proclaim the right of those people to freedom and independence. At the same time we raise our voices against every form of racial discrimination, for it promotes hatred between peoples and endangers the peace.

4 We consider it necessary to expose the attempts made by the supporters of aggression to confuse the very meaning of what constitutes aggression and to intervene, under one pretext or another, in the internal affairs of other nations.

We declare that no political, strategic or economic considerations, no ground deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state, can justify armed intervention by any other state. That state commits the crime of aggression which first employs armed force under any pretext whatever, against another state.

5 We hold that propaganda for a new war constitutes a grave threat to the peaceful co-operation of peoples, and we therefore hold it to be a crime of the deepest gravity against humanity.

We appeal to the parliaments of all countries to enact a « Law for the Protection of Peace », which shall render all propaganda for a new war, in any form whatsoever, liable to criminal prosecution.

6 In view of the fact that all decent persons, regardless of their political views, regard the ruthless mass destruction of civilian populations in Korea as a crime against humanity, we demand that a competent International Court be appointed to examine the crimes committed during the war in Korea, and in particular the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7 Voicing the demands of peoples who bear upon their shoulders the heavy burdens of military budgets, and firmly resolved to guarantee humanity a firm and stable peace, we present for the consideration of the United Nations, of all parliaments and of all peoples the following proposals :

— Unconditional prohibition of all manner of atomic weapons, and of bacteriological, chemical, poisonous, radioactive and all other devices of mass destruction ;

— Denunciation as a war criminal of that government which henceforth is the first to use these weapons.

The Second World Peace Congress, mindful of its responsibility to the people, appeals, with equal earnestness, to the great powers and calls upon them to launch, during the years 1951 and 1952, a gradual, simultaneous and similarly proportioned reduction of all their land, sea and air armed forces of from one third to one half of their present size. Such a step, by putting a definite end to the armaments race, will diminish the risks of aggression. It will allow the lightening of the costs which burden the budgets of States and weigh heavily on all sections of the people. It will allow also the re-establishment of international confidence and the necessary co-operation between all nations, regardless of their social systems.

The Congress declares that the controls for prohibiting atomic weapons and all weapons of mass destruction, as well as all conventional arms, are technically possible. An international body, staffed by qualified inspectors, should be set up within the framework of the Security Council and should be made responsible for the control of the reduction of conventional arms as well as the prohibition of atomic, bacteriological, chemical and other weapons. These controls, to be effective, not only must apply to military forces, existing armaments and arms production as declared by each nation, but also, on the demand of the international control commission, must be extended to include the inspection of military forces, existing armaments and arms production which is suspected beyond what has been declared. These proposals for the reduction of armed forces constitute a first step on the road to general and complete disarmament, the final goal of all defenders of peace.

The Second World Congress, convinced that peace cannot be secured through an armaments race seeking a balance of forces, holds that these proposals give no military advantage to any country, but that they would result in halting the drive to war and in advancing the well-being and security of all the peoples of the world.

8 We emphasise that, in certain countries, the passage from a peace economy to a war economy is increasingly disturbing normal economic relations and the interchange between countries both of raw materials and industrial goods. It is our view that this exerts a harmful influence on the standards of living of many peoples, that it raises obstacles to economic progress and business relations, and that this situation is a source of conflicts endangering the peace of the world.

Taking into consideration the vital interests of the populations of all countries, and with the desire to improve conditions throughout the world, we urge the restoration of normal trading relations between the countries on the basis of mutual advantage, satisfying the requirements of the peoples concerned, excluding economic discrimination in any form and safeguarding the development of each national economy and the economic independence of states, both large and small.

9 We hold that obstruction of cultural relations among the peoples tends to quarrelling and loss of mutual understanding and creates a climate of distrust, favourable to propaganda for war.

We consider that on the other hand, the strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples creates conditions favourable to mutual understanding and strengthens their trust in the general struggle for peace.

Accordingly, we appeal to all governments, urging them to contribute towards bettering cultural relations among the peoples, in order to enable them to become better acquainted with each other's treasures in the field of culture. We appeal to them to facilitate the organisation of international conferences of persons active in the field of culture, the mutual exchange of visits and the publication and wide diffusion of the literature and art of other countries.

THIS SLIP TO BE DETACHED AND RETAINED

INFORMATION

The Second World Peace Congress, which was unfortunately prevented from being held at Sheffield by the British Government, took place from the 16th to the 22nd November, 1950, in Warsaw.

In your name, the 2,065 delegates from eighty countries adopted a number of resolutions including the Address to the United Nations Organisation which is reproduced opposite.

The World Peace Council, comprising the 235 representatives of all countries who were elected by the Congress, under the distinguished chairmanship of M. F. Joliot-Curie, is submitting for the approval of the people the text of this address which has already been transmitted to the U.N.O. The Council is asking the people to give their approval to this document and to send it to U.N.O., our highest international authority.

The great movement of public opinion which is developing throughout the world and finding its expression in the broadest possible groupings, can and must stop the war which is ravaging a part of the world, wipe out the menace of an atrocious world conflict, and bring about the triumph of peace, which is the primary condition for all our future welfare.

PROPOSALS

What can you do ?

You can associate yourself as an individual with the world action for Peace. You can realise the effectiveness of this simple act, when it is repeated by hundreds of thousands, indeed by millions of individuals.

More important still, you can contribute to a joint activity with others in favour of peace.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS

What can you do as an individual ?

Acquaint yourself with this Address. We are convinced that you will be in agreement with all the solutions proposed by it. You may, in any case, make whatever modifications you consider useful.

Make it your own text and send it in your own name to the United Nations Organisation. To do this, all that is necessary is to write in your approval in the few lines reserved for this purpose at the head

of the first page. The following formula will serve as an example :

« I, the undersigned (**or** We the undersigned, **if you have been able to get some of your friends or relations to join you**) declare that I approve completely (**or** with the following modifications) of the address appearing below. »

What joint action can you take ?

You can take the initiative of calling a meeting, either of the Peace Committee to which you might belong, or of the people of your building, your street, your district or your factory or parish, of your professional or other association, trade-union, friendly association, political party, religious association, women's group, veteran's or returned servicemen's association, or association of former prisoners of war or deportees, your youth group or sports club etc.

You could call upon anybody you might know who was a delegate to the World Peace Congress to come to such meeting and give an account of it. But you can give such an account yourselves by using the documentary information which is available on demand from the Secretariat of the World Peace Council, 2 rue de l'Elysée, Paris-8°, or from the district or national organisation of the peace movement.

At the gathering called in this way, after giving your account of the Congress, there would be an opportunity to read the text of this address and open a free discussion with a view to reaching a general agreement on the principles of peace expounded in it. You could modify the text, if necessary, to enable the broadest possible agreement to be reached.

At that stage, you could, in the place set aside on the first page for the purpose, write in the account of the meeting and terms of its approval of this address. Here is a sample of the kind of thing that could be written :

« This meeting of .... (give number present) people of such and such a district (**or** parish, etc.) **or** of the members of such and such on organisation, having met together on the ..(date).. at .... (place) has entirely (**or** with such and such a modification) approved and carried as its own resolution the under-written address. »

« In accordance with the expressed wish of the meeting (which you would, of course, consult on this question), we are addressing this document to the United Nations Organisation directly (**or** through such and such on organisation of the peace movement or otherwise, or through such and such a representative, deputy, senator, member of the legislature or parliament etc.) »

Finally, at the foot of the fourth page of this document, should be placed the signatures of the persons responsible for conducting the meeting, accompanied by those of all the persons taking part who shall desire to add their signatures.

ADRESSES

United Nations Organisation, Lake Success, New York, United States of America.

Secretariat of the World Peace Council, 2 rue de l'Elysée, Paris-8°, France.

We draw the attention of the United Nations to the fact that, while calling upon it to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we are at the same time undertaking the establishment of a World Council of Peace.

The World Council of Peace shall be a body embracing representatives of all the peoples of the world, those within the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, and also countries still dependent and colonial.

It shall call upon the United Nations to fulfil its duty to strengthen and develop peaceful co-operation between all countries.

It shall assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace that shall respond to the vital interests of all nations.

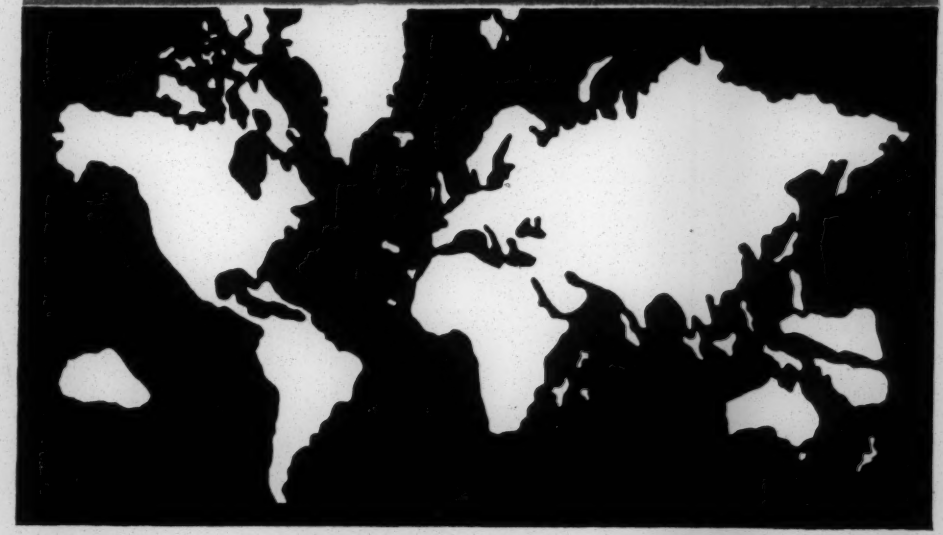
The World Council of Peace will, in short, prove before mankind that, despite all present difficulties, which must in no wise be minimised, we shall accomplish the great mission of peace upon which we have embarked.

(Signatures)

[1950]

ACTES ET RESOLUTIONS

LE MOUVEMENT MONDIAL DE LA PAIX



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[1950]

I-22

THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE AND THE UNITED NATIONS (DOCUMENTS)

38-10-23

The World Council of Peace, in which is expressed the will of hundreds of millions of men and women of all countries and of all opinions, considered that it was its duty to make known to the United Nations Organisation the will of its Constituents.

Indeed, after the world war, the United Nations Organisation contained the hope of the peoples who had endured the most terrible suffering and who unanimously desired that the repetition of a similar catastrophe be made impossible. It symbolized the unity of the great allied powers which alone had made possible the victory and which alone can make possible the establishment of a lasting peace.

But the Charter of the United Nations was not respected and the people's confidence in the United Nations Organisation became severely shaken.

It is in no way true, as some have claimed, that the World Council of Peace is opposed to the United Nations Organisation and in contradiction to its Charter. Indeed to the contrary: its aim is that the Charter once more be respected and that the United Nations Organisation again become faihful to the principles which guided its creation.

This is why the World Council of Peace considered that it was its duty to express regret to the United Nations Organisation that it disregarded the mission which it took upon itself to seek agreement between the nations, and to make it take account of its proposals for the re-establishment of peace. This act was expressed in the adoption by the II World Peace Congress of a solemn Address to the United Nations Organisation.

It would have been normal for the great organisation of the United Nations to examine these important proposals. But it did nothing, and that is why the World Council of Peace, at its meeting in Berlin, decided to send a delegation to the United Nations Organisation to present this document and to submit its nine points, all of which are entirely conceived in the spirit of the Charter.

Would it not have been normal that this delegation be received?

Yet, even though the acting President of the Security Council of the U. N. O. agreed to receive the delegation and himself set the date to meet them, the members of the delegation found themselves refused by the government of the United States the visas necessary to go to the U. S. A. By this act, the headquarters of the United Nations Organisation has been made inaccessible to those who have been mandated to make known there the will of hundreds of millions of persons.

The refusal of visas by the American authorities adds a new difficulty to that created by the silence of the United Nations Organisation on the Address which had been sent to it. Nevertheless, the World Council of Peace will ceaselessly pursue its effort to make the United Nations Organisation hear the will of the peoples.

The very complete documentation contained in this brochure includes notably the texts of the Address to the United Nations Organisation, the resolution of the World Council of Peace, the correspondence exchanged between Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE, President of the World Council of Peace, and the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation, the letter sent by Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE to the members of the Security Council, the reply of Mr. Warren AUSTIN, United States delegate, and Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE's reply to Mr. AUSTIN. Finally, there is the letter and telegram of Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE to Mr. MALIK, acting President of the Security Council of the U. N. O., and Mr. MALIK's reply.

We submit these documents to the judgment of the people. Each, on studying them objectively, will be able to form a just opinion on this question.

TEXT OF THE ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADOPTED BY THE SECOND WORLD CONGRESS OF THE DEFENDERS OF PEACE (WARSAW 16—22 NOVEMBER 1950)

When the peoples of the world created the United Nations, they endowed it with their hopes. The greatest of these was the hope for peace.

Today, however, war upsets the peaceful life of many peoples and threatens tomorrow to upset the peace of all mankind.

If the United Nations is not fulfilling that great hope reposed in it by all the peoples of the world, both those whose governments are represented in it and those not yet represented therein—if the United Nations is not guaranteeing mankind security and peace, this is because it is being influenced by forces which have disregarded the only path to universal peace: the search for general agreement.

If the United Nations is to realise the hopes that the peoples have reposed in it, it must return to the path marked out for it by the peoples since the days of its foundation, and, as a first step in this direction, must secure as soon as possible the calling together of a meeting of the five great powers: the Chinese People's Republic, France, Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union, for the examination and peaceful settlement of current differences.

The Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, comprising delegates of eighty countries and expressing the true voice of a humanity longing for peace, demands that immediate consideration be given by the United Nations, and by the parliaments to which the governments of the various countries are responsible, to the following proposals designed to restore confidence among all countries, regardless of their respective systems, and to maintain and re-establish peace:

1.—In view of the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable disaster upon the people of Korea, but also threatens to become a general war, we demand the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies, and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of

the representatives of the Korean people. We demand that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition—that is, including the lawful representatives of the Chinese People's Republic.

We call for the termination of the intervention by American armed forces on the Chinese island of Formosa (Taiwan) and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Viet Nam, military operations which also carry the threat of world war.

2.—We categorically condemn every move made and measure taken, violating the international agreements which forbid the rearmament of Germany and Japan. These moves and measures constitute a grave threat to peace. We urgently demand the conclusion of a peace treaty with a united and demilitarized Germany, as well as with Japan, and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation.

3.—We consider the violence employed to hold peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection as a powerful menace to the cause of peace and we proclaim the right of those peoples to freedom and independence. At the same time we raise our voices against every form of racial discrimination, for it promotes hatred between peoples and endangers peace.

4.—We consider it necessary to expose the attempts made by the supporters of agression to confuse the very meaning of what constitutes aggression and to intervene, under one pretext or another, in the internal affairs of other nations.

We declare that no political, strategic or economic considerations, no ground deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state, can justify armed intervention by any other state. That state commits the crime of aggression which first employs armed force under any pretext whatever, against another state.

5.—We hold that propaganda for a new war constitutes a grave threat to the peaceful co-operation of the peoples, and we therefore hold it to be a crime of the deepest gravity against humanity.

We appeal to the parliaments of all countries to enact a «Law for the Protection of Peace,» which shall render all propaganda for a new war, in any form whatsoever, liable to criminal prosecution.

6.—In view of the fact that all decent persons, regardless of their political views, regard the ruthless mass destruction of civilian populations in Korea as a crime against humanity, we demand that a competent International Court be appointed to examine the crimes committed during the war in Korea, and in particular the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7.—Voicing the demands of peoples who bear upon their shoulders the heavy burdens of military budgets, and firmly resolved to guarantee humanity a firm and stable peace, we present for the consideration of the United Nations, of all parliaments and of all peoples the following proposals:

— Unconditional prohibition of all manner of atomic weapons, and of bacteriological, chemical, poisonous, radioactive and all other devices of mass destruction;
— Denunciation as a war criminal of that government which-henceforth is the first to use these weapons.

The Second World Peace Congress, mindful of its responsibility to the people, appeals, with equal earnestness, to the great powers and calls upon them to launch, during the years 1951 and 1952, a gradual, simultaneous and similarly proportioned reduction of all their land, sea and air armed forces of from one third to one half of their present size. Such a step, by putting a definite end to the armaments race, will diminish the risks of aggression. It will allow the lightening of the costs which burden the budgets of States and weigh heavily on all sections of the people. It will allow also the re-establishment of international confidence and the necessary co-operation between all nations, regardless of their social system.

The Congress declares that the controls for prohibiting atomic weapons and all weapons of mass destruction, as well as all conventional arms, are technically possible. An international body, staffed by qualified inspectors, should be set up within the framework of the Security Council and should be made responsible for the control of the reduction of conventional arms as well as the prohibition of atomic, bacteriological, chemical and other weapons. These controls, to be effective, must apply not only to military forces, existing armaments and arms production as declared by each nation, but also, on the demand of the international control commission, must be extended to include the inspection of military forces, existing armaments and arms production which is suspected beyond what has been declared. These proposals for the reduction of armed forces constitute a first step on the road to general and complete disarmament, the final goal of all defenders of peace.

The Second World Congress, convinced that peace cannot be secured through an armaments race seeking a balance of forces, holds that these proposals give no military advantage to any country, but that they would result in halting the drive to war and in advancing the well-being and security of all the peoples of the world.

8.—We emphasise that, in certain countries, the passage from a peace economy to a war economy is increasingly disturbing normal economic relations and the interchange between countries both of raw materials and industrial goods. It is our view that this exerts a harmful influence on the standards of living of many peoples, that it raises obstacles to economic progress and business relations, and that this situation is a source of conflicts endangering the peace of the world.

Taking into consideration the vital interests of the populations of all countries, and with the desire to improve conditions throughout the world, we urge the restoration of normal trading relations between the countries on the basis of mutual advantage, satisfying requirements of the peoples concerned, excluding economic discrimination in any form and safeguarding the development of each national economy and the economic independence of states, both, large and small.

9.—We hold that obstructions of cultural relations among the peoples tends to quarrelling and loss of mutual understanding and creates a climate of distrust, favourable to propaganda for war.

We consider that on the other hand, the strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples creates conditions favourable to mutual understanding and strengthens their trust in the general struggle for peace.

Accordingly, we appeal to all governments, urging them to contribute towards bettering cultural relations among the peoples, in order to enable them to become better acquainted with each other's treasures in the field of culture. We appeal to them to facilitate the organisation of international conferences of persons active in the field of culture, the mutual exchange of visits and the publication and wide diffusion of the literature and art of other countries.

We draw the attention of the United Nations to the fact that, while calling upon it to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we are at the same time undertaking the establishment of a World Council of Peace.

The World Council of Peace shall be a body embracing representatives of all the peoples of the world, those within the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, and also countries still dependent and colonial.

It shall call upon the United Nations to fulfil its duty to strengthen and develop peaceful co-operation between all countries.

It shall assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace that shall respond to the vital interests of all nations.

The World Council of Peace will, in short, prove before mankind that, despite all present difficulties, which must in no wise be minimised, we shall accomplish the great mission of peace upon which we have embarked.

THIS TEXT WAS COMMUNICATED BY TELEGRAM ON DECEMBER 1st, 1950, TO THE SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND TO THE MEMBERS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATION BY THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

TEXT OF THE RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE ADDRESS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADOPTED BY THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE AT ITS MEETING IN BERLIN (21—26 FEBRUARY 1951)

The World Council of Peace has taken note that the United Nations has failed to reply to the Address of the 2nd World Congress, as though proposals for the maintenance of peace advocated by the representatives of hundreds of millions of human beings did not concern it.

Since the adoption of that Address, the United Nations has still further disappointed the hopes the peoples had placed in it and has raised this disappointment to a climax by the resolution condemning China as an «aggressor.»

It has sanctioned, and covered by its authority, the systematic destruction in Korea, by the American armed forces, of almost a million human beings, including old people, women and children, crushed or burnt in the debris of their towns and villages.

The World Council of Peace resolves to dispatch to the United Nations a delegation comprising:

Signor NENNI (Italy), Mrs. Isabelle BLUME (Belgium), Mrs. S. O. DAVIES (Great Britain), Mrs. J. STREET (Australia), Mr. d'ASTIER de la VIGERIE (France), Mr. TIKHONOV (U. S. S. R.), Mr. Y. T. WU (China), Mr. HROMADKA (Czechoslovakia), Mr. G. d'ARBOUSSIER (Africa), Senor P. NERUDA (Chile), General JARA (Mexico), Mr. Paul ROBESON, Rev. UPHAUS (U. S. A.), Dr. ATAL (India).

This delegation shall be charged to demand of the United Nations:

1. that it considers the various points of the Address of the World Congress and the various resolutions of the World Council of Peace and express an opinion on each;
2. that it retuns to the role assigned it by the Charter, namely that it should serve as an area of agreement between the Governments and not as the instrument of any dominant group.

This decision of the World Council will have the support of hundreds of millions of men and women who bave a right to maintain a vigilant watch to ensure that high international organs do not betray their mission of safeguarding peace.

LETTER SENT MARCH 8th, 1951 TO Mr. TRYGVE LIE BY Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE

to Mr. TRYGVE LIE
Secretary general of the
United Nations Organisation
LAKE SUCCESS (United States)

Mr. Secretary General:

The Second Congress of Peace approved an Address to the United Nations Organisation containing concrete proposals for maintaining peace in the world.

The text of this Address has been sent you by telegram and your secretariat kindly acknowledged its receipt on December 5th, 1950.

The World Council of Peace, elected by this Congress, has just held its first session at Berlin, from the 21st to 26th February.

It has resolved to dispatch a delegation to the United Nations Organization to discuss the different points of this Address and the decisions of the Council relating to it.

This delegation will comprise the following personalities:

Mr. Pietro NENNI (Italy). Member of Parliament, former Minister, former vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

Mrs. Isabelle BLUME (Belgium). Teacher of history and literature, Member of the Belgium Parliament.

Mrs. S. O. DAVIES (Great Britain) Teacher.

Mrs. Jessie STREET (Australia) Member of the Australian Delegation to the Conference of San-Francisco for the drafting of the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Emmanuel d'ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE (France) Deputy to the National Assembly, former Minister.

Mr. Nikolai TIKHONOV (USSR) Writer, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Mr. Y. T. WU (China) Professor.

The Reverend Dr. HROMADKA (Czechoslovakia) clergyman, member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Mr. Gabriel D'ARBOUSSIER (Black Africa), Councillor of the French Union.

Mr. Pablo NERUDA (Chile) Poet, Senator of the Chilean Parliament.

Mr. Heriberto JARA (Mexico) Brigadier General, former Minister, Senator.

Mr. Paul Robeson (USA) Singer

The Reverend Mr. UPHAUS (USA) Professor.

Dr. Madan ATAL (India) Doctor of Medicine.

The gravity of the international situation and the supreme necessity of joining all efforts to avoid a new conflict compel me to ask you to receive this delegation in as short a time as possible and I beg you to make known to me the date on which this interview will take place.

Awaiting your reply, I beg you, Mr. Secretary-General, to accept my respects.

Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE,

President of the World Council of Peace

(Translation)

TELEGRAM SENT MARCH 16th, 1951 TO Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE BY THE GENERAL SECRETARIAT OF THE UNITED NATIONS

TO PROFESSOR JOLIOT-CURIE,
Président of the World Council of Peace

SECRETARY GENERAL HAS ASKED ME TO STATE THAT IN RESPONSE YOUR LETTER MARCH EIGHTH HE HOPES TO MEET YOUR DELEGATION AT SOME POINT IN EUROPE PERHAPS PARIS GENEVA ROME IN THE COURSE OF THE TRIP HE PLANS TO TAKE IN VERY NEAR FUTURE STOP I WILL COMMUNICATE WITH YOU AGAIN SOON WITH REGARD TO EXACT TIME AND PLACE ANDREW CORDIER EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO SECRETARY GENERAL UNITED NATIONS.

LETTER SENT APRIL 10th, 1951 TO Mr. TRYGVE LIE BY Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE

Paris, April 10th, 1951.

Mr. TRYGVE LIE
Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation.

Mr. Secretary-General;

Last March 8th, I wrote you to inform you of the decision of the World Council of Peace to send a delegation to the United Nations Organisation.

I also informed you of the object of this delegation.

You kindly let me know, through Mr. CORDIER, that you were willing to receive this delegation, for which I thank you, and you informed us subsequently that you would receive it on April 9th at the time of your sojourn in Paris.

This last information however, reached me only 10 days before the proposed date.

The delegation being composed of personalities from thirteen countries, including India and China, it has not been materially possible to assemble the delegation in due time.

On the other hand, the members of this delegation were mandated by the World Council of Peace to go to the United Nations.

I would be very grateful, therefore, if you would kindly let me know as soon as possible the date on which you will be able to receive the delegation of the World Council of Peace at the headquarters of the United Nations Organisation.

I beg you to accept, Mr. Secretary-General, my respects.

Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE
President
of the World Council of Peace

(Translation)

LETTER SENT APRIL 24th, 1951 TO EVERY MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS BY Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE

Your Excellency,

In view of the gravity of the international situation, I feel it my duty to address you, speaking on behalf of millons of men and women all the world over who see with anxiety a new war threatening their lives and their possessions.

The 2nd World Congress of Peace which took place in November 1950 expressed the desire for peace of these millions of men and women in an Address to the United Nations Organisation which I have already had the honour of sending to you and which you will find enclosed.

Moreover, the World Council of Peace of which I am president and which was elected at the 2nd Congress adopted the text of an Appeal for the conclusion of a Pact of Peace. This appeal seeks to answer the aspirations of millions of people in the world, whatever their opinion as to the causes which give rise to the danger of a world war.

Finally, this same World Council of Peace decided to charge a delegation to the United Nations Organisation with the mission of discussing with this high international body the various points of the Address to the U.N.O. and the decisions of the Council relating to it.

The delegation is composed of the following personalities:

Mr. Pietro NENNI (Italy) member of Parliament, former vice-President of the Council of Ministers,

Mrs. Isabelle BLUME (Belgium) professor of history and literature, member of the Belgium Parliament,

Mrs. S.O. DAVIES (Great-Britain), teacher,

Mrs. Jessie STREET (Australia) member of the Australian delegation to the Conference of San Francisco, for the drafting of the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Emmanuel d'ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE (France) deputy to the National Assembly,

Mr. Nicolai TIKHONOV (USSR), Writer, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of USSR,

Mr. Y. T. WU (China) professor,

The Reverend Dr. HROMADKA (Czechoslovakia) clergyman, member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches,

Mr. Gabriel d'ARBOUSSIER (Black Africa) Councillor of the French Union,

Mr. Pablo NERUDA (Chile) Poet, Senator of the Chilean Parliament,

Mr. Heriberto JARA (Mexico) Brigadier General, former Minister, sénator,

Mr. Paul ROBESON (U.S.A.) singer,

The Reverend Mr. UPHAUS (U.S.A.) professor,

Dr. Madan ATAL (India) Doctor of Medicine.

Permit me to ask you, Excellency, to give the support of your high authority to the démarche of this delegation.

The men and women, who compose it are inspired by the only concern of saving peace. They are elected by the representatives of all currents of peace — loving opinion.

They want the triumph of reason and humany dignity over the barbarity of war. I am convinced you will help them to fulfill a misson which embodies the hopes of millions of human beings.

I am convinced that it is possible to avoid a world war and that we can silence the guns if the representatives of the peoples negotiate.

Please accept, Your Excellency, the expression of my respects.

Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE
President of the World Council of Peace

(Translation)

THIS LETTER HAS BEEN SENT TO:

Mr. Joao Carlos MUNIZ
Ambassador, Permanent delegation of Brazil to U. N. O.

Dr. TINGFU F. TSIANG
Ambassador, Permanent delegation of China to U. N. O.

Mr. Jean CHAUVEL
Ambassador, Permanent delegation of France to U. N. O.

Mr. D. J. Von BALLUSECK
Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary
Permanent delegation of Holland to U. N. O.

Sir Benegal Narsing RAU
Ambassador, Permanent delegation of India to U. N. O.

Mr. Selim SARPER
Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary
Permanent delegation of Turkey to U. N. O.

Sir Gladwyn JEBB
Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.
Permanent delegation of the United Kingdom to U. N. O.

Mr. Jacob MALIK
Ambassador. Permanent delegation of the U. S. S. R.
to U. N. O.

Mr. Warren R. AUSTIN
Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary
Permanent delegation of the United States
to the Security Council

Dr. Ales BEBLER
Ambassador, Permanent delegation of Yugoslavia
to U. N. O.

Dr. Antonio QUEVEDA
Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary
of Ecuador to U. N. O.

LETTER SENT MARCH 8th, 1951 TO MR. JOLIOT-CURIE BY Mr. AUSTIN

Two Park Avenue
New York 16 N. Y.
May 25, 1951

Dear Professor JOLIOT-CURIE,

Your letter asking me to lend my support to a delegation appointed by your World Peace Council to explain its view at the United Nations deserves a frank reply.

You say in your letter: «... *millions of men and women all over the world... see with anxiety that a new war is threatening their lives and property.*» I would add: Free people, with access to the facts, know who started the aggression in Korea, who supports it in the United Nations against all the rest of the membership, and who would be responsible for spreading war. They know that most of the members of the United Nations are faithful to their commitments under the Charter and are cooperating to prevent general war, to resist aggression collectively, and to restore peace where it has been broken.

On September 6, 1950, the Security Council voted on the following resolution:

«*The Security Council,*

«*Condemns the North Korean authorities for their continued defiance of the United Nations;*

«*Calls upon all States to use their influence to prevail upon the authorities of North Korea to cease this defiance;*

«*Calls upon all States to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Korean authorities and to refrain from action which might lead to the spread of the Korean conflict to other areas and thereby further endanger international peace and security.*»

«That the American people deeply regret the artificial barriers which separate them from the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which keep the Soviet peoples from learning of America's desire to live in friendship with all other peoples, and to work with them in advancing the ideal of human brotherhood; and

«That the American people desire neither war with the Soviet Union nor the terrible consequences of such a war; and

«That, although they are firmly determined to defend their freedom and security, the American people welcome all honorable efforts to compose the differences standing between them and the Soviet Government.»

Very truly yours

Warren R. AUSTIN.

LETTER SENT JUNE 19th, 1951 TO Mr. AUSTIN BY Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE

Paris, June 19th 1951
Hon. Warren R. AUSTIN
Ambassador Extraordinary and
Envoy Plenipotentiary
U. S. Mission to the U. N.

Dear Mr. AUSTIN,

I am in receipt of your letter of May 25th 1951 in answer to my letter in which I requested you to be so kind as to facilitate the hearing before the United Nations Organisation of the delegation of the World Council of Peace.

We are convinced that we are able to make a valuable contribution to the search for means of maintaining peace. We believe that we have already given evidence of this notably in adopting, during our Warsaw Congress, the proposals which were addressed to all the members of the United Nations Organisation.

You advise us to make ourselves heard in Moscow and Peking. May I remind you that in 1950, after the meeting of our Committee in Rome, we sought audiences with the Parliaments of different countries: our delegations were received in Paris and Moscow, in Stockholm and Prague, in Rome and Warsaw, etc . . . but not in Washigton.

*

In refusing our request, you base your reasons on two affirmations which you consider fundamental:

1. «*The free peoples», who have access to the true facts, know who is the aggressor in Korea, and who upholds him in the United Nations Organisation against the other members, and who will be responsible for the extension of the war.*

2. A «*Five Power Peace Pact*» is absolutely superfluous since there is the Charter of the United Nations. It would be sufficient, according to you, if Moscow and Peking would really respect it.

I can assure you at once, and it is difficult for me to believe that you ignore it, that scores and scores of millions of persons, having access to knowledge of the facts in the countries which you call free, as in all countries of the world, have quite different ideas as to the origin of the war in Korea from those which you consider to be indisputable.

I do not want to go into a detailed analysis here of the facts but I should like to mention that:

a) On June 18th 1950, Mr. JOHNSON, Secretary of Defense of the U. S. A., declared in Tokio that American defenses depended on a semi-circle extending from the Aleutian Islands to the Philippines and passing through Japan and Okinawa (this semi-circle passes through Korea and Formosa).

b) With a simple dispatch, the Security Council was convoked in all haste.

c) Even before the decision of the Security Council, President TRUMAN gave the order to the air and naval forces of the United States to give aid and support to the government of Syngman Rhee who, by the way, had just been placed in the minority in the recently renewed parliament, and to the 7th Pacific fleet to prevent any attack on Formosa, situated 1,300 kilometres from the 38th parallel.

d) The Security Council, in the absence of the U. S. S. R. delegate and in the presence of the Chinese delegate of «Formosa» denounced North Korea and requested the military intervention of the member nations of the United Nations Organization.

Of the events that followed, I shall mention also the offer of mediation made on July 13th 1950 by Pandit NEHRU, an offer rejected by the U. S. A. but accepted by the U. S. S. R., and, after the participation of the Chinese volunteers, the vote of the U. N. O. on January 31st 1951 designating the People's Republic of China as an aggressor. This vote took place a few days after the Congress of the United States had called on the U. N. O. to take this step. Except for Turkey and Siam, no Asiatic nation associated itself with this resolution. The resolution was adopted by the representatives of 546 million people: those of 775 million either voted against it or abstained and 475 million Chinese were not represented.

The denouncement of North Korea, as well as the designation of the government of China as an aggressor, was a defiance of justice and right. It is not customary to condemn an accused person without making an enquiry and without asking him to make explanations. Yet North Korea was condemned without being given the possibility of presenting defence. Under these conditions it must be admitted that, in the eyes of a very great number of people, nothing as yet proves that North Korea was the aggressor.

Finally, an even greater number of people, knowing that Korea has been turned into a scorched earth, fear that they in their turn will become the victims of the horrors of modern warfare.

You cannot ignore that all these facts arouse in a large number of citizens, whom you regard as adherents to your point of view, legitimate suspicions as to the purity of the motives behind your acts in Korea.

Should it seem unnecessary to you to listen to those who are not always of your opinion and should those who believe that your intervention in Korea, for example, is but an operation destined to provide you with military bases refuse to enter into discussions with you, then a third world war would be inevitable.

It is because we shall never accept the idea of the fatality of this catastrophe that I again address you in the absolute conviction that to-morrow, even more than yesterday, it will be indispensable that there be heard in the United Nations Organisation the voice of millions of men and women who reject solutions of force and who put all their hope in peaceful negotiations.

*

Does the United Nations Charter make the conclusion of a Five Powers Peace Pact unnecessary?

The Soviet Union cast the only negative vote which was a veto.

If your delegation honestly desires to make a contribution to peace, I suggest that it visit Moscow and urge the Soviet ruling circle to abide by the Charter and the other International agreements to which it is pledged.

Your delegation could then procede to Peiping, and urge the ruling circle there to end the aggression in Korea, withdraw its forces, and let the Korean people organize the independent, unified and democratic nation the United Nations seeks for them.

This would certainly reduce the present anxiety.

In Moscow you could urge the leaders of world communism to abandon their declared aims of taking over other people's countries by the well-known totalitarian tactics which led Hitler to disaster. You could assure them that the governments and peoples of the free world are determined to resist these tactics by collective measures wherever they are tried. Tell them there will not be a war unless they decide to precipitate it; that the peoples of the world want real peace with freedom as defined in the United Nations Charter; but that they will not pay blackmail to aggressors.

In Peiping you could tell the leaders that they cannot shoot their way into the United Nations. Remind them that it was only the Soviet Union that blocked a Security Council resolution giving formal guarantees on the security of China's borders. Assure them that the propaganda campaign advocating withdrawal of United Nations support from the Republic of Korea and thus give the aggressor his way is doomed to failure; that with every new onslaught they are strengthening the determination of the United Nations to repulse aggression in Korea and elsewere.

You indicate that your Council consider it necessary to have a delegation come here to explain «various points of its Address to the UNO». Being familiar with the proposals adopted by the World Peace Council which met in the Soviet zone of Berlin last February, I can assure you that all the UN delegations have already debated them at length with the Soviet spokesmen who originally put them forward in the General Assembly.

After exhaustive debate the United Nations rejected these proposals. Are you suggesting that Mr. VISHINSKY and Mr. MALIK have not adequately argued the cases for the proposals you have borrowed from them?

Your Number One proposal, for which you announce a new signature-collection campaign, was put forward in the General Assembly by the Soviet Union twice, in 1949 and in 1950. This vague demand for «*the conclusion of a pact of peace among the five Great Powers*» including Communist China now engaged in aggression against UN forces, was rejected by the General Assembly on both occasions by overwhelming vote.

In opposing this Soviet proposal, most delegates agreed on these points during the exhaustive debates in the General Assembly:

1. The Charter of the United Nations itself is «*the most solemn pact of peace in history*».

2. The Charter lays down the basic principles essential to peace.

3. The causes of the present international tension are traceable to the Soviet Union's disregard of these principles.

4. The remedy lies not in negotiating new pacts, but in the performance by the Soviet Union of the obligation already undertaken.

5. Peace would be strengthened if the Soviet Union and the states under its control abandoned policies of obstruction and honestly cooperated with the rest of the members of the UN to solve common problems.

6. If the Soviet Union is prepared to take such action, the proposed new pact is unnecessary; if it is not prepared to do so, then the pact is a fraud.

Both in 1949 and 1950, the great majority of members of the United Nations supported plans of action for a real peace. The first positive program in 1949, supported by 53 Members, called for adherance, to the principles of the Charter which were specifically enumerated as the «*Essentials of Peace*».

The Soviet bloc stood alone against the «*Essentials of Peace*» Resolution. After it was adopted they refused to abide by it.

Last fall, the Soviet Union introduced a proposal for a «peace pact», adding one new element, namely, the formula of the so called Stockholm Peace Appeal, designed to confuse public opinion concerning the control of atomic energy. (You are, of course, familiar with this, since you and your colleagues of the World Peace Council, functioning at that time as the «*Partisans of Peace*», launched and circulated this deceptive appeal).

The 1950 version of the Soviet pact was again exhaustively discussed and overwhelmingly rejected by the United Nations.

This time, the vast majority of members advocated and supported a resolution entitled «*Peace through Deeds*». By the terms of this resolution they condemned the intervention of a state in the internal affairs of another state for the purpose of changing its legally established government by the threat or use of force. They declared aggression itself, not the weapons used, «*the gravest of all crimes against peace and security*». They urged every nation to accept «*effective international control of atomic energy under the United Nations, on the basis already approved by the General Assembly, in order to make effective the prohibition of atomic weapons*». They urged «*prompt united action to be taken to meet aggression wherever it arises*».

The Soviet bloc stood alone against the «*Peace through Deeds*» Resolution. After it was adopted, they refused to abide by it.

You indicate that your delegation wishes to argue that the United Nations should rescind its Resolution naming the Chinese People's Republic as an aggressor in Korea. The United Nations voted for this Resolution overwhelmingly after they had heard all the arguments and distortions of facts the Soviet spokesmen could muster. They have since repeated these arguments on every possible occasion. But the whole world knows that the Chinese Communist forces are in fact continuing their aggression in Korea. The obvious way for a regime to take itself out of the category of an aggressor is to stop being one.

Another demand your group is instructed to make of the United Nations, namely, «*that it returns to the role assigned to it by the Charter*», is a familiar Soviet propaganda refrain. The Members of the United Nations have not only supported resolutions calling upon all members to carry out their obligations under the Charter, but have acted collectively against agression.

Under the «*Uniting for Peace*» Resolution of 1950, they are now engaged in organizing for collective measures to resist and repel aggression more effectively. Most delegates, I believe would feel that this demand for member states to return to the Charter, if advocated here, was being delivered to the wrong address. In Moscow, you would be able to deliver the message to the right party.

I have no doubt that many people you claim as your followers are sincerely searching for a just peace — as we are —

and do not yet realize that they are being used to advance the interests of the Soviet imperialist power. To them I commend a paragraph from the letter sent to you in April by the Secretary Géneral of the United Nations, which has been published widely in most of the world, but so far concealed from the people under Soviet domination:

«It is the first duty ... of every peace-loving man and woman in the world to give their support to the United Nations, to seek to persuade all governments to give respect and compliance to all its decisions and recommendations, and to use every opportunity to spread and to strengthen its influence for peace. Conversely, those whose actions tend to weaken the United Nations, to undermine its authority, to sharpen the discords that are inevitably present in a world organisation — they are no true friends of peace no matter what they profess to be.»

«We are ready, at any time, to negotiate for a restoration of peace in the area. Put we will not engage in appeasement. We are only interested in real peace.

«Real peace can be achieved through a settlement based on the following factors;

«One: the fighting must stop.

«Two: concrete steps must be taken to insure that the fighting will not break out again.

«Three: there must be an end to the aggression.

«A settlement fonded upon these elements would open the way for the unification of Korea and the withdrawal of all foreign forces.

«The free nations have united their strength in an effort to prevent a third world war.

«That war can come if the communist rulers want it to come. But this nation and its allies will not be responsible for its coming.»

The sense of the American people was further expressed by the United States Senate recently when it adopted, without a dissenting vote, a resolution declaring:

The United Nations Charter, in which all the peoples of the world placed so much hope, fully justifies the estimation of your great President F. D. ROOSEVELT:

«The choice is not between the Charter and something else it is between the Charter and nothing.»

However, we are forced to admit that this Charter has been violated and diverted from its object.

The composition of the United Nations Organisation, containing a majority of small states, was accepted at San Francisco only on the condition that the Charter would be observed in *its spirit and letter.* The rule of unanimity was introduced into the Charter, at the request of the government of the United States, not to block arbitrarily the decisions of the majority but to avoid the unleashing of a war which would result from the will of a majority to trample on a minority.

The creation of the «Little Assembly» and, above all, the adoption of the American proposal known under the name of «Plan against Aggression» have, in fact, abolished the basic principle of the rule of unanimity and have substituted the seeking of a majority for the seeking of solutions capable of uniting the principal powers which, having together defeated fascism, should together preserve peace.

Without the rule of unanimity, the very principle of the United Nations becomes doubtful, if simply by the fact that no allowance is made for demographic data in determining the majority. Of what value for the democratic expression of the will of the inhabitants of our planet can be a rule which gives as much importance to Bolivia as to the U. S. A., as much to Belgium as to India, and which, moreover, refuses to take into account more than 450 millon Chinese?

The People's Republic of China does not endeavour, as you claim to *«shoot its way into the United Nations Organisation«*. The demand for its admission was formulated and supported quite sometime before the beginning of the war in Korea and one cannot help regreting that it was not present at the Security Council in June 1950.

The Charter, as it resulted from the San Francisco Conference, is the very expression of the principle of the co-existence of different political and economic regimes.

«We are on the only road that we can follow if peace is to be maintained» President ROOSEVELT declared at that time.

In order to appreciate the road that has been traversed since then under the pressure of the U. S. A., it is sufficient

to compare this statement with that of the delegate of India in the Political Commission of the United Nations Organisation at the time of the vote on the «Plan Against Aggression»:

«*The Plan Against Aggression gives the impression that the United Nations are busy perfecting their machinery for war.*»

This confirms what I said in Warsaw on November 16th 1950 at the Second World Congress of the Partisans of Peace:

> «*To win unanimity for decisions that concern the maintenance of peace is to recognize that one desires co-operation and collaboration among different regimes and not that one desires to see established a trend towards direct and indirect pressures for the creation of an obedient majority.*»

In your letter you often invoke this majority to convince yourself and to try to convince others of the accuracy of your opinions. The confirmation, however, that you seek in the support which many countries give to your theses is very often the result of economic and political pressure exercised precisely to obtain this agreement. Thus, getting into a vicious circle, you risk the danger of deluding yourself as to the value of your affirmations.

It is because we wish keep hope in a United Nations Organisation restored to its principles that we have sought to be heard there.

I am firmly convinced that it is of great benefit for the expression of the will for peace of all peoples, including those who do not form part of the United Nations Organisation, to be presented to the Security Council for their arguments to be heard and for their solutions to be studied.

But it is necessary, of course, that the proposals be examined on their own merits and the mere fact that one of them might be supported by one of the members of the United Nations Organisation should not make the others consider this support as a sufficient reason for rejecting it *a priori*.

Contrary to what you say, I do not believe that all our proposals have been submitted to and debated by the General Assembly.

We should like problems to be posed not with the intention of causing embarrassment to a partner, but with the desire of finding a solution.

For example, that Stockholm Appeal on which you exercise your irony, was it not the cry of the universal conscience which revolts against one of the most horrible aspects of war? And is not the logic of law restored in the order of the proposals

formulated in this Appeal? First, the law is enacted, then its control is assured and finally sanctions against offenders of the law are applied.

For our part, we are convinced that one cannot sincerely wish general disarmament, and consequently atomic disarmament, without being ready to seek agreement on a principle, without becoming involved in the drawing up of paragraphs of an international convention for the observance of which all controls will be defined and put into application.

Since the proposals formulated in Warsaw in our Address to the United Nations Organisation include the control of declared arms and the possibility of investigation in case of suspicion you certainly should recognize there a will to stop the armaments race and to achieve progressively a general disarmament with the necessary controls.

In place of that, we see the world hurled into a frightful armaments race. The countries that experienced the last war see the possibility of reconstruction disappearing: raw materials are becoming scarce; education and the raising of the standard of living have to retreat before the manufacture of arms.

We feel that the more the level of armaments is raised, the more difficult will be discussion, all the more so as the campaign of hate and panic will be intensified in those countries which have refused to pass laws forbidding war propaganda. Such a development will inevitably lead to war. And it is in order to avoid this atrocious result that we call for the conclusion of a Peace Pact.

It is because the Five Powers, on the unanimity of which the Charter of the United Nations was based, *can to-day no longer* discuss their differences in the United Nations Organisation due to the alteration of the Charter and the non-admission of the People's Republic of China, that we call on all people to demand of their governments that negotiations be engaged in order to conclude such a Pact.

I have sought, dear Mr. AUSTIN, to answer you frankly and in detail, having appreciated the frankness of your letter and without wanting to take into account what might have been expressed either intentionally or unintentionally in irony. You are Mr. Warren AUSTIN, a diplomat who represents a great country, a great people who, like the other peoples, also desires peace; your post implies heavy responsibilities.

We, too, measure the weight of our responsibilities, and every person on this earth who, through the Stockholm Appeal, has learned that he can make his voice heard and can play his

proper and useful part in this dramatic international debate knows that he holds a part of this responsibility.

That is why we strive to interpret as faithfully as possible his thoughts in speaking the language of common sense which all men speak who have the opportunity to be able to express themselves and to explain their ideas — irrespective of their philosophy, religion or race — in the bosom of the World Peace Council, the doors of which are wide open to every good purpose and to all good ideas.

We feel that after having weighed these arguments, you will understand that it is difficult, seeing how serious events are becoming, to oppose the meeting which we seek with the United Nations Organisation.

We repeat, to you, therefore, as well as to all your foreign colleagues, this request for a hearing which the worsening of the international situation justifies.

I beg you, dear Mr. AUSTIN, to accept the assurance of my respects.

Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE,
President of the World Council of Peace.

(Translation)

LETTER SENT JUNE 5th, 1951 TO Mr. MALIK BY Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE

Mr. MALIK
President of the Security
Council of the United Nations.

Dear Sir,

The Second Peace Congress held at Warsaw from the 16th to the 22nd November 1950 approved an Address to the United Nations Organisation containing concrete proposals for maintaining peace in the world.

The text of this Address has been transmitted by telegram on December 1st 1950 to the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation, to the President of the Security Council, and the Presidents of the delegations of the five great powers to the United Nations Organisation.

The Secretariat of the United Nations acknowledged receipt of the Address, by a telegram dated December 5th.

The World Council of Peace, in the course of its first session in Berlin from 21st to 26th February, 1951, decided that a delegation would be sent to the United Nations Organisation to discuss the different points of this Address and the decisions of the Council relating to it.

The following personalities have been elected as members of this delegation:

Mr. Pietro NENNI (Italy) Member of Parliament, former Minister, former vice-President of the Council of Ministers.

Mrs. Isabelle BLUME (Belgium), Teacher of history and literature, Member of the Belgium Parliament.

Mrs. S. O. DAVIES (Great Britain), Teacher.

Mrs. Jessie STREET (Australia), Member of the Australian Delegation to the Conference of San-Francisco for the drafting of the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Emmanuel d'ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE (France), Deputy to the National Assembly, former minister.

Mr. Nikolai TIKHONOV (USSR), Writer, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

Mr. Y. T. Wu (China), Professor.

The Reverend Dr. HROMADKA (Czechoslovakia), Clergyman, member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Mr. Gabriel d'ARBOUSSIER (Black Africa), Councillor of the French Union.

Mr. Pablo NERUDA (Chile), Poet, Senator of the Chilean Parliament.

Mr. Heriberto JARA (Mexico), Brigadier General, former Minister, Senator.

Mr. Paul ROBESON (USA), Singer.

The Reverend Mr. UPHAUS (USA), Professor.

Dr. Madan ATAL (India), Doctor of Medicine.

By a letter dated March 8th, 1951, we made known to the Secretary General of the United Nations Organisation these decisions, asking him kindly to let us know, in as soon as possible, the date that such an interview could take place. To this date, this request has not recieved satisfaction. That is why, by reason of the gravity of the international situation, we have the honor to appeal to your high authority so that the delegation of the world Council be received at the headquarters of the Organisation of the United Nations.

In asking you to be so kind as to inform us of any action you may be able to take in this matter, I beg you, Mr. President, to accept my high respect.

Frédéric JOLIOT-CURIE,
President of the World Council of Peace.

(Translation)

TELEGRAM SENT JUNE 16th, 1951 TO Mr. MALIK BY Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE

TO PRESIDENT MALIK
SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE U. N. O.

FOLLOWING REQUEST APRIL 24th TO MEMBERS SECURITY COUNCIL WE BEG YOU KINDLY TO RECEIVE DELEGATION DESIGNATED BY WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE TO GO TO UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION STOP RESPECTFULLY YOURS.

JOLIOT-CURIE.

(Translation)

TELEGRAM SENT JUNE 19th, 1951 TO Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE BY Mr. MALIK, PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

TO PRESIDENT F. JOLIOT-CURIE
WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE.

I HAVE RECEIVED THE TELEGRAM OF JUNE 16th WHICH YOU SENT TO ME AS PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE U. N. O. AND CONCERNING THE RECEPTION OF THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE.
I CAN RECEIVE THE DELEGATION OF THE W. C. P. IN NEW YORK FROM THE 25th TO THE 27th OF JUNE.

PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
I. A. MALIK

(Translation)

TELEGRAM SENT JUNE 21th, 1951 TO Mr. ACHESON BY Mr. LAFFITTE

JUNE 21th 1951

MR. DEAN ACHESON
SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON D. C. — UNITED STATES

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION MR. MALIK HAS INFORMED US BY A TELEGRAM SENT ON JUNE 19TH 1951 THAT HE COULD RECEIVE THE DELEGATION CHARGED BY THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE TO GO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION. STOP. IN ORDER TO ENSURE THE PROMPT DELIVERY OF THE VISAS NECESSARY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION TO FULFILL THEIR MISSION AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION WE ASK YOU TO INTERVENE SO THAT IMMEDIATE INSTRUCTIONS BE GIVEN TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION WILL MAKE THEIR APPLICATIONS FOR VISAS STOP. THE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION ARE APPLYING FOR VISAS IN THE FOLLOWING PLACES:
MR. PIETRO NENNI AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN ROME, ITALY
MRS. ISABELLE BLUME AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS, BELGIUM
MRS. DAVIES AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN
MRS. JESSIE STREET FROM AUSTRALIA AT PRESENT VISITING GREAT BRITAIN AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON, GREAT BRITAIN
PROFESSOR HROMÁDKA AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
MR. D'ASTIER DE LA VIGERIE AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PARIS, FRANCE

MR. TIKHONOV AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.
MR. Y. T. WU FROM CHINA AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
MR. GABRIEL D'ARBOUSSIER AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PARIS, FRANCE
MR. PABLO NERUDA FROM CHILE AT PRESENT VISITING CZECHOSLOVAKIA AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
GENERAL JARA FROM MEXICO AT PRESENT VISITING THE SOVIET UNION AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN MOSCOW, U. S. S. R.
DR. ATAL AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN NEW DELHI, INDIA

WE BEG YOU TO INFORM US OF THE ACTION TAKEN BY YOU IN THIS MATTER.

JEAN LAFFITTE,
GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

(Translation)

TELEGRAM SENT JUNE 28th, 1951 TO Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE BY Mr. MALIK

NEW YORK JUNE 28th 1951

Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE
PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL
OF PEACE

I AM SENDING YOU THE TEXT OF THE TELEGRAM WHICH I SENT ON JUNE 27TH to MR. ACHESON, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, REGARDING THE VISAS OF MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, MRS. DAVIES AND MRS. STREET:

«MR. ACHESON, SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON.»

«ON JUNE 16th, MR. JOLIOT-CURIE, PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, ADDRESSED HIMSELF TO ME IN MY CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNO, ASKING ME TO RECEIVE THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE.»

«I GAVE MY AGREEMENT TO MR. JOLIOT-CURIE TO RECEIVE THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE IN NEW YORK ON JUNE 25—27th, AND I INFORMED MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION TO THAT EFFECT BY CABLE.»

«NOW I HAVE RECEIVED A COMMUNICATION FROM THE NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE OF GREAT BRITAIN, INFORMING ME THAT THE DELEGATION MEMBERS, MRS. DAVIES AND JESSIE STREET, HAVE NOT TO DATE RECEIVED THEIR AMERICAN VISAS DESPITE FREQUENT DEMANDS MADE AT THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY IN LONDON.»

«THE SITUATION IS SUCH THAT SHOULD VISAS NOT BE GIVEN TO MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION OF THE

WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, THE MEETING OF THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNO MIGHT BE PREVENTED UNLESS IMMEDIATE MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO GRANT VISAS TO DELEGATES OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, WHO HAVE ADDRESSED THEMSELVES TO THE U. S. EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES, OFFICIALLY DEMANDING THE GRANTING OF THE VISAS.»

«IN CONNECTION WITH THE DELAY IN GRANTING VISAS TO MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, I SENT AN URGENT TELEGRAM ON JUNE 23TH TO THE CHIEF OF THE UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, MR. AUSTIN, ASKING HIM TO TAKE ALL POSSIBLE MEASURES TO SPEED THE GRANTING OF THESE VISAS, HOWEVER, UP UNTIL TODAY, I HAVE RECEIVED NO REPLY TO THIS TELEGRAM FROM MR. AUSTIN AND, JUDGING FROM THE COMMUNICATION OF JUNE 26TH FROM THE NATIONAL PEACE COMMITTEE OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE SITUATION TO DATE REMAINS UNCHANGED AND DELEGATION MEMBERS, MRS. DAVIES AND MRS. STREET, STILL HAVE NOT RECEIVED VISAS. I ASK YOU, MR. SECRETARY, TO TAKE MEASURES THAT VISAS BE PROMPTLY GRANTED TO THESE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD PEACE COUNCIL SO THAT THEY MAY COME TO NEW YORK, TOGETHER WITH THE REST OF THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, FOR THE MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL OF THE UNO. THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM CANNOT, UNDERSTANDABLY, BE ALLOWED DELAY, PLEASE KEEP ME INFORMED, MR. SECRETARY, OF THE MEASURES WHICH YOU TAKE. WITH ALL MY RESPECTS,

J. MALIK,
PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL
OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

(Translation)

LETTER SENT JUNE 30th, 1951 TO Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE BY Mr. MALIK

New York, June 30, 1951
To Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE
President of the World Council of Peace

Honorable Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE, I bring to your attention the following letter sent on June 29th to members of the Security Council of the U. N. O.:

«To the members of the Security Council of the U. N. O.:

Despite the many representations made by members of the delegation of the World Council of Peace to United States diplomatic and consular representatives in a series of countries for the granting of visas for a trip to the United States for the purpose of submitting in New York on June 25—27, 1951, to the President of the Security Council of the U. N. O. an address of the World Council of Peace to the United Nations Organisation, the United States Goverment has not granted visas to the appointed delegates of the World Council of Peace.

«Telegrams sent by the President of the Security Council on June 23th to the chief of the United States Mission to the U. N. O. Mr. AUSTIN, and later to the United States Secretary of State, Mr. ACHESON, asking them to take measures to speed the granting of visas to members of the delegation of the World Council of Peace, similarly had no positive result and, in fact, have remained unanswered.

«As a result of not receiving American visas, the delegation of the World Council of Peace, composed, of 12 persons, was not able to go to New York to meet with the President of the Security Council of the U. N. O. Such an attitude on the part of the authorities of the country in which the United Nations Organisation has its headquarters, towards the demands for the granting of visas to members of the delegation of an international organisation for a visit to New York in order to meet with the President of the Security Council, can absolutely not be justified. It grossly violates the rights of the President of the Security Council and prevents the normal execution of the functions of the President; as a result of

the non-delivery by American authorities of visas to the delegates of the World Council of Peace, the President of the Security Council has been deprived of all possibility to receive the above-named delegation, in consequence of which, the President of the Security Council considers it indispensible to bring to the attention of the members of the Security Council and, on his part, to protest against all similar acts by the United States State Department which prevent the normal execution by the President of the Security Council of the U. N. O. of his functions for the reception of those persons who address themselves to him to request an interview on the problems of strengthening world peace and security.

The correspondence concerning the problem presented in this letter is contained in the documents relating to the Security Council.

With my respects,

Jacob MALIK
President of the Security Council
June 29, 1951.»

This letter will be circulated as an official document of the Security Council. I warmly wish you success in your great and selfless activity for the strengthening of peace and for the prevention of war.

With my respects,

Jacob MALIK

(Translation)

LETTER SENT JULY 13th, 1951 TO MRS JESSIE STREET BY THE VICE-CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES IN LONDON

To Mrs. JESSIE STREET

Madam,

With reference to your application for a visa to proceed to the United States as a delegate of the World Peace Council, you are informed that after careful consideration it has been determined that, the applications of delegates of the World Peace Council do not fall within the scope of the «*Headquarters Site Agreement*» between the United States and the United Nations.

It is regretted, therefore that the Embassy will be unable to take futher action on your application.

Very Truly yours,
Clarence J. Mc INTOSH
American Vice-Consul

SIMILAR LETTERS WERE SENT TO MEMBERS OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE DELEGATION BY THE CONSULATES OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE COUNTRIES WHERE THE DELEGATES MADE APPLICATIONS FOR VISAS

INTERVIEW OF Mr. JOLIOT-CURIE PRESIDENT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

QUESTION

«In view of the fact that a delegation of the World Council of Peace was summoned to New York by the President of the Security Council, can you explain to us the reasons why this delegation has been unable to fulfil its mission?»

ANSWER

«Mr. MALIK, President of the Security Council, advised me that he was prepared to receive the delegation appointed by the World Council between June 25th and June 27th last.

»As soon as I received notice of this invitation, I immediately informed each member of the delegation, requesting him urgently to make the necessary visa applications. At the same time, the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace got in touch with Mr. ACHESON and asked him to speed up the usual formalities. Despite the fact that every member of the delegation made immediate application to the U. S. Embassies concerned, not one visa had been granted by June 27th. Accordingly, and notwithstanding the fact that all the necessary arrangements had been made for their journey, it has not been possible for the members of the delegation to comply with the invitation of the President of the Security Council.»

«Advised of this obstacle. I have communicated with the Rev. Willard UPHAUS and Mr. Paul ROBESON, members of the delegation resident in the United States, requesting them to explain to Mr. MALIK the reasons why the delegation has been unable to carry out its task.»

QUESTION

«Should it be assumed that the World Council of Peace will pursue its endeavours to secure that its appointed delegation shall be received at the United Nations?»

ANSWER

«Absolutely. Already in many countries the national peace movements are protesting against the obstacles so far raised to prevent this delegation from reaching the United Nations. I am, indeed, convinced that, thanks to the support furnished to it by millions of men and women, the delegation of the World Council of Peace will in the end be enabled to fulfil its mission.»

Interview given to the Polish Press on june 29, 1951 by Mr. Frederic JOLIOT-CURIE, President of the World Council of Peace.

(Translation)

PROTEST AGAINST THE REFUSAL, BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, OF THE VISAS NECESSARY FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE, TO PROCEED TO THE CONVOCATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

adopted unanimously by the Bureau of the World Council of Peace at Helsinki. (July 20—23th, 1951.)

In February 1951, the World Council of Peace decided to send a delegation to the United Nations.

After various steps had been taken, the World Council was informed that the acting President of the Security Council, Mr. Malik, would receive this delegation at the headquarters of the United Nations. The members of the delegation then applied to the competent American consulates for the visas necessary to enable them to proceed to the convocation of the President of the Security Council. They were informed, however, that these visas could not be granted to them.

The reason invoked by the American authorities was that the requests for visas could not receive satisfaction «*within the scope of the Headquarters Site Agreement between the United States and the United Nations*». The examination of this question having necessitated «careful consideration» (sic), the American authorities added that they did not have enough time to submit, through the normal procedure, the requests presented by the members of the delegation, and that in view of these circumstances, no further action would be taken on these requests.

The Bureau of the World Council of Peace strongly protests against this decision.

It does not intend to enter into judicial controversy on the scope of «*the Headquarters Site Agreements and* confines itself to noting that, because of the American authorities, the delegates of the World Council have been prevented from pro-

ceeding to the convocation of the President of the Security Council. The Bureau of the World Council presents, in regard to this matter, the following observations:

1. — In deciding to send a delegation to the United Nations, the World Council of Peace had shown its will to establish relations with this high international organisation and to make known to it the point of view of several hundreds of millions of men and women on the questions concerning the maintainance of peace.

It is for the duly-addressed organs of the United Nations, and for them alone, to determine the response to the request of the World Council of Peace. Their decision on such a matter could not be subordinated to a previous ruling of the American Government without compromising their authority and independence.

2. — The violation of the principle stated above is particularly grave when it relates to a delegation convoked to the headquarters of the United Nations by the President of the Security Council or by any other organ of the United Nations. If it were maintained, the decision of the American Government would singularly restrict the liberty of action and of information of the highest organs of the United Nations, which should be able to discuss current international problems with any person or any delegation which they judge proper to receive.

Therefore, the Bureau of the World Council of Peace protests against the decision of the government of the United States. It calls the attention of international public opinion to the dangers resulting from this decision. It points out to the government of the United States that the United Nations is on its territory, but not under its control. It requests the United Nations to take the measures necessary so that its functioning and independence be fully assured in all domains, including that of information, without any interference and without any hindrance on the part of any power whatsoever.

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EDITION DU CONSEIL MONDIAL DE LA PAIX

32-18-10

PROPOSITIONS

SOUMISES AU DÉBAT PUBLIC

PRÉPARANT LE DEUXIÈME

CONGRÈS MONDIAL

DES PARTISANS

DE LA PAIX

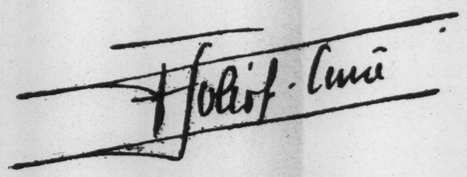
- **Interdiction des armes atomiques.**
- **Réduction générale et contrôlée des armements de toutes natures.**
- **Dénonciation de l'agression où qu'elle se produise et condamnation de l'intervention armée dans les affaires intérieures des peuples.**

- **Solution pacifique du conflit de Corée selon une procédure conforme à la Charte de l'O.N.U.**
- **Interdiction de toute propagande favorisant la guerre en quelque pays que ce soit.**

" Nous appelons tous les hommes de paix dans le monde à instituer de larges débats publics sur ces propositions et à élire ceux qui porteront leur voix dans le deuxième Congrès Mondial. "

PROPOSITIONS CONTENUES DANS L'APPEL LANCÉ A SA RÉUNION DE PRAGUE LE 18 AOUT 1950 PAR LE BUREAU DU COMITÉ MONDIAL DES PARTISANS DE LA PAIX

Le Président :



F. JOLIOT-CURIE

I. C. C. (J. LONDON, Imprimeur)
13, rue de la Grange-Batelière, Paris 9e

LA COLLECTE DES SIGNATURES POUR UN PACTE DE PAIX CONTINUE DANS TOUTE L'ITALIE

Venezia.- La campagne pour un Pacte de Paix entre les cinq Grandes puissances s'est renforcée ces jours-ci. Les Comités communaux de Giussago, Lugugnano, de la Salute di Livenza, de Carpenedo et de Margherita ont dépassé les résultats de la campagne antiatomique. Dans la ville, où se trouvent en ces jours des milliers et des milliers de visiteurs italiens et étrangers, les Partisans de la Paix de Sestrière S.Marco ont récolté de nombreuses adhésions sous l'Appel de Berlin. Parmi les adhésions significatives celles des peintres: Virgilio Guidi, Giuseppe Santomaso, Luigi Cobianco, Gino Morandi, Luara Padoa et du professeur Marco Novali.

Napoli._ Dans la région de Napoli 556.671 personnes ont déjà signé l'Appel du Conseil Mondial de Berlin, cependant que chaque jour s'intensifie l'activité des Partisans de la Paix dans le cadre de la campagne pour un Pacte de Paix.

Les jeunes Partisans de la Paix, de retour du Festival de Berlin sont particulièrement actifs. Durant une manifestation certains d'entre-eux ont parlé sur le thème: "15 jours à Berlin parmi la jeunesse du monde entier".

D'importantes assemblées de catégorie se dérouleront au cours de la première semaine du mois de septembre pour étudier les lignes d'action à développer contre les provocateurs de guerre en appui à la proposition de Schvernik.

L'initiative qui a été prise des jours-ci dans de nombreuses provinces d'envoyer des lettres au président du Conseil, lettres qui réaffirment la ferme volonté de paix du peuple italien, a été reprise par les Partisans de la Paix de Naples. Des centaines de réunions de famille ont eu lieu dans tous les quartiers de la ville. Au cours de ces réunions sont préparés des messages qui porteront au Président du Conseil la voix des citoyens de Naples.

Une initiative intéressante a été prise par les Partisans de la Paix de Napoli- celle d'une auto-colonne de la paix qui devra se rendre à Rome pour remettre aux ambassades des Etats-Unis, de l'U.R.S.S. de Grande Bretagne et de France un message de paix du peuple de Naples et de la Campagnie.

A Rome, les délégués de Naples et de la Campagnie auront aussi l'occasion de rencontrer les Partisans de la Paix de la capitale et d'échanger leur expérience et leurs engagements en vue d'intensifier au maximum l'action en défense de la paix.

Les Partisans de la Paix de Naples se sont déjà mis au travail pour que les délégations de leur ville dans l'auto-colonne de la Paix soient nombreuses et représentatives. Les délégués sont choisis par les Comités de la Paix et élus au cours de larges assemblées publiques. Leur élection est accompagnée de la récolte d'autres milliers de nouvelles signatures.

A Ragusa, "La Semaine de la Paix" a déjà donné en 2 jours de très bons résultats. En effet environ 62.549 signatures ont été récoltées dans cette province sous l'Appel en faveur d'un Pacte de Paix.

Siena.- Dans la province ont déjà été récoltées 180.149 signatures. Neuf Comités communaux et 48 fractions ont déjà dépassé les résultats de la campagne antiatomique Parmi les adhésions importantes celle du professeur Lionello Balestrieri, peintre de renommé mondiale.

Vicenza.- Au cours de la campagne pour un pacte de paix 82.640 signatures ont été récoltées et 175 nouveaux Comités de la Paix ont été constitués. Dans cette province, 16 Comités communaux ont dépassé les résultats du plébiscite contre la bomba atomique.

24-5-9

Terni.- Dans la région de Terni ont déjà été collectées 96.000 signatures sous l'Appel de Berlin. Le Comité provincial des Partisans de la Paix a envoyé une lettre au directeur des journaux "Times", "Herald Tribune", "New Statement" et "New York Post". Cette lettre déclare entre autre: "....De Gasperi n'interprète certainement pas la pensée et le sentiment des Italiens.

Les citoyens de la province de Terni qui, au nombre de 96.000, ont déjà signé l'Appel de Berlin pour la conclusion d'un Pacte de Paix, savent qu'aux Etats-Unis et en Grande Bretagne il y a des hommes et des femmes qui, aujourd'hui, sont anxieux de voir travailler concrètement pour la Paix, pour que cesse le conflit en Corée, que s'améliorent les relations internationales. Nous vous prions de faire part de tout ceci à vos lecteurs car c'est là la véritable voix de l'Italie le sentiment d'un peuple entier qui désire paix et amitié et qui repousse avec force toute tentative de le pousser sur la voie de la guerre et de la catastrophe...."

Trapani.- Le Comité Provincial des Partisans de la Paix de Trapani et celui communal de Marsala, au cours d'une assemblée publique, ont voté un ordre du jour qui invite l'Assemblée régionale sicilienne à voter l'Appel pour un Pacte de Paix entre les cinq Grandes Puissances afin que soit assuré à la Sicile un développement économique et civil à travers son autonomie dans un monde libre et pacifique.

Venezia.- Le Comité des Partis Réunis (P.C.I., Démocratie-chrétienne, Parti Républicain, Parti Socialiste), consitué dans le Sestriere de S.Marco a voté un ordre du jour significatif dans lequel on souhaite et on réclame que tous les responsables: gouvernants, Parlements, institutions, Asscciations et citoyens travaillent pour interdire un éventuel retour du fléau terrible de la guerre.

Milan.- Le Comité Provincial des Partisans de la Paix de Milan a approuvé, au cours d'une assemblée, des messages exprimant la volonté de paix des Italiens, messages adressés à De Gasperi, au Congrès des Trade Unions, à divers journaux américains et aux ambassades des Etats-Unis, de Grande Bretagne, de la France et à l'ambassade italienne de Washington.

LES JEUNES DANS LA LUTTE POUR LA PAIX

Agrigento.- Un intéressant débat politique a eu lieu entre les jeunes communistes, socialistes, catholiques et membres du MSI sur le thème: "La Patrie et la Paix".

Le débat s'est déroulé dans une atmosphère de sincérité et de loyauté. Les jeunes gens qui ont participé au débat se sont efforcés de discuter les problèmes qui se posent aujourd'hui à l'Italie et aux jeunes Italiens et de trouver une voie unique pour affronter ces problèmes et les résoudre. Communistes, socialistes, catholiques et jeunes du MSI ont été pleinement d'accord sur la nécessité de sauver la paix et avec elle la Patrie.

Terni.- La Ligue des jeunes Partisans de la Paix de Terni a organisé dans la ville et dans la province de nombreuses conférences sur le problème de la paix. Les conférences seront tenues par les jeunes délégués de retour du Festival Mondial de la Jeunesse de Berlin.

Savona.- Les jeunes filles démocratiques de Savona au cours de la "Journée des jeunes filles pour la paix" se sont rendues sur les plages de la ville pour recueillir les signatures en faveur d'un Pacte de paix parmi les baigneurs.

LES CONSEILS COMMUNAUX POUR LA PAIX

De nombreux Conseils communaux continuent à adhérer à l'Appel de Berlin. Parmi eux les conseils communaux de Lugnacco et Givoletto (Ivrea); Verolanuova (Brescia), Chiaravalle (Ancona), Cavallirio (Varese), Monturano (Ascoli Piceno), Camerata Ticena et Rosora (province d'Ancona), Montecarlo et Pietrasanta (Lucca), Larciano(Pistoia) Portici(Napoli) et S.Lucido (Cosenza).

Le Conseil communal de Serra de'Conti a approuvé l'Appel de Berlin pour un Pacte de Paix.

Le Conseil communal de Oschiri (Sassari) a voté en faveur de l'armistice en Corée et pour un Pacte de Paix entre les cinq Grandes Puissances.

Les Sportifs pour la Paix

Sentimenti IV, le garde-but de l'équipe Nationale italienne a signé l'Appel de Berlin pour un pacte à cinq.

A Vercelli, l'entière équipe de la vieille et glorieuse "Pro-Vercelli" a signé l'Appel pour un Pacte de Paix. Toujours à Vercelli un nombre groupe de boxeurs, à la tête duquel se trouve l'ex-champion italien des poids légers, Valdo Fusaro, a signé avec enthousiasme l'Appel de Berlin.

Le champion de lutte greco-romaine pour la 3ème série, Ginolio Mannini, a signé l'Appel du Conseil Mondial pour un Pacte de Paix.

Contrat d'émulation pour la paix

Florence.- Le Comité Provincial de la Paix de Florence a reçu un appel d'émulation du Comité de la Paix de Seine et Oise (Paris) à qui recueillera le plus grand nombre de signatures sous l'Appel de Berlin. Le Comité Provincial de Florence a accepté l'appel.

DERNIERS RESULTATS SUR LA COLLECTE DES SIGNATURES DANS LES DIFFERENTES REGIONS D'ITALIE.

REGIONS	nombre di signatures collectées au 12/9/51	% respectivement à Stockholm
Piémont	1.418.382	54,7
Lombardie	2.311.957	68,7
Ligurie	939.949	75,7
Trentino	76.505	51,5
Friuli	163.045	54,3
Venetie	975.004	68,=
Emilie	2.111.425	90,6
Toscane	1.808.822	85,=
Marche	514.150	70,9
Umbria	350.658	73,1
Lazio	1.177.575	77,4
Abruzzi	386.928	54,5
Campagnie	1.211.547	73,6
Pouilles	1.216.625	96,3
Basilicata	158.000	77,2
Calabre	600.384	89,2
Sicile	928.560	87,2
Sardaigne	347.649	84,8
ITALIE	12.904.984	27,5

UNE GRANDE MANIFESTATION DE PAIX SUR LA PLUS GRANDE ROUTE DE L'EMILIE

"La Porrettana doit se développer comme artère du trafic de Paix" - tel a été le mot d'ordre posé au centre de la conférence des Partisans de la Paix qui a eu lieu dans le centre montagnard de Vergato et à laquelle ont participé les délégués des 11 communes de la Vallée du Reno et adhéré les représentants de nombreuses communes de la région "basse" bolognaise et de la région de Pistoia. Les résultats de cette conférence, non seulement locaux, serviront d'exemple au Mouvement National pour la paix, dont l'importance a été soulignée par la présence à la conférence de Mr Ambrogio Donini, membre du Conseil Mondial des Partisans de la Paix. Tout le long de la route "La Porrettana", de Bologne à Vergato et encore plus haut, une infinité d'affiches et de petits drapeaux tricolores répétaient à chaque pas la phrase qui sera bientôt connue dans tout le pays: "La Porrettana doit se développer comme artère du trafic de Paix".

Dans sa relation d'ouverture à la conférence, le président du Comité de la Paix, ingénieur Carlo Comisso, a exprimé l'opinion de tous les citoyens de la Vallée du Reno regardant le péril que l'institution du "centre de débarquement" américain à Livorno a créé pour la route et la voie ferrée Porrettana: c'est à dire que ces artères vitales redeviennent voies stratégiques comme elles l'ont été durant le dernier conflit- pour le malheur des populations de la vallée.

Les divers orateurs qui se sont succédés à la tribune se sont fait interprètes du désir de prospérité et de la volonté de paix des populations montagnardes. Sur la tribune, au poste d'honneur, a été hissée l'étendard bleu de l'ANPI de Marzabotto avec ses 1830 étoiles d'or qui indiquent le nombre des victimes de cette localité, assassinés par les Allemands au cours de la dernière guerre.

A la clôture des travaux la conférence a approuvé par acclamation une motion conclusive qui sera présentée aux autorités provinciales et centrales. Cette motion, après avoir rappelé l'organisation du "centre de débarquement" à Livorno et l'installation du commandement militaire de l'aviation atlantique à Florence, déclare que "la voie ferrée et la route Porrettana ne devront plus servir aujourd'hui comme instrument de préparation à la guerre et demain comme instrument d'horreur d'une nouvelle guerre. Les représentants des populations de la Vallée du Reno, au nom de leurs concitoyens qui ont souffert de la dernière guerre et sont conscients des périls d'une nouvelle guerre, revendiquent que la route et la voie ferrée Porrettana se développent comme artères du trafic de paix et non de guerre, pour le développement de l'économie et du tourisme et pour la sauvegarde de la Vallée".

Cependant que se déroulaient les travaux de la conférence une grande foule était réunie sur la place de la Mairie pour écouter le discours du professeur Donini. Sur le balcon de la Mairie flottait, auprès de l'étendard de Marzabotto, le drapeau de la Paix que les femmes bolognaises offriront aux femmes des Etats-Unis. Dans les applaudissements de la foule des citoyens des diverses localités où l'envahisseur a commis des délits sans nom et où l'aviation stratégique a provoqué des dévastations non moins terribles- s'est senti encore une fois la force invincible du mouvement pour la paix, fondé sur l'amour à la vie.

INITIATIVES DE COLLABORATION INTERNATIONALE DANS LA LUTTE POUR LA PAIX.

Afin de renforcer les liens d'amitié et de collaboration entre tous les pays dans la lutte pour la paix, le Comité National et les Comités Provinciaux ont pris diverses initiatives, parmi lesquelles:

Une rencontre Ligurie-Provence pour la Paix, avec la participation de centaines de délégués des deux provinces en réponse à la rencontre Pleven-De Gasperi qui a eu lieu peu auparavant à S.Margherita; la conférence franco-italienne des intellectuels qui s'est tenue à Nice sous le signe de l'amitié et de la paix, avec l'adhésion de nombreux intellectuels des deux pays et qui s'est conclue par une intervention du sénateur Emilio Sereni, Secrétaire du Mouvement des Partisans de la Paix italiens; la rencontre Sardaigne-Corse, en préparation, qui constituera la protestation commune des deux îles pour leur militarisation, projetée par le Commandement atlantique; la rencontre interrégionale Piémont-Savoie à laquelle participeront des délégations des deux pays qui porteront à Colle di Carro, localité située à cheval entre les deux versants, le flambeau de l'amitié et de la paix.

Par cette initiative, qui aura lieu en septembre, les jeunes exprimeront, comme dit l'Appel lancé par le Comité des Partisans de la Paix du Canavese, "la volonté que nos cols soient franchis dans le futur par des messagers de paix et non par des troupes d'agression".

o

19 Jarvis Street
Cambridge, Mass.
July 17, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
% National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
New York, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Several of us who are students here in the graduate schools at Harvard have been discussing and doing some preliminary work on a project in which we would like to enlist your interest.

Our discussion began a number of months ago, growing out of our criticism of a paper written by myself and entitled "Peculiar Traits Among Negroes". The paper dealt with the effects of social disorganization in this country upon the habits and customs of large numbers of Negroes. Interest warranted having 100 copies of the paper made. These were circulated among individuals and groups who were interested.

The immediate proposal growing out of the discussion of the paper was that the thesis of the paper be amplified or broadened in such a way that readers could see in very specific and concrete terms the point of view held by most of us in regard to American race relations. With this in mind, it was felt that several more papers might be written along lines which we had discussed.

Your name was mentioned for several reasons. We are unanimous in the feeling that the racial point of view which you have given evidence of representing is, from a theoretical as well as a practical point of view, wholly sound. Again, it was realized that we should receive some help and guidance from someone whose experience was greater than ours, and who could lend prestige, maturity and technical assistance to this project. Finally, we agreed that there would be tremendous strategic value in having this project done wholly by Harvard students and, possibly, several alumni. You are thus far the only alumnus mentioned.

The aim of our project would be to prepare a book, aimed for popular reading, which would set forth in a scholarly, yet readable and vigorous manner an enlightened point of view in race relations. This, we feel, needs to be kept constantly, and in the best fashion possible, before the American public.

I would appreciate your letting me know how you feel about this work, and how far we might possibly count on your help and interest. On receiving a reply from you, I would be glad to send along a copy of the paper already written, and the tentative outline of further topics to be included in the book.

Sincerely yours,

Nathan Wright Jr.

Nathan Wright Jr.

July 21, 1950

Mr. Nathan Wright, Jr.
19 Jarvis Street
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Mr. Wright:

Answering your letter of July 17, may I say that the project which you line has possibilities and I should be glad to cooperate in a small way. Let me see the pamphlet concerning which you speak.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

21-25-15

CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY

(CORE)

A National Federation of local interracial groups working to abolish racial discrimination by direct, nonviolent methods.

513 West 166th Street — New York 32, N. Y.

LOrraine 8-8200

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19 Jarvis Street
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts
July 28, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Thank you for your kind letter of July 22nd. I plan sending you, under separate cover, a copy of the paper which you requested at present entitled, "Peculiar Traits Among Negroes". My only hope is that you will think more in terms of the proposed project than of an isolated paper which will need some re-working for our immediate purpose.

You will perhaps want to know something of the individuals involved in our planning thus far. They are:
Miss Henrietta Smith - Radcliffe - Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of Cincinnati - holds M.A. degree from the University of Cincinnati - Assistant Professor of Psychology (on leave) at Allen University - 2nd year graduate student at Radcliffe.

Mr. Edward Blyden - 3rd year graduate student in Political Science at Harvard - Son of a late Supreme Court Justice in one of the African States.

Mr. James Daniell, Jr. - 3rd year graduate student at Harvard (Theology and Law) - Phi Beta Kappa from Columbia - accepted for academic year 1951-52 at Oxford - plans to work in Haiti.

Mr. Thomas Roberts - 1st year Harvard Law Student - Harvard College graduate in Political Science -

24-6-10

(Mr. Thomas Roberts) - attended the University of Paris - plans to do work in International Relations.

Mr. Leslie Fischel, Jr. - 4th year graduate student in American History at Harvard - Instructor in History at Massachusetts Institute of Technology - contributed article on Negro's coming to the Middle West to the Mid-West Journal in an issue in which you also had an article.

Nathan Wright, Jr. - 4th year graduate student (toward the S. T. M. degree) at Harvard - undergraduate work at University of Cincinnati, Temple University and St. Augustine's College- Assistant Rector, St. Bartholemew's Episcopal Church, Cambridge.

It is hoped that you will have a fundamental role in our work.

The original outline, which came out of our discussion this past winter and spring, of topics to be included in our work is as follows:

1. An historical approach to the present-day problem: An historical description of the movement of the Negro out of the South. His attempts to enter the full currents of American life, with the resulting hybrid culture and racial tension.

2. Racial Prejudice and White Personality: Several of us plan to write this jointly as part of course requirements this fall. It is hoped that this will be rather substantial. It would treat the subject of American anti-Negro prejudice as it effects the mentality and the spiritual and psychological well-being of the white American. In this work we hope to make use of clinical materials and include interpretations from significant pieces of fictional literature which bear on our subject (such as Strange Fruit, Gone with the Wind, Black Boy, etc.)

3. The Peculiar Price to the Negro: Substantially, my present paper entitled "Peculiar Traits". We hope to make it more readable and slanted to our topic. A new treatment of Negro religion of the sophisticated type and added material on education and business will be included.

4. American Institutions and the Race Problem: Political, religious, and other American social institutions as they give expression to the prevalent American psychosis, and the democratic foundations within these institutions which give us leverage in finding our way out of the problem.

5. International Propaganda and the American Race Problem: How the American race problem effects our world standing.

24-6-11

6. A Constructive Solution:
What do we mean by the "solution" of a racial problem? What is involved from a theoretical and practical standpoint? The challenge to white Americans. Negro program and goals. A creative and constructive creed.

This, roughly, is the present state of our thinking. Much more thinking and work will need to be done. We hope to tailor our project to fit our cloth. Your role might be as large or as small as you see fit. Anything from specific writing or general editing to making suggestions as to reorganization or materials and publication would be in line with our hopes.

Again, my sincerest appreciation to you for your prompt response. With warmest good wishes to you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Nathan Wright, Jr.

24-6-12

Nathan Wright

19 Jarvis Street,
Cambridge 38, Massachusetts.
September 22, 1950.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
23 West 26th Street,
New York 10, New York.

24-9-8

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Earlier this summer I wrote to you concerning help with a project which several of us who have been studying at Harvard have undertaken. The last letter which outlined the thinking which we have done thus far received no reply. We do hope that our work does have your support and that in any case we might hear from you.

Our group is composed of Negro and white persons. We intend to work rather intensely this winter in order to have

something in decent form by Spring.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and with every good wish to you, Dan

Yours truly,

Nathan Wright Jr

Nathan Wright, Jr.

6-9-42

YALE UNIVERSITY

Exercises marking the opening of the

James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters

Founded by Carl Van Vechten

SPRAGUE MEMORIAL HALL

7 January 1950

YALE UNIVERSITY

Exercises marking the opening of the

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Founded by Carl Van Vechten

SPRAGUE MEMORIAL HALL

7 January 1950

32-20-28

NEW HAVEN
1950

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32-20-29

NOTE

James T. Babb, University Librarian, presided at the ceremonies, introducing President Seymour, Miss Rahn, and Doctor Johnson. Further to mark the opening, a selection of manuscripts, books, letters, photographs, phonograph records, miscellaneous printed material, and art objects—the latter including some twenty-five colored drawings by the Boston artist Mary Bell—was placed upon display in the Sterling Memorial Library. The material was selected and the exhibition arranged by Donald Gallup, Curator of the Collection. It remained on view until 15 February 1950.

The printing of this brochure was made possible through the kindness of Mr. Bernhard Knollenberg, in the period of whose librarianship at Yale the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection was established.

The President and Fellows of Yale University
meeting in New Haven today adopted the following resolution and directed the Secretary to transmit a copy to

CARL VAN VECHTEN, ESQ.

Voted, to express the gratitude of the President and Fellows to Carl Van Vechten for his continued efforts on behalf of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters in the Yale Library. His devotion to the ideal of this great Collection, his unflagging interest and enthusiasm wherever it is concerned have inspired an ever-increasing number of people to unite in helping to gather and preserve materials through which the important contribution of the American Negro to the art and literature of his time is revealed. The Collection has already established Yale as the center for study in its field. On the occasion of its formal opening to scholars, we would have them know that Yale is aware of her debts to its founder and staunchest friend, Carl Van Vechten.

Carl A. Lohmann
Secretary.

10 December 1949.

PRESIDENT CHARLES SEYMOUR

IT is a great privilege to participate in these exercises formally marking the opening of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters. The importance of this Collection is already recognized; unique in its character and comprehensive in its scope, including manuscripts, letters, pamphlets, books, phonograph records, photographs, and objects of art created by Negroes or dealing with them.

The Collection has been established by Carl Van Vechten, gathered by himself and by the friends whose interest in this project he captured. Nothing could have been more appropriate than his suggestion that the Collection should be named for James Weldon Johnson, outstanding Negro litterateur, scholar, diplomatist, member of the faculty of Fisk University whose president we are proud to welcome today. This is by no means the first or the only service which the imaginative generosity of Mr. Van Vechten has rendered to the Yale Library (among others) and to this University. It is a deep satisfaction that upon this occasion we have the opportunity to express Yale's appreciation.

32-20-30

[*President Seymour then read the resolution of the President and Fellows of Yale University addressed to Carl Van Vechten and presented to him a copy (reproduced opposite in reduced size) of the resolution, designed by Carl Purington Rollins, Printer to the University Emeritus, and printed under his supervision by the Yale University Press.*]

MISS MURIEL RAHN

An' I Cry . . . . . *Arranged by Eva A. Jessye*

Ride On, Jesus . . . . . *Arranged by Nathaniel Dett*

If You Should Go . . . . . *William Grant Still*
(Poem by Countee Cullen)

The Awakening . . . . . *J. Rosamond Johnson*
(Poem by James Weldon Johnson)

Aria from "The Barrier" . . . . *Jan Meyerowitz*
(Libretto by Langston Hughes)
(The composer at the piano)

[*Miss Rahn introduced each of her selections with remarks concerning the composer or librettist, and in the course of her program presented to the audience Miss Eva Jessye, Mrs. Countee Cullen, J. Rosamond Johnson, Jan Meyerowitz, and Langston Hughes. Mr. Hughes sketched briefly the background of the aria from "The Barrier." Mr. Dan Gordon acted as Miss Rahn's accompanist in the first four selections.*]

32-20-31

LITERATURE AND THE PRACTICE OF LIVING

An address marking the opening of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters, delivered on the Francis Bergen, B.A. 1914, Memorial Foundation, 7 January 1950, by

CHARLES SPURGEON JOHNSON

President, Fisk University

32-20-32

WE are celebrating today the opening of a new and valuable collection of books and other documents, a matchless addition to an already great library. We who have both observed and been a part of that tide of history which, within a single generation has given a new definition to the Negro in America, can read far deeper meaning in this event. For it brings together, as memorialized and memorializer, two of the most significant names associated with the merging of Negro life into the mainstream of American life and culture.

Of all the magnificent writings of Carl Van Vechten, and his contributions, as sensitive and skillful interpreter of a period and class of American life, one of the most important of his services has been that of the introduction to American literature of the Negro as a person rather than a type, thus breaking the dismally persistent stereotype that has obscured and distorted virtually every external view of this race in America.

In his portrayals of the modern American Negro under metropolitan conditions, he was neither sentimental nor macaronic. With a realism, fired by the novelty of his own discovery of racial differentiation into personalities good and bad, beautiful and sordid, glamorous and dull, wise and stupid, he created an interest in voyages of discovery into Negro America, that extended far beyond sophisticated literary circles. In the process of this literary exploration he became a captive of his own skill, and even today, twenty-five years after his first book in this field, he continues to be a master medium for the interpretation of the many and interesting new social struc-

tures and personalities emerging from the shadows of our racial system into the full brilliance of American life.

Just as Mr. Van Vechten can be regarded as the first white American writer to interpret objectively, with deftness and charm the external features of the American Negro in a new age and setting, James Weldon Johnson, can be regarded as the first Negro to provide an objective and detached appraisal of the internal working of the Negro mind, under the stress and frustration of his racial status in America. His most significant discoveries were of those positive and creative values that lay unrecognized in this human reservoir, and of the need for Negroes themselves to exercise their own internal resources and power to complete their emancipation, in order that they might live and move with confidence in the society of American citizens. To this end he directed all of his energies and his versatile skills.

These two names and personalities are linked together in respect and friendship in this Collection, the formal opening of which we are today assembled to pay the tribute of our presence.

What I have to say on this occasion has less to do with the literary accomplishments of James Weldon Johnson, which were considerable, than with what he symbolized, formulated, and communicated as a person, over one of the most turgid periods of our history as a democratic nation. The literature of escape, which has been the refuge of so many of our tender, precious literary minds, may tell us something by implication, of the dark and trouble-ridden worlds rejected. The record of calm action in a definable world, turbulent and confused by the conflicts of social growth and change, can actually have the merit of great literature if not always its exacting quality.

One of Goethe's commentators has referred to his literary art and the practice of living, pointing out that his life was as much worth studying as his work. In his diary Goethe himself says "People who are always harping on the value of experience tend to forget that experience is only the one half of experience." The secret of creative living consists in relating the rough and tumble of our contact with the world outside ourselves to the work which our minds put in on this stuff of experience. The full value of experience is in seeing the significance of what has happened. Without this awareness we do not really live. Life lives us.

Very much the same can be said of James Weldon Johnson. He traced in his own life span every major crisis, save perhaps one, in the evolution of the American Negro into social citizenship. More than this, he helped to give direction and force to this steady movement of racial ascent.

These crises were not alone the isolated experiences of a race. It would, perhaps, be more accurate to say, that the great crises affecting the Negro as a race were the broad, inexorable changes in the structure and fabric of American society itself, in which the painful vicissitudes of the Negro were only a small but vital incident.

Reconstruction, in the South, total political disfranchisement, economic disinheritance, lynchings and physical insecurity, denial of educational opportunity, racial segregation, with its bitter fruit of inner personal poison, mass migration and revolt, and the endless struggle to slough off the heavy handicaps to achieve more completely the new freedom; these were the backdrop of the vast and varied activities and literary expressions of the period. These situations and events are not, as has so often been assumed, a Negro problem. Even though only recently recognized as such, they are and always have been fundamentally and finally, a national problem. "A good part of white America," Mr. Johnson once said, "frequently asks the question, 'What shall we do with the Negro?' In asking this question it completely ignores the fact that the Negro is doing something with himself and also the equally important fact that the Negro all the while is doing something with America."

Like Goethe, James Weldon Johnson's mode of philosophy was that of "bringing out the meaning of existence while it still suffered and enjoyed existence—with all its immediacy, with the particulars of persons and accidentals of situations and the concreteness of events."

In a period when there were so few Negroes who could speak and act with authority and competence in any field, his extraordinary gifts were spread over an amazing range of specializations. He was a teacher, lawyer, editor, poet, song writer, diplomat, politician, social and civil rights advocate, active crusader for democracy.

The meaning of this variety of active experience was distilled into his poetry and prose writing. For this time and role there could not

have been a more fortunate personality—urbane, able in personal contacts to ignore color, to face his fellow men with naturalness without either subservience or overagressiveness, his most consummate diplomacy was that employed in race relations even while feeling the ruthless pressure of irrational racial prejudices. More than any man of his race and time he was able to turn these prejudices into sober respect.

Carl Van Vechten caught the flavor of his personality with exactness in this memorable tribute at the time of his death.

> So warm was his humanity, so deep his knowledge of the history of mankind, and the human heart, so complete his tact, and so amazing his social skill that he was the master of any situation in which he found himself. Time and again I have observed Jim emerging from a room, which earlier had bristled with prejudice, having conquered this bad feeling by the breadth of his understanding and the charm of his personality, actually holding his opponents, no longer to be so described, in the palms of his hands. His distinction, his tact, his powers of diplomacy would have made him a peerless envoy.

The period of American history which reflects best his practice of living was one marked by the nation's greatest expansion, and, at the same time its greatest spiritual confusion. It was a period of great cultural ferment, the "melting pot" era, a period of the ascendency of unbridled free enterprise, of the open beginnings of class struggle and the new and feeble articulations of self-conscious labor, of muckrakers and social settlements, of the open acceptance of a philosophy of "inferior races and civilizations." This was, also, in a significant sense, a period of the sullen and frustrated gropings of the South, in its "colonial" dependence on the North, culturally sterile, and left in indifference to settle its problem of democracy in its own way—a period of listless search for an American culture and a convincingly meaningful sense of national direction.

All these currents found expression through James Weldon Johnson, both in literature and in action. He ventured north from Jacksonville, Florida, moved in on the blind side of the great American confusion by creating, with his brother, some of the most enchanting popular music of the period; ventured into politics and became the first Negro consul to an important foreign assignment, used the tolerance gained by these popular successes to proselyte for the cul-

tural contributions of Negroes to America; edited the first Negro daily paper and moved on, in the crusading spirit of the period, to leadership in an organized attack on the crudely undemocratic, in fact, bluntly inhumane aspects of the then current American way of life. He guided the work of the closely knit and effective National Association for the Protection of Colored People, through the terrible tides of migration and riots in the North and South, and registered through it, some of the most significant gains of his day, for civil rights and democratic citizenship.

The first important literary work of James Weldon Johnson, *The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man,* appeared in 1912. Along with its literary excellence it was remarkable for its social, as well as its literary strategy. It will, perhaps, be useful to sketch the place and importance of this work. There had been about four notable predecessors of Johnson who had reached the attention of writing and reading America. Frederick Douglass had been a powerful oratorical force for the abolition of slavery, convincing to a sector of the nation in his own human superiority as a person. Booker T. Washington had been a social strategist, speaking to the nation from the heavy racial miasma of the deep South, with wise words of economic counsel. He parried the blows of the sceptical ones and the demagogues who spoke hopelessly and menacingly of the millions of ex-slaves, still unlettered, in the South and sought the tolerance, political protection and urgent benevolence of booming industrial leaders of the North and South.

W. E. B. DuBois, brilliant, highly cultured, and racially sensitive, wrote with such bitter contempt for the American racial system that his flaming truths were invariably incendiary. He got attention but scant hearing. And there was the poet Paul Laurence Dunbar, who like Booker T. Washington, came at a dark period, when with the release of the white working classes the independent struggle of Negroes for existence had become acute in its severity. Dunbar caught the picture of the Negro in his pathetic and contagiously humorous moods and invested him with a new humanity. He embellished a stereotype and made likeable, in a homely way, the simple, joyous creature that was the mass Southern Negro, with his soft musical dialect and infectious rhythm. William Dean Howells, in an ar-

ticle in *Harper's Magazine* hailed Dunbar as the first Negro to feel Negro life aesthetically and express it lyrically. But in his candid moments, Dunbar confessed to Johnson that he resorted to dialect verse to gain a hearing and then nothing but his dialect verse would be accepted. He never got to the things he really wanted to do.

The acceptability of Dunbar's verse inspired many followers, including, for a brief spell, Johnson himself. The period, however, was one that permitted bolder exploration and he turned forthrightly to poetry of race-consciousness. They were poems both of revelation and of protest. William Stanley Braithwaite was able to say of him that he brought the first intellectual substance to the context of poetry by Negroes, and a craftsmanship more precise and balanced than that of Dunbar. His Negro sermons symbolized the transition from the folk idiom to conscious artistic expression. In naive, non-dialect speech, they blend the rich imagery of the uneducated Negro minister with the finished skill of a cultured Negro poet. In a curiously fascinating way both style and content bespoke the meeting and parting of the old and new in Negro life in America.

Undoubtedly the literary work of Johnson laid the ground for the upsurge of young writers and artists in the early 'twenties, referred to as the "Negro renaissance." Here again the two names which we celebrate today meet, for Johnson and Van Vechten were among the sturdiest supporters of this movement, among the youngest generation of Negro writers, for self expression. It was a cultural ferment aided by a new measure of economic emancipation and a new educational perspective, and produced such superb young writers as Countee Cullen, Langston Hughes, Arna Bontemps, Sterling Brown, Jean Toomer, Zora Neale Hurston, Claude McKay, and still later such a powerful social analyst as Richard Wright.

These are, in fact, some of the writers whose books and original manuscripts form the base of the remarkable collection entrusted to Yale University.

Without Van Vechten it is certain that the range of acquaintance and the character of public and literary acceptance of the Negro writers would have been vastly different. Without Johnson it is equally certain that there would have been less racial self confidence and less

emotional and mental preparation for this newest generation when it appeared.

The character of America has changed again since the early 'twenties and the days of eager searching and self discovery. The Negro creative artists are pouring their contributions directly into the cultural stream of America. The brilliant white commentators, from Harriet Beecher Stowe to Vachel Lindsay, who by their insights and skill helped to shape this day, by pointing up the anachronism of a half-man in a democratic society, are being followed in turn by an equally redoubtable group who view the American scene less in terms of racial than of national cultural perspectives. Thus, this Collection, with its finished works marking the highest literary, artistic, and social achievement of successive stages of development in the long internal struggle of nation and race, with its intimate letters and memorabilia, its pictorial record and its manuscripts, will provide one of the richest treasure stores in America for students seeking insight into the making of America. It does well to be named in memory of one who symbolized best this period of growth and development with the most variegated range of talents and the most exemplary and deeply loved personality. In marking the opening of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Collection of Negro Arts and Letters we are paying tribute to two leaders of that maturer generation, whose luminous faith and intelligence provided the spark for this, our new day.

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*A fund established in 1947 by the gift of the James Weldon Johnson Memorial Committee, the income to be used for the purchase of material for the Collection. Although modest, the principal is steadily increasing. We hope that it will continue to grow and thus doubly insure the life of the Collection.

A.L.P.

ALLEN YOUNG
GLEN WILD, N. Y.
TEL: WOODRIDGE 83R2

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I am nine years old. You put up a wonderful camaign. That leaflet "A Giant of the People" was very true. I am from Sullivan County. My father ran for Assembly and my mother ran for Commissioner of Public Welfare on the A.L.P. ticket I'm sending you a ballot with circles drawn around the winners. In Sullivan County we put up a very good campaign, too. The A.L.P. rented

24-17-45

a loud speaker for 3 days. We had
3 election rallys. John T. McManus
was at one of them. We gave out
leaflets. When John McManus was at
this rally he gave me an autograph-
photograph of himself. All I can
say now is: Someday we'll (O.L.P.)
the "most liked" party.

Yours respectfully,
Allen E. Young

November 17, 1950

Mr. Allen Young
Glen Wild
New York

Dear Mr. Young:

Dr. Du Bois is out of town on vacation, and is not expected to return to his office until December 1.

I am sure he appreciates your kind words and your thoughtfulness in sending the ballot. I will bring your letter to his attention when he returns.

Very sincerely,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

November 28, 1950

Mr. Allen Young
Glend Wild
New York

My dear Allen:

I have your letter and thank you very much for your kind words. I was glad to see the ballot.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

young

GOTHAM HOTEL
JOHN R. ST. AT ORCHESTRA PL.
DETROIT 1, MICH.

901 Grand St.
Wil., Del.
9-6-50

My dear Dr W. E. B. —

This is th "show-off"! I've been th Detroit; you've been th Prague.

I'm always thinking about you, rooting for you and ready th go all out for you! You know that I'm sure.

Do drop me one of your cryptic missiles.

24-6-27-34

I admired so much an admirer of yours this summer at the institute I attended at the Univ. of Wisconsin — Selig Perlman, economist and labor authority. The Jewish Labor Committee awarded me a scholarship for the session — and then I learned through Eagle Lane that they feared I was a Communist after talking with me — Why? Because I mentioned I'd been to hear you the previous night (when you weren't there) and because I had a copy of the Daily Compass with me! So-o-o I am proud.

Do write me and take care of yourself. Love, Pauline

248-27-35

[Young]

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WESTERN UNION

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS
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34-17-18

PA085

[Young]

P WUA020 NL PD=WILMINGTON DEL 15= 1950 SEP 16 AM 4 24

DR W E B DUBOIS

KY 409 EDGECOMB AVE NYK=

THE EMPIRE STATE HAS ROYAL MATERIAL IN ITS ALP SENATORIAL CANDIDATE=

PAULINE=

Esther Burnett
Ollie Crawford
Sanford & Wilbur

L Hughes

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

September 18, 1950

Miss Pauline Young
901 French Street
Wilmington, Delaware

Dear Pauline:

Thank you for your letter of September6, which found me when I came in on the 11th. You know of course that I am running for senator, but I haven't made any reservations in Washington a s yet!

I appreciate your friendship and good words.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

September 22, 1950

Miss Pauline Young
901 French Street
Wilmington, Del.

Dear Miss Young:

Dr. DuBois will conduct his first press conference since his return from Eastern Europe at the Hotel Theresa, 125th Street and 7th Avenue, Sunday afternoon, September 24th at 12:30 - Room 102.

The conference will also mark his first press interview since his acceptance of the American Labor Party's nomination to run for United States Senator from New York.

Because of the international significance of Dr. DuBois's leadership today in the struggles of Negro and colonial peoples for freedom, we are happy to invite you to be present on this historic occasion as his special guest.

Cordially yours,

George B. Murphy, Jr.

[Young People's Gen. Assembly for Peace]

October 31, 1950

Dear Friend:

On September 28th a group of youth leaders from various youth organizations met in New York to discuss what could be done to stop the headlong rush toward atomic world war, with all its terrible consequences for our generation. After thoroughly voicing our opinions, we agreed to call a YOUNG PEOPLE'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE and send out a letter to other youth leaders throughout the country asking them to join with us in endorsing this idea.

24-7-5

Koppelman 11/27/50

You may or many not have been one of the recipients of this letter as only 200 were sent. In any case, you will want to know that the response has been very good. The following are some of the young people coming from various civic, religious and fraternal organizations, as well as newly organized peace groups, who have agreed with us on the idea of sponsoring this Assembly:

Rev. Donald L. Mathews, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Rabbi Herbert Baumgard, Astoria, L.I.N.Y.
Lucas Smith, Kansas City, Kansas
Dr. Ruth Bleir, Baltimore, Md.
William Jennings, Brooklyn, N. Y.
John Morris, Chicago, Illinois
Vera Steckler, Cleveland, Ohio
Sue Buckingham, Chicago, Illinois
Nat Bond, Durham, North Carolina
Charles Haney, Brooklyn, N. Y.
George Shevelove, Newark, N. J.
Gunther Wertheimer, Baltimore, Md.
Marcia Romano, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Rev. F. B. Jansen, W. Somerville, Mass.
Roland Delattre, Swarthmore, Pa.
Gloria Morgan, Chicago, Illinois
Douglas Glasgow, New York City
Renee Shapiro, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Ophelia E. Hogg, Chicago, Illinois
Joseph McKinney, Chicago, Illinois

On Sunday, October 29th, we met in Chicago to draft a "CALL TO AMERICAN YOUTH" to come to this Assembly, and also began the planning of the conference program. There were some additional youth leaders at this second gathering. We reiterated our original plans that this should be the type of conference where young people who have varied opinions on foreign and domestic issues would be able to rise above their differences in order to help save peace. We also agreed that this Assembly would be one where the decisions reached would be put immediately into action.

We agreed that the Assembly convene on January 5-7th, 1951 in Chicago. We know the time is short but with events taking place daily that affect our lives, we can not afford to wait any longer.

We are asking you to join with us and many others in sponsoring the draft call enclosed. Since there is so little time, may we ask you to please return the enclosed card with your approval by November 9th?

Any suggestions as to what should be included in the program of the Assembly would be appreciated as the next meeting of the planning committee is taking place November 11th.

Sincerely,

Rev. Massie Kennard
Acting Chairman

Doris Koppelman
Acting Executive Secretary

Lech. pending

YOUNG PEOPLE'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR PEACE
116 Nassau Street
New York, New York

1 25
2 50
#325

November 27, 1950

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Chairman, Council on African Affairs
23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

On behalf of the "YOUNG PEOPLE'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE" organized late September because of the increasing desire for peace among the youth of our country, I wish to extend this invitation to you, a shining example to young people of a fighter for peace.

The General Assembly will be held in Chicago on January 5th to 7th, 1951 at the Metropolitan Community Church, 4106 South Parkway. Our chairman, Rev. Massie Kennard is the Junior Church pastor. Our vice chairman, Rev. Donald Mathews is Pastor at the North Presbyterian Church in Kalamazoo, Michigan. To date we have 70 prominent and lay members of practically every organization, national group and geographic location sponsoring the Call to the General Assembly which will be mailed out to some 5000 youth this week.

Our program will include an International Festival with young people from as many countries as possible attending to give us their story on what youth are doing for peace. We honestly feel that this Assembly which we hope will draw about 1000 young people from every walk of life and with varied opinions, as you can see from the draft call enclosed, will come out with a positive united program for peace which will override the differences present. We hope to be the kind of group which will be geared to act on the issues facing young people and we recognize that peace is the basic issue.

After quite a discussion with the Planning Committee as to who our adult speakers would be - and we had a list of over 35 - we agreed that the two we would invite had to be of the caliber to give inspiration to the delegates, set the conditions for work and ride above personal feelings as to responsibility etc. in order to unite to save the peace. I personally am thrilled that common agreement was reached by the committee that you were just such a person. The other individual will be a leading Quaker that can also carry this program.

I realize that we aren't giving you too much notice, Dr. DuBois, but I also believe you will understand the necessity for quick action today more than ever before.

24-7-18

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois November 27, 1950

Will you please let us hear from you immediately letting us know that you will honor us with your presence as we truly believe the results of our Assembly will depend to a large measure on your being with us.

Hoping to have the personal pleasure of meeting you and with kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Doris Koppelman

Doris Koppelman
Acting Executive Secretary

24-7-19

November 28, 1950

Miss Doris Koppelman
Acting Executive Secretary
YOUNG PEOPLE'S GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FOR PEACE
116 Nassau Street
New York, New York

Dear Miss Koppelman:

I have your letter of November 27, concerning the Chicago meeting for January 5-7. This is not only short notice but you mention neither expense nor fee. This is a costly trip.

The round trip by air would be $100. The hotel expense at least $25.00 and my fee would be $200. Frankly I think this is too much to pay for one speaker.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

24-7-20

[YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF AMERICA]

January 6, 1950

Mr. Sidney J. Socolar
6145 S. Drexel Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Socolar:

At your request, December 15, 1949, I offered to lecture at the University of Chicago in February.

I had a phone call on the matter but no letter.

Please let me hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

January 6, 1950

Mr. Sidney J. Socolar 145 S. Drexel A.

Sect Comm

6228 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois
January 9, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26TH Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

It is a pleasure to confirm the arrangements for your speaking at the University of Chicago on the afternoon of February 9, as indicated by Mr. Moskowitz in his telephone conversation with you last week.

The fee of $100 is agreeable. There is a possibility that the campus chapter of NAACP will co-sponsor the meeting with our organization. The meeting is scheduled to begin at 3:30 p.m.

Within the next ten days to two weeks we shall contact you regarding our preference of topics for the meeting. It is our understanding that you would be equally willing to discuss the treatment of the Negro in American historiography or more current problems.

Sincerely yours,
Sidney J. Socolar
Chairman, Negro Rights Committee
Young Progressives of America
University of Chicago Chapter

[YPA]

6228 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois
January 30, 1950

3:30 P.M.
Ha-7-4278
Feb 10

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26TH Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Doctor Du Bois:

In connection with your speaking engagement at the University of Chicago on the afternoon of February 9, I have been instructed to ask you to treat the topic which will be advertised as follows:

The American Negro, 1850-1950
(a century of struggle for equality).

In particular, it is requested that you include some discussion of misrepresentation (by many historians) of the history of the Negroes in the pre-Civil War and Reconstruction periods; that you draw particular attention to the present phase of the Negroes' struggle; and that, in relation to the latter, you cite current trends in colonial lands.

There are to be no other speakers on the program. It is proposed that your talk be followed by a question period, questions to be submitted in writing by members of the audience. The meeting is to start at 3:30 p.m. and should not run beyond 5:00 or 5:30 p.m. It will be co-sponsored by the campus chapters of NAACP and YPA.

We hope you find these proposals satisfactory. If not, please don't hesitate to tell us.

Sincerely yours,
Sidney J. Socolar
Chmn., Civil Rights Committee, Young Progressives of America
Univ. of Chicago chapter

Pick carbon

January 31, 1950

Mr. Sidney J. Socolar
6228 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

My dear Sir:

I shall be at the Hotel Stevens from February 7, on, where you can communicate with me.

I shall speak on "Reconstruction: 75 Years After."

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

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CA077 NL PD=CHICAGO ILL 3=

FEB 4 AM 3 37

DR W E DU BOIS=

23 WEST 26 ST NYK=

WITH YOUR APPROVAL WE PROPOSE ALLOTING TEN MINUTES ON FEBRUARY 9TH PROGRAM FOR AN APPEAL BY WIFE OF ROBERT KIRKENDOLL YOUNG CHICAGO NEGRO RECENTLY SENTENCED TO 75 YEARS ON RAPE FRAMEUP SHE WOULD SPEAK BETWEEN YOUR TALK AND THE QUESTION PERIOD WILL YOU ALSO INDICATE IF YOU CAN BE GUEST AT LUNCHEON OR PREFERABLY DINNER ON 9TH WHERE

TEN OR FIFTEEN =NVITED STUDENT LEADERS AND PROFESSORS COULD DISCUSS SOME QUESTIONS WITH YOU MORE INFORMALLY APPRECIATE WIRE REPLY COLLECT=

SIDNEY J SOCOLAR=..

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

February 16, 1950

Mr. Sidney J. Socolar
6228 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois

Dear Mr. Socolar:

I want to thank you very much for the opportunity of speaking to the students of Chicago University. I enjoyed the occasion very much and know that it must have taken a good deal of pains to arrange such an occasion.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

[YPA - U of Chicago]

Sent Reconstruction 175 pamphlets Apr. 5,

6228 University Avenue
Chicago 37, Illinois
March 21, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26TH Street
New York 10, New York

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

24-h-25-8

As we indicated when you were here, we should be very grateful for a copy of the text of the talk you presented at the University of Chicago last month. If fulfilling this request would not be inconvenient for you, we expect the text to be valuable in our campus activities directed against distortions in the curriculum.

Sincerely yours,
Sidney J. Socolar
Chmn., Civil Rights Committee,
Young Progressives of America (University of Chicago Chapter)

Let pending Oct. 5

Cancelled by WEBB.

YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF COLUMBIA
504 Hartley Hall
Columbia University
NYC 27, NY

February 27, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
c/o Council on African Affairs,
23 West 26th Street,
NYC, NY

Dear Dr. DuBois,

We are sponsoring a series of lectures on Negro history, to be presented on the Columbia campus weekly over a period of six weeks. They are planned to present a fairly comprehensive survey of key aspects of Negro history from the beginnings to the present. I am sure you can appreciate the significance of these lectures taking place on the Columbia campus. We hope that the presentation of these lectures, with a good response among the students, will serve, among many other important purposes, that of implementing a demand that the university institute such a course in its regular curriculum.

24b-25-5

The sessions will last from 2 to 4 PM on Wednesdays, of which an hour or so will be devoted to lecture, and the remainder to discussion. I spoke with Dr. Hunton about this series, both in terms of planning them and in regard to his speaking at one of the lectures. He recommended you for the second session which will deal with "African Backgrounds of the Negro People," and which is scheduled for March 15. If, however, you find it impossible to fit that into your schedule at such short notice, we would like you to consider speaking on topic number 5, listed below for April 5. I am sure you will want to cooperate with us. Your attendance will serve to guarantee the success of this venture. Some of the speakers contacted (all of whom have not yet accepted) are as follows: James Allen of the NAACP, Mr. Harcourt Tynes, Mr. Ernest Kaiser, Mrs. Lucille Spence, and should some of these not be able to attend we are also contacting Herbert Aptheker, Philip Foner and Lloyd Brown, among others.

March 8	Meaning of the Role of Negro History in US Today.
March 15	African Background of the Negro People.
March 22	Beginnings of Slavery in the US.
March 29	The Negro in the American Revolution; Struggles in Slavery.
✓ April 5	The Negro in the Civil War; Reconstruction and the Betrayal of Reconstruction.
April 12	Negro Struggles for Liberation in the 20th Century, and the Negro in the Post War World.

Form letter

Any suggestion you may have will be appreciated. This letter will be followed by a call later this week.

Sincerely,
Jack Kroner
Jack Kroner -
for the chairman

P.S. above address is that of Clarence Jones, chairman of our group.

March 3, 1950

Mr. Clarence Jones, Chairman
YOUNG PROGRESSIVES OF COLUMBIA
504 Hartley Hall
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Jones:

Dr. Du Bois is accepting few engagements for lectures or addresses on account of his committments for literary work.

If in exceptional cases he consents to speak, he must make the following charges, since, being retired he receives no salary. For talks in New York city---$50. For talks outside New York City, $100 or more according to distance.

Very sincerely yours,

Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

[Young Progressives of America]

March 10, 1950

Mr. Jack Kroner
YPA
804 Hartley Hall
Columbia University
c/o Clarence Jones
New York 27, New York

Dear Mr. Kroner:

I find that the week of April 1[redacted] is too full and it would be impossible to get another lecture in. Therefore, I must be excused from your program this time.

I am sorry.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

348-85-7

[YPA-Hunter College]

224 East 12 Street
New York 3, New York
April 8, 1950

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
23 West 26 Street
New York, New York

Dear Sir;

The Young Progressives of the Bronx Center of Hunter College would like tto invite you to speak before a student meeting on your experiences in the movement for Negro rights and the lessons which you feel must be drawn by all Americans. You may choose a more specific aspect of this topic or another subject as long as you inform us for publicity. We have scheduled the meeting for Friday May 19,1950 between 12 and 1 PM in a room on the Bronx campus. If you can speak before us we will give you full traveling instructions and we can arrange to have someone accompany you to the school if you wish.

Thank You.

Yours sincerely,
Miss Frances Murray
Secretary, Hunter Y.P.A.

24-25-5

We are very sorry not to be able to accept your kind invitation, but we have so much work on hand that it is impossible to accept further commitments this Spring.

April 11, 1950

Miss Frances Murray
Secretary, Hunter Y.P.A.
224 East 12th Street
New York 3, New York

Dear Miss Murray:

Dr. Du Bois is very sorry not to be able to accept your kind invitation, but he has so much work on hand that he is unable to accept further commitments this Spring.

Very sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Lillian Murphy
Secretary to Dr. Du Bois

LYM:m

Lecture

339 Macon Street
Brooklyn 16, N.Y.
April 13, 1950

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

The Young Progressives of New York University (Washington Square College) is sponsoring a series of forums on successive wednesdays (2-5 P.M.) beginning april 26, 1950 to be entitled "The Tenor of Modern American Thought." The fourth panel of this forum will be on the subject of The social sciences to be held on May 17, 1950

24-7-2

Among the other speakers invited are Prof. Sidney Hook, Prof. Gundlach (previously at Univ. of Washington), Ernest Van Den Haag (instructor in economics, N.Y.U), Max Lerner and Prof. Corliss Lamont (Columbia).

We would be greatly honored by your presence at this panel as a speaker. We are certain that the students and faculty of New York University as with other members of the audience will be eager to hear you.

If there is any further information

you desire about the forum, please communicate with us immediately.

Sincerely,

Norman Pelver.

[YPA-Swarthmore]

Feb 9, 1950

Dear Mr. DuBois,

I have been authorized by the members of the YPA at Swarthmore College to invite you to speak to us on some phase of the negro struggle. We are building a program of education around negro History Week, though a bit late - in late February and early March. We would like to suggest that the evenings of the 8th, 9th or 10th of march are most advantageous.

Will you let me know what plan is possible?

Thank you,

Myron E Sharpe
YPA Educational
Chairman

Swarthmore College, Pa.

(Ltr 10
$1.00

24b-25-30

February 15, 1950

Mr. Myron E. Sharpe
Y. P. A. Educational Chairman
Swarthmore College
Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Sharpe:

Can speak for you March 10. The charge will be $100 out of which I will pay my own expenses.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

Feb. 26 1950

Dear Mr. Dubois,

We received a letter from you saying that you could speak at Swarthmore on march 10 for $100. Unfortunately, we find that we are unable to raise that amount.

However, there are some groups of students at the University of Pennsylvania who would like to have you speak also. I have been asked to propose that we can each raise enough to total $100 if you can speak at both places on the 10th or thereabout. Temple University may also enter this arrangement.

241-25-28

Barring that, I have been asked to propose that if you can speak only at Swarthmore College on the evening of the 10th, that we can raise $50.

I hope that you will consider our propositions. We at Swarthmore, which has only two negro students, are having an intensive campaign to educate the students to the problems and significance of the negro's struggle.

the YPA is trying every means to teach negro-white unity as the strongest front against reaction, especially in labor. The YPA is trying to point out that even on a campus like Swarthmore, which is apparently "free", there is a negro problem by virtue of the fact that negroes must go elsewhere to college. In this way we have tried to show that the trouble at Lincoln University lies on our own doorstep.

So our fight would be helped immeasurably if you could come down to aid in extending the perspective of students in these problems.

yours truly,
Myron C. Sharpe
YPA Educational
chairman

Swarthmore College,
Pa.

February 28, 1950

Mr. Myron E. Sharpe
YPA Educational Chairman
Swathmore College
Swarthmore, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Sharpe:

I appreciate the financial difficulties of your and other organizations, at the same time on account of my commitments and also my age, I cannot accept many lectures and when Ido, I cannot afford to change less than my regular sum.

I must therefore insist on being paid $100 if I lecture at Swarthmore or any other organization.

I am sorry and wish that I could afford to change this rule.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

TO THE YOUNG PROGRESSIVES

W. E. B. DU BOIS

I am really very sorry inde d that I cannot address you today. I have had so many engagements in this campa ign that I am approaching the limit of my strength and do not think I should risk over-doing.

I should like to talk to you because I have a granddaughter who this summer visited the International Yough Congress at Prague. She was enthralled at what she saw. She was among the crowds that greeted the delegates from Korea. And I had the pleasure while she was there of talking to the 2000 delegates from nearly every country in the world. I think that both she and I received inspiration from the things we saw in czechoslovakia and from the hope and energy of the young people in their great work for Peace and for freedom of self expression. It devolves upon the youth of America particularly to carry this message further and apply it especially in this land.

We are a powerful country, but we are using our power in the wrong direction. We are preaching democracy but not practising it and just now our leaders seem bent upon turning the world again into a center of murder and destruction . It should be the duty of every member of your organization to preach in season and out the message of Peace as the first step toward real civilization.

35-7-118

Sent to Johnatt
+
Mary Morris - 2346 W. 26
(request of Geo. Wheatley)

Comm. Y

September 18, 1950

Yugoslav Information Center
36 Central Park South
New York 19, New York

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly take the enclosed address off of your list of persons receiving your p blications.

I am not interested.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD:lm

21-19-4

F.D.C.

Syracuse Women for World Peace
c/o 569 N. Salina St.
Syracuse 8, New York

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
Peace Information Center
222 W. 23rd Street
New York 11, New York

My dear Dr. Du Bois

Enclosed is a copy of the open letter you sent to Secretary of State Dean Acheson which appeared at our request in the local paper The Syracuse Post Standard. Much of it has been deleted.

In this morning's paper, August 1, appeared another letter which is also enclosed - from a Mary E. Sefton. We feel that perhaps you could reply to the reader via the letters & the Editor column of the Post Standard in order to answer best the many questions that the reader raises.

The paper lists you as being chairman of the Peace Information Center, Inc. We, the

24-16-60

Japanese Women for World Peace are going to send a letter within a few days to clarify this and also to add three things which they purposely left out of your excellent letter to Acheson.

Thank you very much.

Yours in peace,

Mrs. N. Zeppetello

(Mary Ann Zeppetello)

P.S.

I just found out that your letter was also printed in full in the local Negro press, The Progressive Herald.

34-16-61

8/16-26-19

The illustrations on this card were reproduced from paintings by a member of the Rust Craft Artists' Guild.
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25 AS 8296

I cannot say, and I will not say
That she is dead. She is just away!
With a cheery smile, and a wave of the hand,
She has wandered into an unknown land,

And left us dreaming how very fair
It needs must be, since she lingers there.
And you - O you, who the wildest yearn
For the old-time step and the glad return,-

Think of her faring on, as dear
In the love of There as the love of Here;
Think of her still as the same, I say:
She is not dead - she is just away!

From your best friend
Mama, Dad + Luella.

Springfield, O
1605 E High St.

AND MANY MORE!

Greetings inc.
T9161
MADE IN U.S.A.

COPYRIGHT 1949

24-7-9

If you think you're SLIPPIN',

Just be RESIGNED

Methuselah had 'em 'til he was 969!

HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

Katie

HOPE IT WAS A NICE
BIRTHDAY!

Greetings inc.
T 9392

MADE IN U. S. A.

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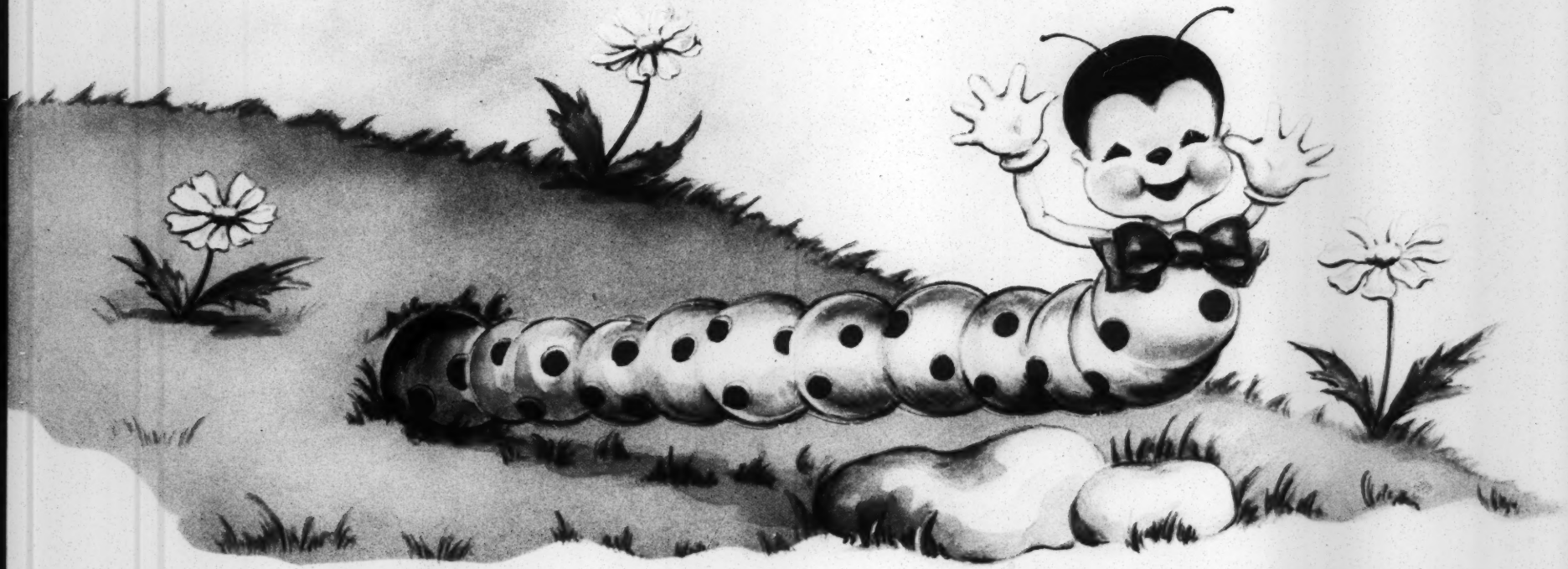
24-7-8

I FORGOT your BIRTHDAY!

m so "LOW" it makes me SQUIRM --

In fact, I'm lower than a WORM!!



P.S. I HOPE IT WAS A NICE BIRTHDAY! Thelma

The "Unique" Twin City of Am.

Colobe en el ano de esta '50

My Dearest Dr. DuBois:—

My first cousin who owns the largest and most complete Food Store and Community Center in the South is named after you. His wife has a Masters degree from Yale & he is youngest and smartest teacher in Dixie, highest paid, head of the Science Department & a former Army Officer, etc. He has a pretty large family. I am fixing to get married again. Have a

23-50-42

& daughter Gwendolyne Melzora,
who is a straight 'A' student
all the way through High School
and such in University. I want her
to become the greatest Woman Lawyer
of All Times!! --- I was more than
glad to receive your letter and do
feel that you had a swell trip abroad. I
wrote an open letter in local magazines &
newspapers against Geo. S. Schuyler of Courier
& got on him about always ribbing and
talking against you and Walter White.
He is like an ancient demagogue of old.

B- finding it easier to criticize than to create! If he keeps up his jive on you 2 greatest "fighting fathers" & founders that the Negroes have - they'll brand even the NAACP a subversive organization in time. I hate old Schuyler's guts.... In changing flavor of conversation a bit; I have some real good SONGS & Poems on "WOMAN" and Against all Wars Let Me "The Great BOOK of Soldier Songs" dedicated to Mrs. Roosevelt that I wish you would please help me to publish. I have a big illustrated Book entitled "HISTORY & MYSTERY of the BROWNS & HURDS" - Philosophy, logic & the American Example on Family Life. Help me [illegible] SIR

23-50-43

Mr Dubois,

Dear Sir,

1/ How develops the peace movement in the United States of America and what are its prospects?

2/ What effects has got the growing fascisation on the Negro population of the USA?

3/ What effects has got the national liberation movement of the colonial and half colonial peoples on the Negro population?

4/ What attitude do take the Negro population of the USA towards the armed intervention in Korea?

5/ Have you got any message for the Czechoslovak people?

/ Should Mr Debois wish to tell us anything which is not concluded in our questions, we beg him to do so/.

"T V OR B A".

346-28-18

30-30 C-15

Campaign For Ingrams' Welfare

NEW YORK—The Eastern District Council of the International Workers Order has launched a campaign to raise funds for the education and care of the children of Mrs. Rosa Lee Ingram. Mrs. Ingram is the Negro mother of twelve children who, with two of her sons, is now serving a life sentence in Macon, Georgia for the self-defense slaying of a white sharecropper.

The International Workers Order supports the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its efforts to free

Suggested layout of pamphlet; not over 24 pages ... (c.1950?)

Cover Page ...

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Internationally Famous Educator, Author,
Diplomat and World Traveler Discusses

(Map of Africa, with
areas mentioned in
ms. highlighted)

30-6d-57

"AFRICA AND WORLD PEACE"

Herein are the burning facts on the rise and decline of Colonialism, the dramatic story of how Western Civilization was built upon the fabulous resources and slave manpower of the so-called "Dark Continent."

Told by a foremost world authority

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Page 2 ...

F o r e w o r d

By Dr. Carlton B. Goodlett, M.D.
Chairman, Committee to Welcome Dr. W.E.B. DuBois

(Foreword to cover about ½ of page 2; balance of page, the names of the Committee, double column)

Page 3n... (Ms. begins on this page)

"AFRICA AND WORLD PEACE"

I - Revolt in Africa

more ...

Suggested layout of pamphlet - 2

Page 4 ... Photo of the Nile Valley, top of page 4, about ½ page

(Chapter heading): II - Modern Slave Market (about page 6)

Page 7 (about) ... Photo of Zulus

III - The British Fight for Empire

IV - The Year of Doom for Africa

Page 9 or 10 ... Photo of Lobengula or Cecil Rhodes

V - Enter Cecil Rhodes

VI - Britain's Umbilical Cord

Page 12 or 13 ... Photo of Diamond Mines

VII - Africa, a Vast Prize

VIII - Unrivaled Courage

Page 16 or 17 ... Photo of Native being slain, or shot

IX - Kitchener Kills 27,000

X - Rhodes' Empire Trembles

Page 19 or 20 ...Photo: A scene from World War II

XI - Greed, Cupidity, Avarice

XII - Is War The Only Answer?

Page 23 ... Photo: A Peace Conference (or of Premier Nkrumah)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - P - - - - - -

Back Cover Page ...

Fine Photo of Dr. DuBois

With a brief, cogent biographical sketch;
including mention of "Battle for Peace" and how it
came to be written.

Bottom of back cover page: A coupon (order blank) for ordering
this pamphlet, single copies or in quantities...

File

The undersigned ~~xxxxxxx~~ American artists of Negro descent are deeply concerned over the action of the Department of State in withdrawing the pasport of Paul Robeson. We are not defending Mr. Robeson's opinions with many of which we do not in the least agree. But we are justly alarmed when a great artist and an [redacted] unselfish man is prevented from earning a living or of expressing his honest opinions although so far as the person ~~when~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ he has ~~not~~ been accused of ~~any~~ no illegal word or act. Unless and until he transgresses the law, we earnestly hope that his ~~freedom~~ right of speech and the freedom of his art will be restored

Dear --------

I am venturing to send to you the enclosed statement. If you are in accord with it , will you sign it; or if you have any suggested alteration or version, will you sign that? I am sending this statement to the following persons

- ------- --- -- ----- ------- -

If all or the majority agree ~~on this~~, I want ~~your~~ permission to publish it; but if there is no agreement, I will drop the matter In any case I will take no action without first letting you know and obtaining your consent.

Very sincerely yours,

(Never sent out)

35-4-204

THE YOUNG LIONS, by Irwin Shaw (Randon House, $3.95). A somewhat too ambitious attempt to cover *all* the war in Europe, but a serious and important war novel with fine touches and a not of hope.

STALINGRAD, by Theodor Plievier (Appleton - Century - Crofts, $3) — A stirring fictional account of one of the epic battles of the war, told from the German point of view and explaining the downfall of the Nazis in during the battle. The thor, an anti-Nazi refu gatheing his material interviews with prisone war in Russia.

FAUSTUS, by Tho

Dr. DuBois authorities
Order Sent To Du Bois at Fisk

24-3-19

2 NATIONAL GUARDIAN

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 17 Murray St., New York 7, N. Y. Telephone WOrth 4-1750.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U.S. and possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $2 a year. All other countries, $3 a year. First class and air mail rates on request. Single copies 5c. Re-entered as second class matter March 17, 1950, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Executive Editor*

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Vol. 2 No. 45 — OCTOBER 4, 1950

MA

The B–1 c

LONG BEACH, CAL
Last week our lo
man, Val Ware, fou
copies, beautifully
Bill of Rights (suc
distributed from the
by courtesy of the
Co. of Calif.) dump
back of his house.

It would seem tha
period of hysteri
haste to get rid
literature. Mr. W
that were in

24-3-5

These are to be completed

24-1-23 NEW

Hitler Is De

A British Officer Unl

THE LAST DAYS OF HITLER. By H. R. Trevor-Roper. . . . *254 pp. . . . New York: The Macmillan Company. . . . $3.*

Reviewed by
WILLIAM ELDRED JACKSON

IN THE late afternoon of the last day of April two years ago a sickly black stench was seen scudding upward from the garden of the Reichschancellery in Berlin. It arose from the funeral pyre of the most absolute autocrat of modern times, and of his melo dramatic bride.

explanation the painte way.

An Oxford by British I the truth about ance, Mr. Trevo true to the exa his profession. O with certain view judgment of the sh or on the extent Staff's opposition never ill-consid able.

24-1-26

16 Pleasure

New Books *continued*

An Enlightening Through Modern

HUMAN KNOWLEDGE: ITS SCOPE AND LIMITS, by Bertrand Russell (Simon and Schuster, $5.).

By Sholom J. Kahn

WHAT *do* WE KNOW, and what *can't* we know? Does light

(Houghton Mifflin, 1947. $2[illegible])
Birds Over America. By Roger Tory Peterson. (Dodd, Mead, 1948. $6.)
The Universe and Dr. Einstein. By Lincoln Barnett (Sloane. $2.50.)

North African Prelude. By Galbraith Welch. (Morrow. $6.)
The Life of Science. By George Sarton. (Schuman. $3.50.)

CHARLES W. COLE
President, Amherst College

Guideposts in Time of Change. By John M. Clark. (Harper. $3.)
Education in a Divided World. By James B. Conant. (Harvard, 1948. $3.)
The Life Story of the Fish. By Brian Curtis. (Harcourt, Brace. $3.75.)
Complete Poems of Robert Frost. (Holt. $6.)
Nineteen Stories. By Graham Greene.

24-1-24

ANYONE who gives "The Naked and the Dead" or "The Death of a Salesman" is in grave

Target: You. By Leland Stowe. (Knopf. $3.)
Roosevelt and the Russians. By Edward R. Stettinius Jr. (Doubleday. $4.)
A Writer's Notebook. By W. Somerset Maugham. (Doubleday. $4.)

24-1-22

WILLIAMS

ATTENTION !
SUPPORT THE WORLD PEACE FUND !
For a successful Second World Congress, send donations without delay :
Preferable to our « Dollar Account », Banque Commerciale pour Europe du Nord, Paris

82nd Birthday

32-2-39

MEZINÁRODNÍ SVAZ STUDENTSTVA A ÚSTŘEDNÍ SVAZ ČS. STUDENTSTVA

DOVOLUJÍ SI VÁS ZVÁTI NA

ZASEDÁNÍ II. KONGRESU MSS V PRAZE

V PRŮMYSLOVÉM PALÁCI NA STARÉM VÝSTAVIŠTI

NA DEN 21-23 SRPNA 1950 - ZAČÁTEK ZASEDÁNÍ V 9 HODIN

TATO POZVÁNKA PLATÍ JAKO PRŮKAZ KE VSTUPU A JE PŘÍSNĚ OSOBNÍ

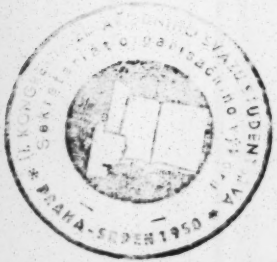
MEZINÁRODNÍ SVAZ STUDENTSTVA *ÚSTŘEDNÍ SVAZ ČS. STUDENTSTVA*

400

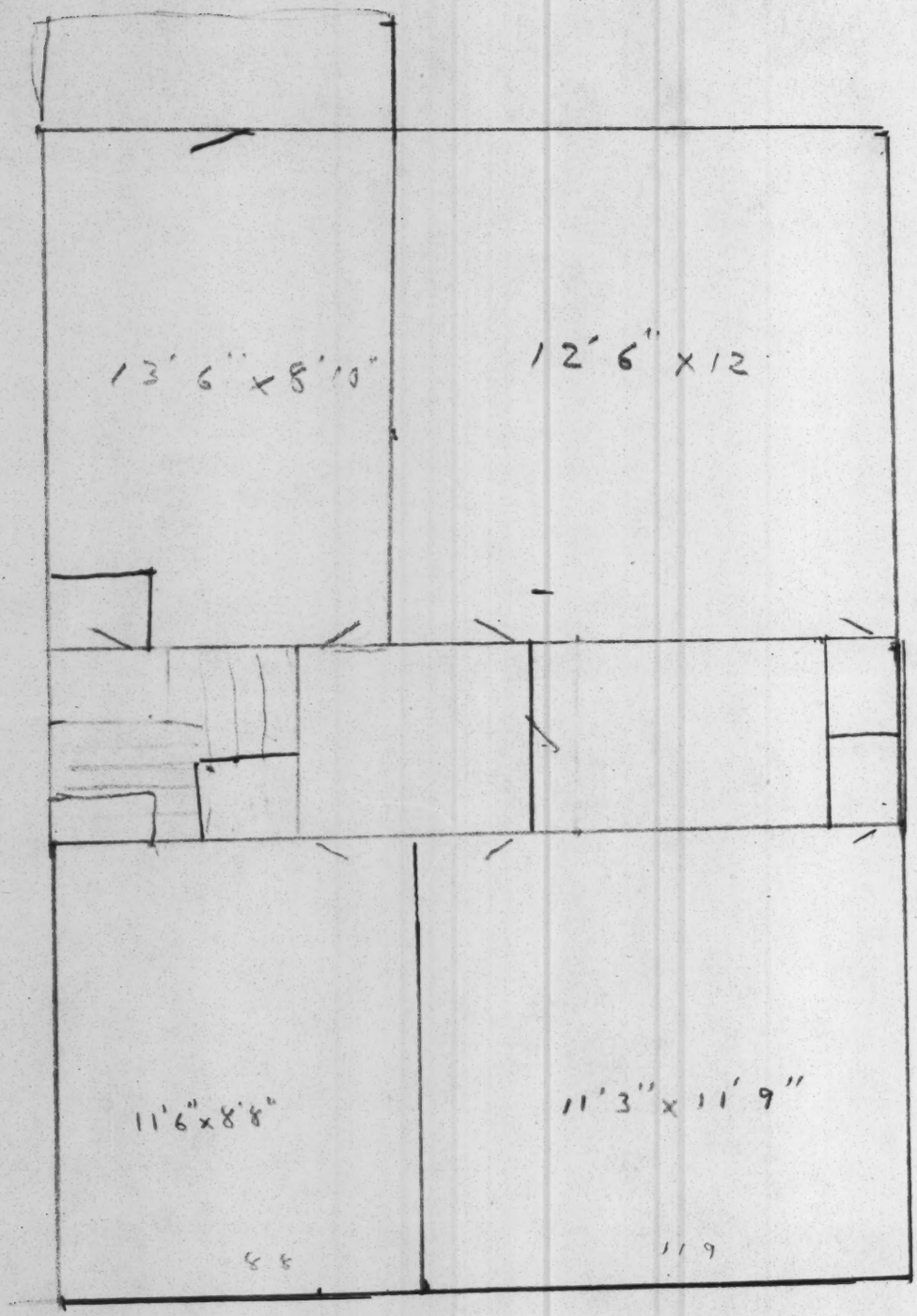
POZVÁNKA PLATÍ PRO

pana

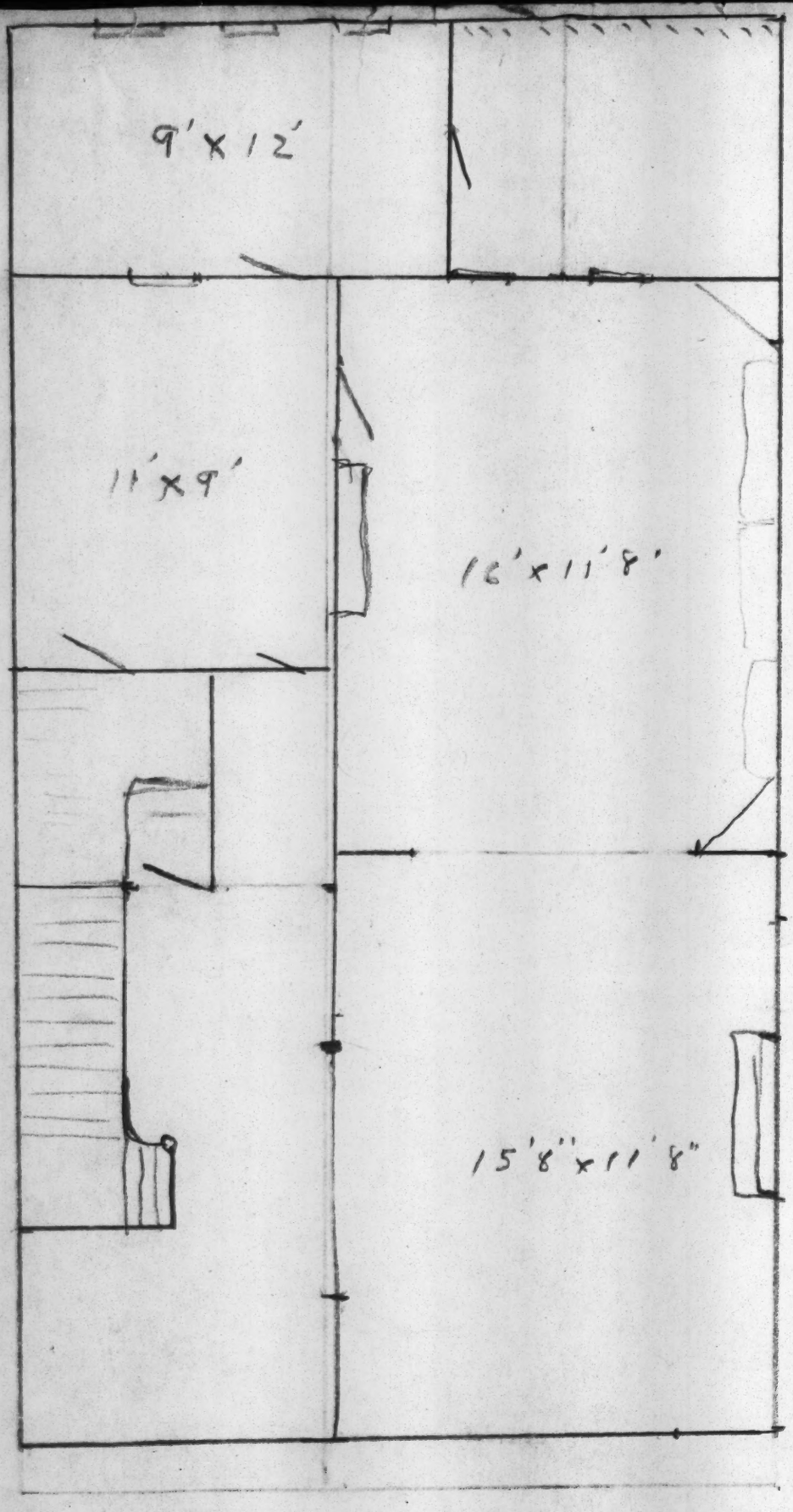
M. Du Boise



USA

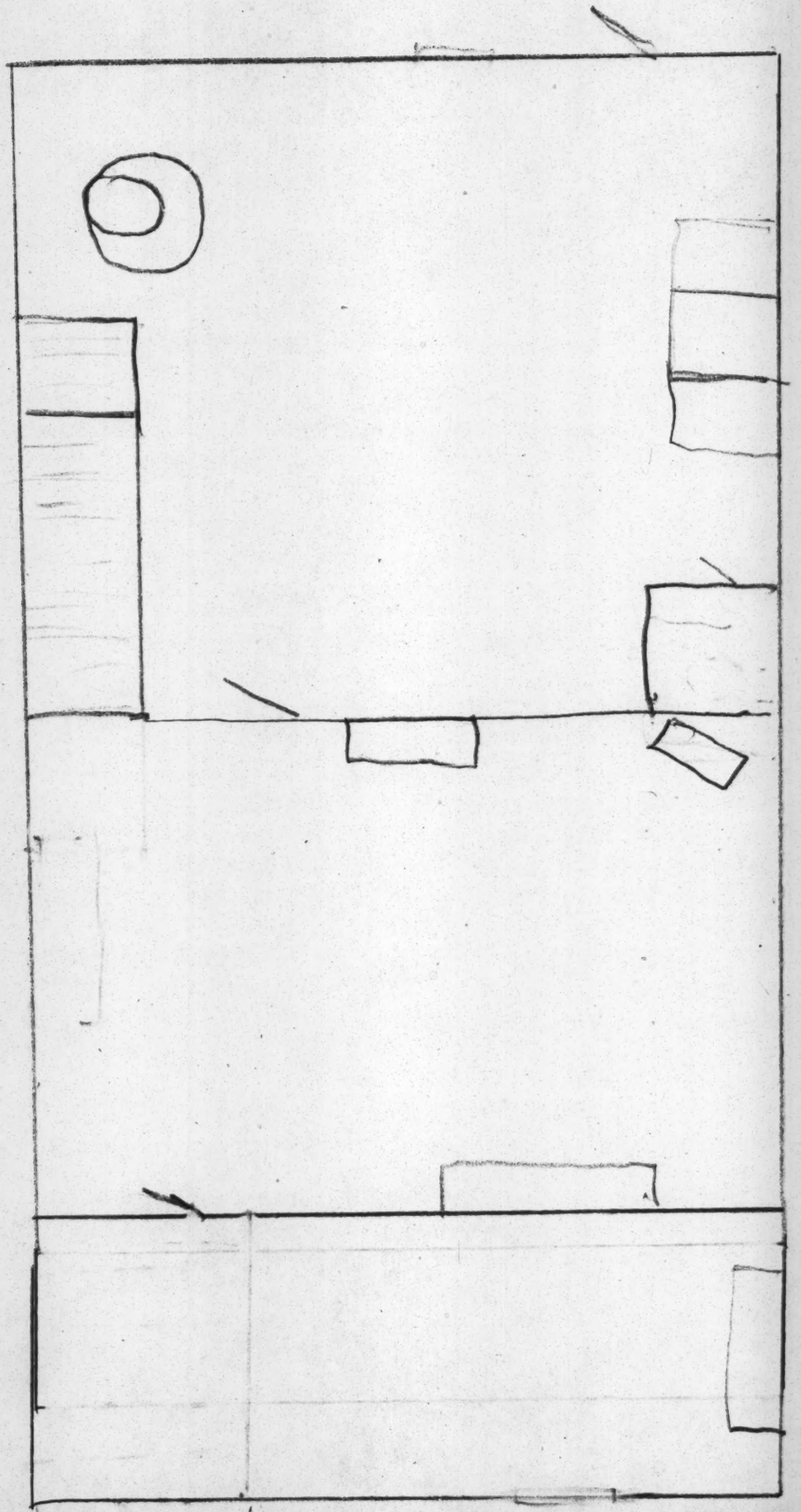


2nd Floor



1ST Floor

Basement



Prague

Dîner

Crème Lucullus

Sandre au vin blanc

Poulet rôti, compote

Roastbeef à l' Anglaise
risi - bisi

Glace au café
crème fouttée

Mocca

Mercredi le 16 Août 1950

2731102

Dr and Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois

will please present this card

at the door

2/6 - 30 - 12

AFRICA

1850

1853 " Zambesi
1854-63 M. Said - 1st

1858 Livingstone crosses A
-61
-1863

1859 Suez C. ← Denmark

1860

1871 Stanley d. Livingstone
1874 Zobehr. LORFUR
1874 Leopold II Italian A
1875 Italian Sues Address
1875 Khedive ... Suez C.
1879

1880

1884 - 1884-5 C Gordon
1888 Emin Pasha

1890

1896 Kitchener
1898 Omdurman
FASHODA

1900

1902 Ethiopia forced from Nile
1902 ASWAN DAM

1907 } gorst
1911 }
1911 } Kitchener
1914
1914 - Hussein Kamil

1910

1920

1930

1940

1950

1853 ... Zambesi
1854-63 M. Said - 1st
Foreign loans - Suez C concession

1858 Livingstone crosses A
-61
-1863
Suez C. Co

(American Cotton
1859 Suez C. ← Denmark
Franco Prussian War
Empress Eugenie
1865
Egypt

1871 Stanley d. Livingstone
1874 Zobehr. LORFUR
1874 Leopold II Italian A
1875 Italian Suez Address
1875 Khedive ... Suez C.
1879
Loans
ANGLO-French Cond.
Chinese
Gordon
74-
79
75-9
Red Sea
1875
War
& Ethiopia

1879
1881 Arabi
1882 Alexandria bomb
1883 1883-5 Mahdi
1885 KHARTOUM
Khalifa
1885-
1892
1898 Khal
1899 - death
TEWFIK -
KITCHENER
1897
1899 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan

1855
Theodore
Napier
Suicide
1868
assault
1872
Johannes IV
Eritrea
1889 killed by Mahdists
MENELEK
91 claims from Nile & Lakes
94 ADUA (20,000)
98 on Nile
62 E leave Nile
1911 Leg leave
Moslem (germans)
Zauditu
1916

1853 R born
62 Kennington
1871 R. L Kimberley
1873 R @ Oxford
77 K. V. dies
1880 - R - M. P.
1883 K. Pres
65 meets R
81 - degree Oxford
1890 Rhodes Prem Minister
91 R Prem Minister
96 " resigns
93 - K. re-elected Pres
98 " "
Leases 1900
1902 K dies (49)
1904 K dies (79)

56 Zulus Suicide
68 M. dies
7th Matabele
72 Parnell
79 Zulu war
of Zulu
84 Cetewayo dies
1886 Gold rush
1888 Moffat
93 Lobengula dies
95-6 Jameson Raid
99-02 BOER WAR
1906-9 V.J.S. War

56 Northeast
56 S.A Republics
1867 Diamonds
72 Colenso
79 Isandhlwana & Ulundi
84 - 80-81 - Revolt of Boers
SA Confederation broken
Gt B
95 Rhodesia (Cons SA Co
97 RR to Bulawayo
S.J Zambesi
06 Zulu rebellion
13
1921 ICU

43 " Cross Natal
50 43 Mooistraat
1 48 Britain claims all land
53 between Orange & Vaal
Great Boer Kaffir war
52 - Sand River Conv
54 Bloemfontein "
80 Transvaal Protesting org
83 Liddenberg, N of Orange R
1884 R in Bechuanaland
1888 Rhodes diamond concession
1888 Rhodes diamond concession
93 Light Matabeleland SA Co
Cattle Bulawayo
1896 Matabele Rebellion - Part
Mutine

37 Victoria
49 Cal. Gold
46 U.S. Mexico War
54 Crimean War
57 Indian Mutiny
61
64 } US Civil War
70-1 Franco P. War
77 Russo-Turk War
79 Zulu War
80 Transvaal Protesting org
83 Liddenberg, N of Orange R
1884 R in Bechuanaland
1888 Rhodes diamond concession
1888 Rhodes diamond concession
93 Light Matabeleland SA Co
Cattle Bulawayo
1896 Matabele Rebellion - Part
Mutine
98 Spanish Amer. War
BOXERS
01 - Victoria dies
02 Boer war
04 R-Taft wr

44 Telegraph
51 Bessemer
'58 cable
76 Telephone
86 Dynamite
94 Cecil

	Valley of Nile	England	Europe	W Africa	Basuto	East Africa	Congo → S Central Africa	SW Africa	Dutch Boers	Xosa Kaffir Zulu	Matebele Lobengula	Kruger	Rhodes
1600							1300–1500 Bechuana Zambesi (Kgomotsibis)		54 Hottentot quagga	1500 Zulu Natal			
1700										02 Cross Kei			
1750									79 Kaffir Wars 96	75 cross Fish 79 down Keis			
1800		95 Waterloo 57 Gladstone b								05 English 11 Dingane 16 Chaka 18 20 Sobhuza 20-23 Cetewayo Natal 24 Chaka d Dingane 28-34	20 Umzilikazi flees Chaka		
1825							Bechuanaland flees from Umzilikazi		23 Colonial Conf Rigid 25-34 Emigration 37 Great Trek 38 Blood river B. in Natal	Ward with English 34-5 Xosa war	33 Lobengula b	25 Born	
1850		68 gladstone				70 Stanley			War on Mr Basutos 69 Diamonds	56 Suicide E. Griqualand 72 Pondo 34-64	68 U. dies 70 L. dies	53 Born	
1875	69 Suez Canal	74 75 Suez 76 E of Suez D Israeli 80–81 Boer war 83 Gladstone 92 d 92 Rhodes d				78 C of Berlin 84 Berlin C			71 Livingstone d.	79 Ulundi 80 Gun war 84 Bechuana-land 87 Zululand	88 Treaty Rhodes 89 B.S.A 93 L. dies 96 Matabeleland rises	83 Basutoland 93 re-elected 98 " "	80 Diamond mines 86 Gold 88 Diamond monopoly 89 B.S.A.C. 02 Death of Barnato 95 Jameson raid Rhodes
1900		02 Rhodes d							99–02 War	06 Last rebellion	09 dies		
1925		79							19– Union S.A.				
1950													

Lists of publications

Mr.Daniel Braithwaite 676 Shaw Street Toronto, Ontarion Canada

Mr. Desmond Buckle 57 Charlwood St. London SWI

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PO Box 272 31 Princes St. Legos, Nigeria, West Africa

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Mr. E A David Pres. Toronto United Negro Assn. 94 Nassau St. Toronto

Mr. Len Johnson, Sec'y. New International Society 28 Ducie St. Charlton-on-Medlock
Manchester 13, Eng.

Rev. Charles G. Moulton PO Box 1038 Panama Paragon Progessive Assn.

Negro Youth Vlub 355 College St. c/o Miss D. Williams Toronto, Ont.

Abdoullaye Bialle Union Syndicats Bamako, French Sudan, French West Africa

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Mr. Semakula Mulumba 1 Hempstead Hill Gardens London, NW3, England
(Rep. of Bataka (Elders) uf Uganda)

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Mr. HA Naidoo 109 Union House Queen Victoria St. Capetwon Union of SA

Mr. ES Sachs Garment Workers Union 13-18 Progress Bldgs 156 Commissioner St.
Johannesburg, SA

Mr. IT Wallace-Johnson 7 Trelawny Sq. Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa

Mr. Kwame Nkrumah Accra Evening News PO Box 821 Accra Gold Coast West Africa

Mr. C. Frederick Tayler The African Nationalist Johnson St. Monravia Liberia WA

Mr. Juan Marinello Calle 21 No. 160 Vedado, Havana

Miss Ray Alexander Food and Canning Workers Union 102 Union House
Queen Victoria St. Capetwon

Mr. Hubert N. Critchlow, Brirish Guianea Labor Party 21-22 Hinck and South Sts.
Georgetown Brit Gu.

Mrs. M. T. De Joven c/o Congress of Labor Org. 330 P. Campa Sam paloc Manila

EE Esua Gen,Sec. Nigeria Union of Teachers PO Box 448 Lagos Nigeria WA

Mrs. A. Jacques Garvey 54 Mountain View Ave. Windward Road Jamaica, BWI

Mr. A. Richard Hart Honorary Sec'y. Caribbean Labour Conference 117 Tower St.
Kingston, Jamaica

M. Lefela Gen Sec'y. Lekhotla la Bafo Mapoteng Teyateyaning Basutoland SA

JB Marks African Mine Workers Union Rosenberg Arcade 58 Market St. Johannesburg SA

MN Mbile Pres. Cameroons Youth League Kumba British Cameroons WA

Mr. Victor Mbobo PO Box 766 Johannesburg, SA

RM Nabulyato Banamwaye Store PO Nanwala Northern Rhodesia

Mr, Sylvanus E. Olympio c/o United Africa Co. Lome, French Togoland WA

Miss Baila Page National Union of Distributive Workers 9 National Mutual Bldg.
Johannesburg

Sec'y. South African Indian Congress PO Box 365 Durban, SA

Mr. Didweh Twe Crown Hill, Monravia, Liberia

Mr. Charles Maddock Royden Nantwich Road Audley nr. Stoke on Trent, Eng.

Editor, The Guardian PO Box 436 Capetwon, SA

Dr. RT Bokwe Middledrift, Cape Province, SA

Mbonu Ojinke Editor West African Pilot 34 Commercial Ave. Yaba Estate
Lagos, Nigeria, WA

West African Monitor
C 49/3 Old Market St.
Cape Coast
W.A.

The Beacon
Bridgetown, Barbados

Data to be included in letter to
Committee on travel restrictions

That you are:

1. One of the founders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peoples

2. Founder and editor of the "Crisis" and "Phylon" Magazines

3. Organizer of the Pan-African Congresses which met in (places) and (years)

4. Co-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs

5. Minister to Liberia in . . . . . .

6. Member of Institute of Arts and Letters, American Associate of Sciences, etc. etc. etc. and the World Peace Council

Author of "Suppression of the African Slave Trade" Vol. I, in the Harvard Historical Series

"The World and Africa

Address letter to chairman of the proper Committee

Make twelve copies

4/10/29

BT W & Education
migration — unions — Church - Freedmen, Bureau, AU Studies
NM 1905
1st W War
the ground segregation
Race 1914-24
U.S. in WW I
1908 Springfield riot
NAACP
Niagara
1917 Houston
1919 Pt. A Conf — Red Summer - 25 riots
DC > Chicago
— 1921
Established
KKK
anti-lynching
Garvey 1919-25
Defreeze 50-75% unemployment
Porters 1925
45-4-18

Receipts		Expenses
Republican,	547,719	599,523
	(250,000 in the red)	
Democratic	, 414,053	457,728
	(150,000 in the red)	
Liberal,	99,356	89,889
	(No debts)	35,000

24-S-1

Can be checked from NEW YORK TIMES, November 29, 1950

600
500
90
35

1950 Census of People in Each State 21 Years or Over

				No. voted 1948
3 -	Maine ------	576,832	45	264,787
1 -	New Hampshire	352,674	66	231,440
2 -	Vermont -----	237,550	52	123,382
1 -	Mass. -------3	,206,869	67	2,155,347
1 -	R.I. --------	538,100	60	327,702
1 -	Conn. -------1	,382,528	63	883,518
1 -	New York ----10	,376,277	60	6,274,527
2 -	New Jersey --3	,354,598	58	1,949,555
2 -	Penn. -------6	,998,643	53	3,735,149
2 -	Ohio --------5	,280,602	55	2,936,071
1 -	Indiana------2	,556,680	64	1,656,214
1 -	Illinois ----5	,959,188	66	3,984,046
2 -	Michigan-----4	,107,151	51	2,109,609
2 -	Wisconsin----2	,222,525	57	1,276,800
1 -	Minnesota----1	,910,633	63	1,212,226
1 -	Iowa --------1	,695,155	61	1,038,264
2 -	Missouri-----2	,643,447	59	1,578,628
1 -	N.Dakota-----	366,586	60	220,716
1 -	S. Dakota-----	401,269	62	250,105
2 -	Nabraska------	860,291	56	488,939
1 -	Kansas--------1	,242,569	63	788,819
1 -	Delaware-----	210,919	66	139,073
3 -	Maryland ---- 1	,527,356	39	596,735
	D.C. --------	583,539	0	
4	Virginia----- 2	,025,697	20	419,256
1 -	W. Virginia - 1	,171,860	63	748,780
3	N. Carolina - 2	,311,222	34	791,209
5	S. Carolina - 1	,150,841	12	142,571
4	Georgia ----- 2	,008,812	20	418,760
3	Florida ------1	,823,017	31	577,643
3 -	Kentucky------1	,742,931	47	822,658
4	Tennessee-----1	,979,015	28	550,283
5	Alabama------ 1	,748,551	12	214,980
5	Miss.--------1	,208,028	15	192,190
4	Arkansas------1	,112,872	21	242,475
4	Louisana -----1	,587,418	26	416,326
2 -	Oklahoma -----1	,382,084	52	721,599
4	Texas---------4	,738,002	24	1,147,245
1 -	Montana ------	372,417	60	224,278
1 -	Idaho --------	349, 032	61	214,816
2 -	Wyoming ------	178,582	56	101,425
1 -	Colorado -----	844, 790	61	515,237
3 -	N. Mexico-----	375,321	49	187,063
3	Arizona ------	442,004	40	177,065
1 -	Utah -------- -	389, 855	71	276,305
2 -	Nevada --------	107, 174	58	62,117
2 -	Washington ----1	,559,604	58	905,059
2 -	Oregon --------1	,001,690	52	524,080
2 -	California --- 7	,213,565	55	4,021,538

97,416,365

48,836,579 Total

24-11-4

1 = 60% or more
2 = 50-60%
3 = 30-49%
4 = 20-29
5 = under 1/5

5 < Ala. Miss

WOMAN VOTE

League of Women Voters: in 1950 2 million more women ELIGIBLE to vote than men.
49,419,000 women, 47,499,000 men.

Gallop Poll of April 5, 1943 said: 1942 CONGRESSIONAL elections: Women cast 53% of the vote.

Gallop Poll ~~Feb 1940~~ In 1940 Women cast 45 % of the total vote

In 1936 Women cast 42%

Democratic - Spot poll at booths in 1948 :
Women's Div.

Iowa -52%	Chicago 55%
Ohio 65%	Detroit 63%
Minn. 2 women to 1 man	

Bd. of Elections in N.Y. Registers by sex - go to 400 Broome St.

24-11-3

Farm laborers, 33%
Servants - 21%
Laborers - 13%
but only about 5% are in the professions or working as managers and salesmen.

37% of the Negroes earn less than $500 a year, and on rural farms 46%.

About 1% of those in cities earn $5,000 or more a year.

MISSISSIPPI

In Mississippi since 1900 the Negro population has risen from 907,000 to 986,000.

10% of the whites 25 years of age and over have a median of 10 years in school, but Negroes 5%.

They have increased about .3 a year in 10 years.

In Mississippi 45% of the Negro population has an income less than $500, and in rural farm districts 55.6%.

In the state only .6% of the Negroes (6/10%) have an income of $5000 or more.

24-1-2

LOUSIANA

In Louisiana the Negro population has increased from 650,000 in 1900 to 882,000 in 1950.

The median school years attendance for those Negroes 25 years of age and over was 4.6 years in 1940 and the same in 1950.

SOUTH CAROLINA

24-1-1

In South Carolina the Negro population has increased during the century from 782,000 to 822,000.

In South Carolina the years in school of persons 25 years of age and over has increased from 3.9 years in 1940 to 4.8 years in 1950.

The Negroes of the state are occupied as farmers, farm managers and

SOUTH CAROLINA

Area, census year	NEGRO	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL		
1950	822,077	38.8
Urban	235,475	30.3
Rural non farm	217,268	34.0
Rural farm	369,354	52.7
1940	814,164	42.9
1930	793,681	45.6
1920	864,719	51.4
1910	835,843	55.2
1900	782,321	58.4
1890	688,934	59.8
1880	604,332	60.7

S.C. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1950

The State:	White	9.0	Median school years completed
	Non-White	4.8	" " " "
Urban:	White	10.3	" " " "
	Nonwhite	5.7	" " " "
Rural farm:	White	7.9	" " " "
	Nonwhite	4.4	" " " "

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

	Total,	No schooling	1-4 yrs.	5 & 6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	
White	100.0	2.6	12.7	13.7	10.4	10.0	(Elem. school)
Nonwhite	100.0	10.5	40.8	21.0	8.5	5.7	

cont'd.

	High school		College		
	1-3 yrs.	4 yrs.	1-3 yrs.	4 yrs. or more	Not reported
White	23.6	10.9	7.3	7.2	1.6
Nonwhite	6.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0

34-1-3

SOUTH CAROLINA

1950

Nonwhite - Major Occupation Group	Total
Employed:	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	3.4
Farmers and farm managers	19.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	0.8
Clerical and kindred workers	0.5
Sales workers	0.5
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4.1
Operatives and kindred workers	12.1
Private household workers	14.1
Service workers, except private household	7.0
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	12.2
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	11.1
Laborers, except farm and mine	13.3
Occupation not reported	1.4

INDUSTRY GROUP FOR STATE 1950.

Percent distribution Nonwhite

Employed: 100.0

	The State	Urban	Rural non farm	Rural farm
Agriculature	43.2	2.2	26.4	81.9
Manufacturing	13.5	15.8	23.8	6.4
Private households	15.4	28.5	19.0	4.1

24-1-4

INCOME IN 1949 OF FAMILIES - percent distribution

	Non white The State	Urban	~~Rural non farm~~	Rural farm
Number reporting	100.0	100.0		100.0
Less than $500	36.7	27.1		46.0
$500 to $999	23.0	20.8		25.2
$1000 to $1,499	16.7	18.0		14.6
$1500 to $1,999	11.7	15.9		7.4
$2000 to $2,499	6.1	8.9		3.5
$2,500 to $2,999	2.5	3.9		1.4
$3,000 to $3,499	1.6	2.4		0.9
$3,500 to $3,999	0.6	1.0		0.3
$4000 to $4,499	0.4	0.6		0.3
$4,500 to $4,999	0.3	0.3		0.2
$5000 to $5,999	0.3	0.4		0.1
$6,000 to $6,999	0.1	0.2		--
$7,000 to $9,999	0.1	0.2		0.1
$10,000 and over	0.1	0.2		--

TEXAS

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1950

Median school years completed

white	8.3
nonwhite	5.9

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION 1950

		ELEMENTARY SCHOOL				HIGH SCHOOL	
	Total	None	1 to 4 yrs.	5 & 6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	1 to 3 yrs.	4 years
white	100.0	4.1	9.7	10.1	8.2	11.5	21.5	17.0
nonwhite	100.0	5.7	24.0	19.1	11.2	10.3	15.5	6.1

	COLLEGE			
	1 to 3 yrs.	4 years or more	Not Reported	Median school yrs. completed
white	8.9	6.5	2.3	....
nonwhite	3.0	2.5	2.5	....

NON WHITE MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP

Employed: 100.0

	state TOTAL	TOTAL Rural farm	FEMALE rural farm
Professional, technical and kindred workers	3.9	2.0	7.7
Farmers and farm managers	7.6	44.7	12.5
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.1	0.4	0.8
Clerical and kindred workers	1.6	0.1	0.2
Sales workers	1.0	0.2	0.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4.1	1.2	0.1
Operatives and kindred workers	13.4	4.2	2.4
Private household workers	19.2	4.5	24.3
Service workers, except private household	18.9	2.0	6.5
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	6.4	12.4	12.4
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	2.1	19.7	27.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	18.5	6.9	0.5
Occupation not reported	1.3	1.8	4.3

21-1-5

MISSISSIPPI

Area, census year	NEGRO	PERCENT OF TOTAL
TOTAL		
1950	986,494	45.3
Urban	232,237	38.2
Rural non farm	161,496	34.0
Rural farm	592,761	54.0
1940	1,074,578	49.2
1930	1,009,718	50.2
1920	935,184	52.2
1910	1,009,487	56.2
1900	907,630	58.5
1890	742,559	57.6
1880	650,291	57.5

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1950

		Total	No schooling
Total, The State:	White	631,490	9,395
	Non-white	441,770	37,905

	Elementary school				High school	
	1 to 4 yrs.	5 & 6 yrs.	7 years	8 years	1-3 years	4 years
White	50,040	62,460	43,320	103,545	136,570	121,880
Nonwhite	173,095	96,130	36,725	42,330	28,575	10,250

	College			
	1 to 3 years	4 years or more	Not reported	Median school yrs. completed
White	52,550	38,540	13,190	9.9
Nonwhite	5,245	2,765	8,750	5.1

	Median yrs. completed
Urban	
White	12.1
Nonwhite	6.1
Rural farm	
White	8.6
Nonwhite	4.7

9-1-42

INDIANA

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1950

	Median school years completed
white	9.7
nonwhite	8.3

1940

	Median school years completed
white	8.7
nonwhite	8.0

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION 1950

		ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS								
	Total	None	1 to 4 yrs.	5 & 6 yrs.	7 years	8 years	HIGH SCHOOL 1 to 3 yrs.	HIGH SCHOOL 4 years	COLLEGE 1 to 3 yrs.	COLLEGE 4 years or more	Not reported	Median yrs. sch. completed
white	100.0	1.0	5.1	6.9	6.2	25.8	17.2	24.0	6.5	5.4	1.8	...
nonwhite	100.0	2.9	15.2	13.9	9.7	17.9	18.4	11.8	3.5	2.4	4.4	...

4-1-48

4-1-48

KANSAS

Area, census year	NEGRO	% of Total
TOTAL		
1950	73,158	3.8
Urban	64,093	6.5
Rural nonfarm	7,428	1.6
Rural farm	1,637	0.4
1940	65,138	3.6
1930	66,344	3.5
1920	57,925	3.3
1910	54,030	3.2
1900	52,003	3.5
1890	49,710	3.5
1880	43,107	4.3

24-1-8

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1950

	Total	None	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1 to 4 yrs.	5 & 6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.
White	1,075,680	7,570	42,295	56,710	55,005	288,505
Nonwhite	43,720	1,120	5,220	5,520	3,470	8,310

	HIGH SCHOOL 1 to 3 yrs.	4 yrs.	COLLEGE 1 to 3 yrs.	4 yrs. or more	Not reported	Median yrs. Completed
white	165,020	264,825	101,470	65,680	28,000	10.3
nonwhite	8,270	6,275	2,445	1,015	2,075	8.7

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1940

	Total	None	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL 1 to 4 yrs.	5 & 6 yrs.	7 years	8 years
White	1,007,902	9,995	46,457	72,703	51,279	379,359
Nonwhite	39,916	1,980	5,764	6,647	3,047	9,153

	HIGH SCHOOL 1 to 3 yrs.	4 years	COLLEGE 1 to 3 years	4 yrs. or more	Not reported	Median years Completed
White	148,843	169,881	72,780	47,004	9,601	8.8
nonwhite	6,580	3,699	1,680	923	443	8.3

GEORGIA

Area, census year	Negro	Percent of total
TOTAL		
1950	1,062,762	30.9
Urban	490,846	31.5
Rural nonfarm	241,401	26.2
Rural farm	330,515	34.3
1940	1,084,927	34.7
1930	1,071,125	36.8
1920	1,206,365	41.7
1910	1,176,987	45.1
1900	1,034,813	46.7
1890	858,815	46.7
1880	725,133	47.0

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1950

Median years school completed:	white	8.4
	nonwhite	4.3

1940

Median years school completed:	white	8.1
	nonwhite	4.2

6-1-42

NON WHITE MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP percentage
Employed: 100.0

	Total, state	TOTAL RURAL FARM
Professional, technical & kindred workers	3.0	1.2
Farmers and farm managers	12.0	40.6
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	1.2	0.2
Clerical and kindred workers	1.1	0.1
Sales workers	0.8	0.1
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	4.0	0.6
Operatives and kindred workers	16.1	5.0
Private household workers	18.3	5.0
Service workers except private household	11.0	1.1
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	6.1	20.7
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and farm foremen	8.9	17.9
Laborers, except farm & mine	16.4	6.0
Occupation not reported	1.3	1.4

TEXAS

INCOME IN 1949 of WHITE AND NONEWHITE FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS
percent distribution

	Number reporting 100.0	
	The State	Rural farm
Less than $500	23.6	32.7
$500 to $999	20.9	29.9
$1,000 to $1,499	16.2	16.1
$1,500 to $1,999	13.5	9.7
$2,000 to $2,499	10.9	5.2
$2,500 to $2,999	5.9	2.4
$3,000 to $3,499	3.8	1.6
$3,500 to $3,999	1.9	0.7
$4,000 to $4,499	1.1	0.5
$4,500 to $4,999	0.5	0.3
$5,000 to $5,999	0.8	0.4
$6,000 to $6,999	0.3	0.2
$7,000 to $9,999	0.3	0.2
$10,000 and over	0.1	0.1

24-1-10

LOUISIANA

Area, census year	Negro	Percent of Total
TOTAL		
1950	882,428	32.9
Urban	447,463	30.4
Rural nonfarm	200,591	31.1
Rural farm	234,374	41.3
1940	849,303	35.9
1930	776,326	36.9
1920	700,257	38.9
1910	713,874	43.1
1900	650,804	47.1
1890	559,193	50.0
1880	483,655	51.5

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER 1950

	Median school years completed
white	8.8
nonwhite	4.6

11-1-42

PERCENT DISTRUBTION 1950

		ELEMENTARY SCHOOL					HIGH SCHOOL	
	Total	None	1 to 4 yrs.	5 & 6 yrs.	7 yrs.	8 yrs.	1 to 3 yrs.	4 years.
white	100.0	5.9	12.4	12.9	8.3	10.8	18.0	15.2
nonwhite	100.0	16.5	36.0	18.8	8.1	6.6	6.5	2.4

	COLLEGE			
	1 to 3 yrs.	4 yrs. or more	Not reported	Median school yrs. completed
white	7.3	6.2	2.8	.....
nonwhite	1.4	1.2	2.6	.....

MISSISSIPPI

INCOME IN 1949 — Percent distribution — NONWHITE

		Total urban and Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Number reporting	100.0		
Less than $500		34.6	55.6
$500 to $999		22.2	24.6
$1,000 to $1,4999		17.8	10.9
$1,500 to $1,999		12.5	4.7
$2,000 to $2,499		6.7	2.2
$2,500 to $2,999		2.9	0.8
$3,000 to $3,499		1.6	0.5
$3,500 to $3,999		0.7	0.2
$4,000 to $4,499		0.4	0.1
$4,500 to $4,999		0.2	...
$5,000 to $5,999		0.2	0.1
$6,000 to $6,999		0.1	0.1
$7,000 to $9,999		0.2	0.1
$10,000 and over		0.1	0.1

24-1-12

24-1-13

KANSAS

The Negro population of Kansas since 1900 has increased from 52,000 to 73,000

The median school years completed for Negroes has risen but slightly in the last 10 years, from 8.3 years to 8.7 years.

Colored college graduates have risen from a total of 900 to a little over 1,000.

INDIANA

The Negro population has increased from 57,000 in 1900 to 174,000 in 1950

The median school years of Negroes 25 years of age and over has increased slightly from 8 years to 8.3 years.

GEORGIA

The Negro population of Georgia has remained almost stationary between 1900 and 1950, a little over 1,000,000.

The median school years completed by Negroes has increased slightly from 4.2 years to 4.3 years.

The Negro population is employed as follows:

TEXAS

The non-white population has increased from 622,000 in 1900 to 984,000 in 1950.

The Negroes of the state are employed 38% as servants, 16% as farmers and farm laborers, 18% as laborers, 17% as craftsmen and operators.

Of the Negroes in the state 24% earn less than $500 a year and 1½% $5000 or more.

Six years represents the median school years for those 25 years and over.

In all of the Southern states the discrepancy between white and Negro education shows that the whites have gone to school about twice as long as the Negroes. For instance, in Mississippi the contrast between white and colored is 10 years and 5 years; in South Carolina 9 years and 4.8 years; in Louisian 9 years and 4.6 years.

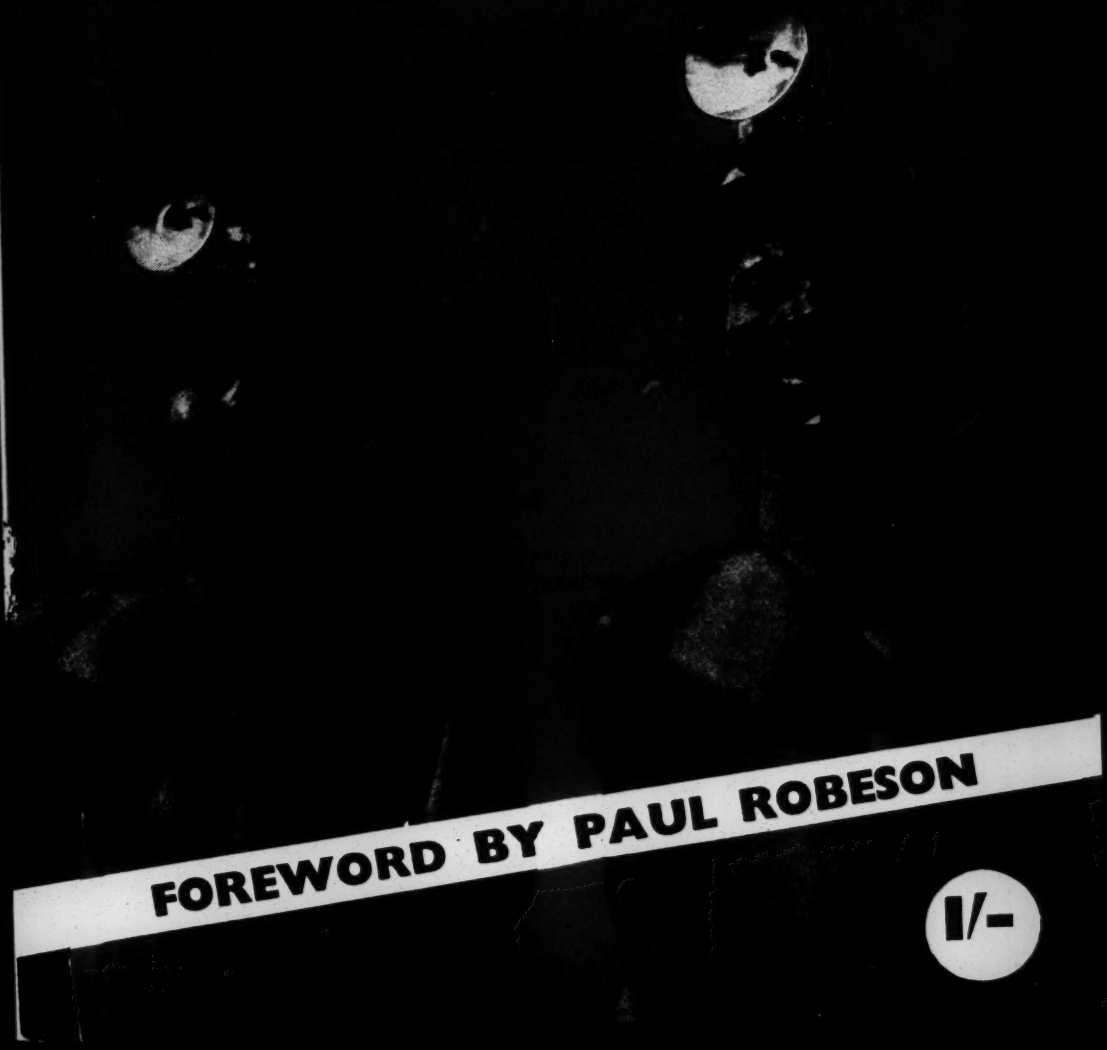
Also, in the Northern states theres is pretty nearly the same discrepancy: Indiana: 9.7 years for whites; 8.3 for Negroes. In Kansas: 8.8 for whites, 8.3 for Negroes;

In many of the Southern states there was a marked decrease in Negro population between 1910 and 1920

24-1-14

NIGERIA

Whose weight



FOREWORD BY PAUL ROBESON

1/-

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The illustration on the front cover shows two coalminers from the Udi Colliery, Nigeria

displayed again in the future. Therefore, the struggle for independence must of necessity embrace all of our population, must include every section of our masses: with the working class, organised in its political party, in the vanguard, and allied to it, the peasant farmers, the traders and the professional class. Together, in this way, Nigerians will be able to launch such a mighty movement of the people as will very speedily win back its sovereignty for our country. It is this uniting of *all* the forces in our country that is the foundation-stone of Nigerian independence.

We fight for freedom not for its own sake, nor in order to create opportunities for careerists to become politicians. We fight because of the chance freedom will give us to organise the resources of our country and use them to establish healthy and decent conditions of life for our people; to wipe out the miseries and degradations which have been the lot of all Africans hitherto, and to enable the black man wherever he may be to get back his self-respect and to raise his head as an equal among other men.

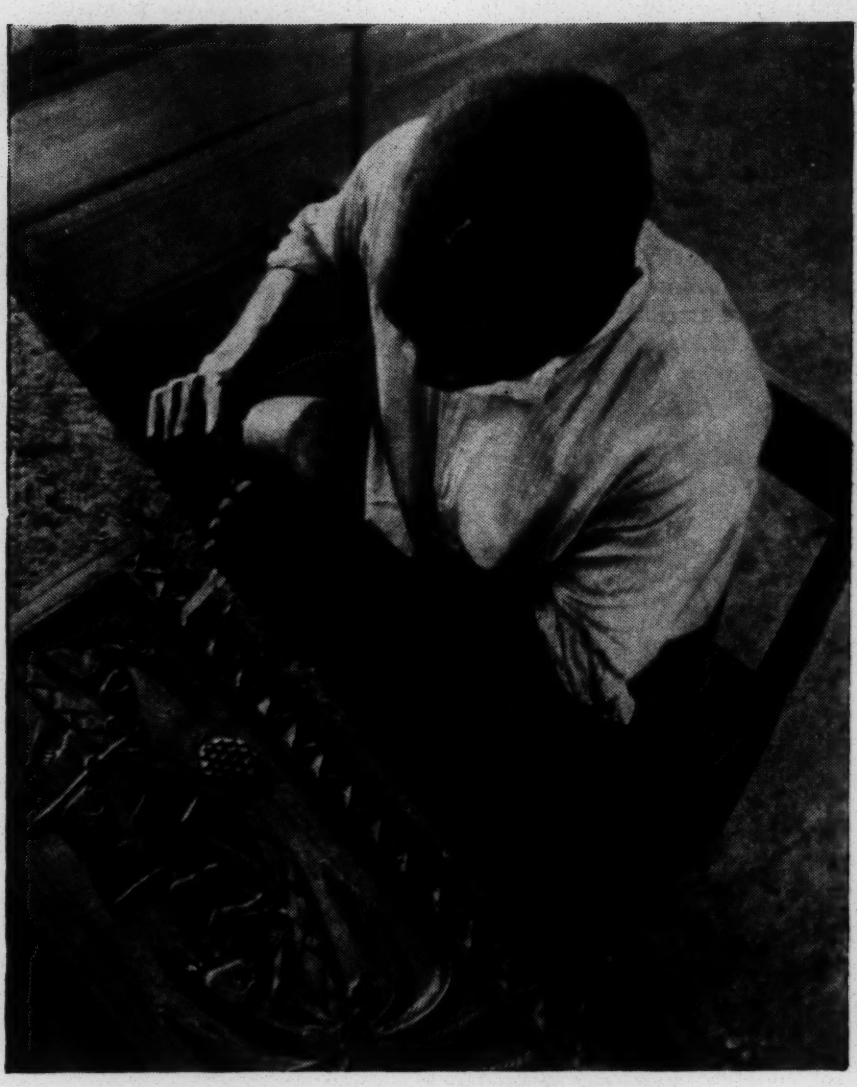
There is much that our country can give to the world. Our sculpture and paintings, our works of art in wood and iron, our music and our dances, our folk-lore and ideas on life, our discoveries in the art of healing, our culture in general; all these and more Nigeria can pour into the common stream of world civilisation. But they are things which can only develop and flourish in an atmosphere of political freedom.

In this our fight, Nigerians are not alone. We have as allies all the progressive peoples of the world, and more immediately the great working-class people of Great Britain.

Realising that education is our most potent weapon, and the key to our future progress, we must intensify immediately mass enlightenment throughout our country, in every town and in every village. Our slogan should be: " Every schoolboy a village teacher, every literate man a centre of enlightenment! "

Our people can win their freedom. And only when that is done can the well-being of Nigeria be truly safeguarded, and the dignity of the African peoples be restored.

" You must rise or you must fall.
You must rule and win, or serve and lose,
You must suffer or triumph,
You must be anvil or hammer."



A Nigerian craftsman at work.

Storm Over Africa

BY J. ALVAREZ DEL VAYO

Paris, June 27

A LONG time ago when I was in Moscow I saw the preview of Pudovkin's fine film "Storm Over Asia." At that time I was writing a book on the theater, ballet, and moving picture in the Soviet Union and was frequently in contact with the great *régisseurs* Eisenstein and Pudovkin. The ideological and moral revolution of Sun Yat-sen had burst into flame in China, but not much importance was attached to it except by the Russians, who were convinced it would be followed by a mighty uprising of the multitudes in the East.

The scene is now being set for another revolution, which might well be filmed under the title "Storm Over Africa." The Dark Continent is seething, and history has shown that once the dikes which hold back the longing of the masses for freedom and independence are breached, the flood rushes over the land.

The unrest has increased in recent months. A few days ago General Juin, French resident general in Morocco, went to Paris to sound the alarm. Little attention was paid to Abd el Krim, the old Riff rebel chief, when he announced from Cairo that "twenty-five million Arabs in Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia were ready to stage the greatest fight of their lives for independence," but General Juin's confidential word-of-mouth report to his government that Abd el Krim's agents were increasingly active made an impression. The situation is the more difficult for France because in Spanish Morocco Abd el Krim can exploit the hatred of Franco that is uniting natives and Spaniards, and from Spanish Morocco the agitation can be extended to the French protectorate.

Industrial, social, and political changes are taking place more rapidly in some parts of Africa than in others, but their effect is felt throughout the continent and promises to be the outstanding development of the half-century that lies ahead. It is toward Africa that the industrial and financial leaders of all countries are turning their eyes today. In French Equatorial Africa the tempo of exploitation has been speeded up tremendously. Port Lamy, for example, the capital of a territory which until 1940 had never been explored, contained at that time possibly 30 French civilians. Now 1,500 Europeans are feverishly at work there. Brazzaville had a population of 1,500 Europeans and 30,000 Africans in 1944; today it has 4,500 Europeans and 80,000 Africans. In 1923 Dakar, the capital of French West Africa, covered about as much ground as a Paris suburb and contained 45,000 people, white and black. In 1950 Dakar is on the way to being a city greater in extent than Paris.

France and the other colonial powers are making every effort to compensate for the colonies and spheres of economic influence they have lost in the Near and Far East by developing their African possessions. Everywhere projects are multiplying for tapping the continent's resources. A ten-year plan for French Equatorial Africa is in full swing. French engineers are preparing to harness the rivers which flow through the Congo, and some day an enormous supply of electric power will be available for Brazzaville and Leopoldville.

The English are also not dawdling. They say, "Britain has built and lost two empires—in America and in India—but she has the prospect of building a third, in Africa, which will be the greatest of all." This is a potent stimulant for the colonizing spirit of a nation that produced Cecil Rhodes. The race is literally against time, for the very process of developing backward areas awakens ideas of independence and fair treatment in the minds of the masses working in the mines, on the roads and dams, and on the great plantations. Only disappointment is in store for colonizing Europeans who think that the primitive character of the social structure in this part of the world will exempt them from the historical evolution which is making it harder and harder for a few men to exploit the many.

It is true that in many parts of Africa the tribe is the only political entity and that law rests on tradition and is almost identical with custom, but it is also true that the ideas which inspired the liberation movement in Asia are penetrating Africa. Capitalism would like to guard this last frontier from the contagion of revolution, but it has itself introduced the germs. African youth are no longer molded exclusively by the tribal environment. They have gained a new conception of existence from their contact with European workers and techniques. Colonial administrators, in the interest of efficiency, have been compelled to concede a scant measure of social justice. Slave wages, however, are still paid, and political rights are narrowly limited.

During the past two years the Ivory Coast, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco have been shaken by strikes, rioting, and other incidents which have made the colonial authorities shiver. The usual explanation of the unrest is the old one: "It's all the fault of the Communists; they are stirring up the natives." But while the Communists are undoubtedly active in the Rassemblement Démocratique Africaine (R. D. A.), as the aggressive liberation movement is called, so are local chiefs and native leaders of all political shades, and even Catholic

priests. The R. D. A. is still in the happy stage of a "people's front," placing the common goal above narrow partisan aims. Its propaganda emphasizes none of the "fatal issues" which divide the Communist parties of Western Europe. It speaks only for Africa, for the millions of men and women who are worked or starved to death to perpetuate an anachronistic colonial system.

Some of the most active and influential members of the R. D. A. are women. One is Margot Sacoum, who organized a buyers' strike to demonstrate the widespread sympathy for the Africans arrested after the political disturbances on the Ivory Coast. Another is Anne-Marie Raggi, who helped organize an impressive demonstration at Bassam, demanding that the promises of the U. N. be kept. Among the men, Felix Houphouet, Gabriel d'Arboussier, and Onezin Coulibaly are able and popular "national" leaders. Through their efforts tribes scattered over the immensity of French Africa, traditional rivals and enemies, have developed a sense of solidarity and an ability to act together. Intelligent European observers know that it is dangerous to attribute each new manifestation of unrest to "extremists."

I WENT to Monaco in April—just as the coronation of the new prince was being celebrated—for a meeting of the Committee on Non-autonomous Territories of the Inter-parliamentary Union, in which I represent the Spanish Republic in Exile. Thanks to its progressive president, Lord Stansgate, and its able secretary general, M. Leopold Boissier, the Union has conquered a tendency to become merely an amiable debating society and concerns itself with controversial political questions. The situation in non-autonomous territories will also be on the agenda of the annual meeting of the whole Union, which opens in Dublin on September 8, and which I hope to attend; we Spanish have the problem of Morocco. At Monaco a majority of the committee were reluctant to touch the thorny question of Africa, but M. Marius Moutet, formerly French Minister for Colonies—a moderate French Socialist, not a radical—presented a minority report demanding that the United Nations fulfil its promises, and this will be discussed at the Dublin meeting.

The position on dependent territories expressed in the Charter represented an advance over the situation that prevailed before the war but a retreat from the repeated declarations of President Roosevelt during the war and from the promises made in some of the wartime conferences, especially at Yalta. The Charter, nevertheless, aroused great hopes among the native inhabitants of Africa. And incredible as it may sound to those who are skeptical about the influence of the United Nations, every word spoken at Lake Success on colonial problems has echoes in Africa. Just lately the tribes of Ewé in the British Gold Coast and the two Togolands asked Secretary General Trygve Lie to direct the attention of the next Assembly to their demands.

The principle of "international trusteeship" led to the establishment of the Trusteeship Council, to wh the colonial powers should give an accounting of c ditions in the territories they held in "trust." But to pease those powers the principle was hedged around with so many limitations that it became immediately applicable only to about 15,000,000 inhabitants of areas like the Togolands and the Cameroons which were held under mandates from the old League of Nations. The colonial group, which had feared that the United States and Russia might join in demanding fulfilment of the promises made at Yalta, breathed freely again.

Nothing happened to disturb it in the General Assembly of 1946, which simply recommended that the colonial powers "convoke conferences of representatives of non-autonomous populations, chosen or preferably elected by the people in such a manner as to carry out the spirit of the Charter." Nothing happened in the Assembly of 1947, which escaped as best it could from the dilemma created by the Indian delegation's insistence on airing the scandalous situation in Southwest Africa. Nothing happened in the Assembly of 1948; the grievances of native peoples were forcefully presented in the Palais Chaillot but elicited only moral indignation and romantic generalities. Then in the Assembly of 1949 the question exploded, and the delegates adopted a series of categorical resolutions to prepare the ground for action in the Assembly of 1950. Discussion of colonial problems promises to be extremely lively at Flushing Meadow next September.

The voice which shook the Assembly of 1949 out of its indifference was that of Michael Scott, an Anglican clergyman from Johannesburg. Mr. Scott represented the native tribes in Southwest Africa, a former German colony mandated to the Union of South Africa by the League of Nations. Despite the protests of the colonial powers he was allowed to speak before the Fourth Committee of the U. N., and his statement was the sensation of the year. Ambassador Alexis, the Haitian delegate, said it was "the most terrible indictment ever drawn up against men who call themselves civilized."

[*Answer to Who's Who?: Einstein, Toscanini.*]

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Mr. Scott described the oppression of the 330,000 African tribesmen who are compelled to live on reservations or, in urban areas, in segregated locations and to work on the white man's farms or in his mines. As a source of cheap labor they are deliberately kept in their present miserable situation by a complex of laws among which the so-called "pass laws" are distinguished for their inhumanity; these force the blacks to stay where the white men find them most useful. Black workers do not even receive the treatment which intelligent farmers give their cattle to keep them alive and healthy. Authoritative health reports show that the infant-mortality rate among the natives is nowhere lower than 150 per 1,000, and in some districts is as high as 600 or 700 per 1,000. As for the old people, after a life of toil, they find that by reason of their poverty and the laws of the country they cannot lawfully set foot on a single square inch of their native land.

Since the Assembly of 1949 and since Michael Scott's appalling report, things in South Africa have only become worse. Fearful of mounting racial tension, the South African government has adopted a system of race segregation beside which all previous discriminatory measures pale. This policy, supported by a government which is loud in denouncing the totalitarian excesses behind the Iron Curtain, is called *apartheid*. Its purpose, in defiance of the United Nations Charter and of all that was said and decided last year at Lake Success, is to maintain white supremacy at all costs and to prevent the non-whites, who outnumber Europeans four to one, from ever gaining political control.

THE Assembly of 1949 not only gave a slap in the face to the colonial powers by permitting Mr. Scott to take the floor but passed from words to action. On November 9 it decided that Libya should become independent by 1952, and a few days later it adopted a resolution requiring the colonial powers to add to the statistics about education, social progress, and the like which usually filled their reports a detailed account of the way the dependent countries under their jurisdiction were governed. Since Holland had meanwhile granted independence to Indonesia it no longer felt obliged to align itself with the colonial powers. The opposition to the resolution was thus weakened, and the efforts of the inspired press of England, France, and Belgium to combat this new anti-colonial blast from Flushing Meadow were ineffective.

The British, French, and Belgians were now on the defensive. They accused the Russians of using the United Nations as a center of anti-colonial agitation, and the Americans of hypocrisy in ignoring the puppet regimes in Central America. To prove that their policy was becoming more enlightened, the British pointed to Nigeria, where a new constitution had just come into effect; to the Gold Coast, where in accordance with the constitution of 1946 a majority of seats on the Legislative Council were held by Africans; to Kenya and other colonial territories. The Belgians claimed to be proud of all they had done since 1946 in the Belgian Congo. (At Monaco, however, Senator Van Remoortel had presented a devastating exposé of conditions in the Congo.) The French thought it unjust to ignore their attempts to assure the participation of Africans in their colonial administration. And they accused the Americans of having "the principal black colony"—consisting of colored citizens within the United States.

The colonial policy of all three countries does in fact show two opposite trends—toward progress and toward reaction. In the struggle between those who are intelligently promoting a kind of New Deal in Africa and the obstinate defenders of the old regime the latter, unfortunately, have just won a victory by obtaining the dismissal of the able and liberal resident general of Tunisia, M. Jean Mons. Tunisia had become a test case. Events there were expected to show which view was to prevail—that of the "reformers" or that of the reactionaries. The reforms urged by M. Mons were moderate and realistic. The most important were (1) restoration of the Tunisian executive, (2) formation of a responsible government, (3) abolition of the general secretariat, civil controllers, and French gendarmerie, (4) institution of elected municipal administrations and of a National Assembly elected by universal suffrage. What was proposed, in short, was self-government in domestic affairs.

All the powerful private interests in Tunisia rose up against this plan like one man. For months they intrigued to discredit M. Mons and in the end demanded his head, just as similar interests campaigned against M. Labonne in Morocco a few years ago. I do not know M. Mons personally. But I had known Eric Labonne for a long time. He was the French minister to Mexico when I was ambassador there, and in 1938 he was the French ambassador in Barcelona when I was Foreign Minister of Spain. In Morocco M. Labonne tried to introduce a liberal policy, and if he had been listened to, France would be in a much better position in Africa

Drawings by Golden

today. Labonne fell a victim to the old colonialist clique.

Jean Mons met the same fate. Not even the "determination" of the last Socialist Congress could save him, though it announced that if he were recalled it would reconsider its decision to support the Bidault Cabinet from outside the government. Forty-eight hours after the Socialist Congress closed, Mons was replaced by the candidate of the old colonialists, M. Perillier. He was struck down by such gentlemen as Edouard Daladier, the Prime Minister of Munich, and M. Quillici of the Gaullist party, who demanded his dismissal because he was "*trop humain*"—"too humane." Of course the first address of the new Resident General was most "progressive," and there were half-official announcements that reforms designed to meet the desires of the Tunisian people would begin to be put into effect before the end of June. But Foreign Minister Schuman has indicated that while the task of M. Perillier will be to lead Tunisia to independence, there will be some "necessary delays." M. Perillier may be represented by the Quai d'Orsay as a "reformer"; the Tunisians see him as a "policeman." Many persons I have talked to in Paris think that by appointing him the government may have lost its last opportunity to enter into peaceful collaboration with the African Moslems.

The situation in Algeria and French Morocco is no more encouraging. Algeria benefited in theory from the *Statut organique de l'Algérie* promulgated September 27, 1947, by President Vincent Auriol. Actually the statute was so defective and incoherent that it satisfied nobody. Moreover, its provisions concerning French citizenship came just as all French parties, from Gaullists to Communists, had condemned the old policy of assimilation and had pronounced themselves in favor of a federation of associated states. With all its defects, however, the statute represented some progress. It recognized the civil status and financial autonomy of the four Algerian *départements*, and by its regulations for the coming elections gave Algerians the feeling of being a free people. These elections were held in April, 1948, and by the next morning everyone was convinced they had been the purest farce. It was a Catholic deputy, a member of the M. R. P., who wrote to the Minister of the Interior: "The electors did not choose the deputies. The administration elected them by methods in which it had long been expert."

Events in Korea have confirmed the position I have always taken on the cold war. The Achilles heel of Western political strategy in that struggle has always been the failure to realize that you cannot fight for democracy in alliance with undemocratic forces and regimes. This was the mistake made in China—a mistake which ended in Communist victory. In Korea the attempt to check the Communist drive from the north is weakened and compromised from the start by America's alliance with the government serving reactionary landowners, money lenders, and war-time collaborationists. One of these days the experience will be repeated in Africa. "Realists" tend to think only in terms of bombs, guns, and bases, but it is the crucial issue of giving bread and land and social justice to the peoples of the earth which will in the end decide the cold war.

Searches and Skulduggery

BY OSMOND K. FRAENKEL

> The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

THE meaning of this provision of the Bill of Rights should be so clear that it can stand firm and rock-like against sudden assault or the erosion of time. Yet in the present critical period for civil liberties the Supreme Court's shifting interpretations of the Fourth Amendment as it applies to searches incident to arrest have made its meaning dangerously uncertain.

To fulfil the search-and-seizure provision of the Constitution the federal courts bar evidence obtained illegally. In applying this rule they must determine the legality of particular searches. It is old doctrine that a search may properly be made even without warrant if it is incident to a lawful arrest and that things under "the immediate control" of the arrested person may be seized. No one doubts that an officer may search the person he arrests if only to make sure that he is not armed. What is questioned is the scope of this permissible "incidental" search: how far beyond the pockets and person may the officers go; may they search the desk at which the arrested person sat, the room, the building? And what may they search for? A search warrant must name the objects sought, and nothing else may be seized. In making a search incidental to an arrest may the officers seize material unrelated to the offense for which the arrest is made and

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OSMOND K. FRAENKEL, a New York lawyer, is the author of "Our Civil Liberties."

of which more than 40,000 miles are classified as made roads.

[1950]

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL FOR AFRICA SOUTH OF SAHARA

The Governments of Belgium, France, Portugal, Southern Rhodesia, the United Kingdom and the Union of South Africa have agreed on the details of organisation of a Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara. November 21st, 1950, has been provisionally set for the Council's first meeting, which will be held in Nairobi.

40/8/p/39

The African Regional Scientific Conference held in Johannesburg in October, 1949, attended by representatives of the above six countries and their territories in Africa, recommended the establishment of such a Scientific Council, drew up a list of the Council's proposed functions, and recommended that a preparatory commission be appointed to formulate recommendations to the Governments concerned relating to details of organisation, location of secretariat, finance, staff, etc. This preparatory commission would also submit agreed nominations for the composition of the first council.

DETAILS WORKED OUT: The recommendations of the Johannesburg Conference were considered at the inaugural meeting of the Commission for Technical Co-operation in Africa South of the Sahara held in Paris in January, 1950. The C.T.C.A. recommended that an inter-governmental meeting be convened at an early date in Europe to undertake the work proposed to the preparatory Commission by the Johannesburg Conference. In response to this suggestion the Government of the Union of South Africa convened a meeting in London from the 24th to 26th May, 1950, at which the functions, organisation and composition of the proposed Scientific Council were worked out in detail. All six participating Governments have now indicated their approval of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report drawn up by that meeting.

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STUDENTS HAIL WORLD-RENOWNED SCHOLAR

AFRICAN AND ASIAN DELEGATES to the International Students Congress at Prague, Czechoslovakia, applaud remarks to the Congress by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, distinguished U.S. scholar and man of letters. DuBois, who attended conference of the World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, told the students that "democracy cannot exist in the western countries while the colonial system is in existence."

Million in U. S. Sign A-Ban;

[1950]

"'TIS A LIE," SAID DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS

New York.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois last Thursday branded as a lie the Republican Party's claim that it freed the slaves.

The distinguished scholar, author and historian, a candidate for U. S. Senator on the American Labor Party's ticket, said of the GOP in a radio address over station WMCA.

"But when Governor Dewey (and of course Joe Hanley also as soon as he gets word) try to tell me that the Republican Party freed the slaves, that statement is a lie.

32-39-22

Lincoln Vow Recalled

"The Republican Party never intended to free the slaves.

"It won the election in 1860 on a solemn pledge to protect slavery in the South and to return runaway slaves without trial.

"Abraham Lincoln vowed solemnly that he would not touch slavery if he could save the Union without doing so.

"But he could not save the Union until he used black soldiers to win the war. It was these 200,000 black soldiers and the promise of a million more which brought Lee's surrender.

Tan Soldiers Saved Union

"We distort this truth and put the distortion into our school books because we are ashamed of the whole sordid disgraceful mess, which still reaches down the ages to give the lie to our unctious pretense of having always led civilization."—From Afro-American).

U. S. LAUNCHES ATTACK ON REDS' PEACE PETITION

State Department Sends Analysis to 450 groups, warning against being taken in.

Washington, August 12 (UP) The State Department has warned 450 American organizations, government agencies and United States foreign service missions against being taken in by the Communist-inspired "Stockholm" peace petitions, it was learned today.

In an elaborate analysis that is being given the widest possible circulation among influential American groups at home and abroad, the department assailed the Stockholm petition as a "trap" and a "phony issue" designed to cover Russia's "aggression and obstruction."

"The Soviet government is attempting to conceal its direction of the (Stockholm petition) campaign and to camouflage the fact that this is exclusively a Communist program," the analysis said.

It added that the "naked resort to force by communism in the outrageous invasion of South Korea" reduces the Moscow peace offensive to "a farce."

RUSSIA'S GOAL EXPLAINED

The department's analysis said the world-wide campaign for signatures to the Stockholm petition is "clearly designed to exploit for Soviet benefit" such universal sentiments as the fear of war and atomic bombardment and concern among peoples of the West that rearmament may lower this living standards and saddle them with "unendurable" taxes.

The 450 American groups now receiving the analysis include farm, labor, veterans, women's and civic organizations with a combined membership of about 50,000,000 persons.

REDS VARY TACTICS

Varying versions of the petition -- which deals primarily with atomic weapons -- have been drafted. One tactic, it was said, is to ask people, "Do you want war or peace?"

Information received here from abroad, officials said, discloses that African natives have "signed" the petitions by putting notches on long sticks. Other signers in various parts of the world have indicated support by footprints, fingerprints and X-marks. In some cases individuals have signed for families.

Communist sources say that 273,470,566 individuals have signed the various Stockholm petitions thus far. This is regarded here as a wide exaggeration, although it is known that millions of s ignatures have been gathered.

The State Department analysis said the Communists are trying to get between 400,000,000 and 500,000,000 signatures on the petition by the opening of the second World Congress of Partisans of Peace, which is to meet in Europe during the latter part of October. The department also said it had heard reports that Russia may present the signatures to the U. N. General Assembly this fall, "claiming universal backing of the repeatedly rejected phony Soviet plan of atom weapon control."

New York Times, Sunday, September 10, 1950

TO THE EDITOR:

I am impressed by Telford Taylor's reasonable consideration and criticism of the Stockholm Appeal in his article. "Not the A-Bomb Alone but All Armaments" (Aug.27). Finding it to be unfortunate that official criticism of the appeal has been based chiefly on the fact of Communist support -- a ground of criticism that bears no relation to the virtue or defect of the appeal itself -- he indicates its defect as lying in its failure to include not only all weapons of mass destruction, but the reduction of all armaments.

Although I was a member of the resolutions committee of the Stockholm Conference that drafted the appeal, I am in entire agreement with this criticism. Most of the discussion of this measure by the resolutions committee was directed toward achieving such conciseness and brevity in the appeal as would meet with prompt and unquestioned response by the millions to whom it was proposed to submit it. It had been originally intended to include a demand for the reduction of all armaments.

As Mr. Taylor implies, criticism of the Stockholm Appeal on the ground that it has Communist backing is on a completely false basis. I am reminded of having heard the Einstein theory criticized in 1922 by an educated and otherwise seemingly intelligent man on the ground that Einstein was a German Jew.

Atom bombs, rocket bombs, block-busters -- all are instruments of mass destruction. It is my opinion that all should be banned, even as weapons of immediate and unquestioned self-defense.

ROCKWELL KENT

Ausable Forks, N. Y.

24-24

To the Editor of the New York Times:

To denounce the appeal as a "spurious Communist propaganda device to divide and delude the people of free nations" is merely to re-echo a theme which the State Department is trying to popularize. It stands as pure unsupported assertion. Unimpressed by similar assertions, notables of all faiths and political complexions in this country and abroad, as well as ordinary individuals in great numbers, continue to sign the appeal. They do so because they find its proposals constitute a constructive forward step on the road to peace.

Does Mr. McKee expect a system of "strict international control" to be painstakingly spelled out in a general document of less than a hundred words addressed to the world's people? All the appeal can hope to do is to line up support for such control, leaving it to the United Nations to give effect to the people's emphatically expressed will. However, to argue that "strict international control" is not intended to include "international inspection" and "effective enforcement" perverts the ordinary sense of words. Obviously, strict control of a measure to outlaw anything must include inspection to see whether the pledge is being honored. One wonders if Mr. McKee is aware that the Soviet representatives in the United Nations in their own proposals regarding the outlawing of the atom bomb have consistently called for international inspection as a means of enforcement.

Perhaps Mr. McKee's major complaint against the appeal is that atomic weapons are emphasized and general disarmament neglected. This he supposes is because the United States is "superior to Russia in the development and stockpiling of atomic weapons," while Russia is superior to us "in the size of its armies and the number of its submarines and airplanes." Does Mr. McKee actually not believe that there is something far different from Russian military calculation behind the fast-spreading demand for the elimination of the atomic bomb? Does it make the thought of atomic warfare any pleasanter for the average American to figure that in a possible future conflict only ten million Americans may be atomized as compared to twenty or thirty million Russians? No sane or civilized person wants any amount of atomic bombs to drop on his family or his countrymen, or on anyone else. This is the elemental human demand which the appeal brings out.

It would be perfectly sensible to assume, unless one is primarily looking for plots, that the framers of the World Peace Appeal figured, even as you and I might do, that the first natural and normal step to take in the direction of world peace is to eliminate the atomic bomb. Get rid of the most destructive feature of war first. Is not this a reasonable point of departure? Of course, other steps must follow in rapid succession if we are to avoid the kind of international holocaust that is equally dreaded by Mr. McKee and the millions of humble folk who have signed the peace appeal.

EDWIN S. SMITH,
New York, August 29, 1950

uopwa

NAACP

One of the founders

Crisis: I9Io to I9I5 Paid all expenses of publication; NAACP paid my salary

I9I5 to I9I6 " " " ; NAACP paid ½ my salary

I9I6 to I934 " " " and my salary, office rent etc

I944 return on promise of 2 offices, secretary; $5000 a year and complete freedom of work within the general framework; urged to accept by Dr. Wright & Spingarn

I948 dismissed on techical matter of publicity

Paid $200 a month for I949. In I950 reduced to $I00 without notice

McCARRAN INTERNAL SECURITY BILL

The decisive vote which determined the FINAL passage of the McCarran Bill came on the question of upholding or overriding Truman's veto(a sham veto, since Truman never lifted a finger to have his legislative leaders muster the necessary votes to sustain the veto).

The vote took place in the Senate on SEPTEMBER 23,1950

The McCarran Bill was passed and the veto overridden in the Senate on that date by the following vote:

FOR PASSAGE OF BILL & FOR OVERRIDING VETO : 57

AGAINST PASSAGE OF BILL & FOR UPHOLDING VETO : 10

NOT VOTING : TO 29

Of the 29 NOT VOTING, it was officially announced in the Senate at the time the vote was had (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, SEPTEMBER 23, 1950, Page 15725) that, if present and voting, 20 would vote FOR PASSAGE OF THE BILL & FOR OVERRIDING THE VETO, while 2 would vote AGAINST PASSAGE OF THE BILL & TO UPHOLD THE VETO.

The remaining 7 Senators of this group of 29 NOT VOTING were listed as absent on various excuses and did not announce how they would have voted, if present.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VOTE BY PARTY AFFILIATIONS

VOTED FOR PASSAGE & TO OVERRIDE VETO— 26 DEMOCRATS

31 REPUBLICANS

VOTED AGAINST PASSAGE & TO UPHOLD VETO —10 DEMOCRATS

ANNOUNCED THAT IF PRESENT, THEY WOULD VOTE FOR PASSAGE & TO OVERRIDE VETO — 12 DEMOCRATS

8 REPUBLICANS

ANNOUNCED THAT IF PRESENT, THEY WOULD VOTE AGAINST PASSAGE & TO UPHOLD VETO— 1 DEMOCRAT

1 REPUBLICAN

ATTACHED SCHEDULES SHOW THE FOLLOWING:

Schedule A — Gives Name, political party, state, vote received when last elected, total vote cast, and 1950 state population for each Senator who voted for passage of the bill and for overriding the veto.

Schedule B — Gives same information for each Senator who voted against passage of the bill and for upholding the veto.

Schedule C — Gives same information for each Senator who did not vote, but in whose behalf it was announced that he would, if present, have voted for passage of the bill and for overriding the veto.

Schedule D— Gives same information for each Senator who did not vote, but in whose behalf it was announced that he would, if present, have voted against passage of the bill and for upholding the veto.

24-11-8

SCHEDULE A-- CONCERNING THOSE 57 SENATORS WHO VOTED FOR PASSAGE OF McCARRAN BILL AND TO OVERRIDE THE VETO

NAME & PARTY	STATE	YEAR LAST ELECTED	NUMBER VOTES RECEIVED	TOTAL NUMBER VOTES CAST	STATE POPULATION 1950 CENSUS
BRICKER (R.)	OHIO	1946	1,275,774	2,225,384	7,946,627
BUTLER (R.)	NEB.	1946	271,208	382,958	1,325,510
BYRD (D.)	VA.	1946	163,960	252, 991	3,318,680
CAIN (R.)	WASH.	1946	358,847	660, 342	2,378,963
CAPEHART (R.)	INDIANA	1950	844, 303	1,598,724	3,934,224
CHAPMAN (D)	KY.	1948	408,256	794,469	2,944,806
CONNALLY (D)	TEXAS	1946	336,931	377,681	7,711,194
CORDON (R)	OREGON	1948	299,295	498,570	1,521,341
DARBY (R)	KANSAS	Never elected;served by app't fill vacancy(1949-1951)			1,905,299
DONNELL (R)	MISSOURI	1944	778,778	1,555,568	3,954,653
DWORSHAK (R)	IDAHO	1950	[illegible]	[illegible]	588,637
ECTON (R)	MONTANA	1946	101, 901	188,377	591,024
FERGUSON (R)	MICHIGAN	1948	1,045,156	2,062,097	6,371,766
FREAR (D)	DELAWARE	1948	71,888	141,362	318,085
FULBRIGHT (D)	ARKANSAS	1950	302,686	302,686	1,909,511
GEORGE (D)	GEORGIA	1950	261,290	261,290	3,444,578
GURNEY (R)	SOUTH DAK.	1944	145,248	227,447	652,740
HILL (D)	ALABAMA	1950	125,534	164,011	3,061,743
HOEY (D)	NORTH CAR.	1950	376,472	548,276	4,061,929
HOLLAND (D)	FLORIDA	1946	156,232	198,640	2,771,305
HENRICKSON (R)	N. J.	1948	934,720	1,869,882	4,835,329
HICKENLOOPER (R)	IOWA	1950	470,615	858,525	2,621,073
IVES (R)	N.Y.	1946	2,559,365	4,867,477	14,830,192
JENNER (R)	INDIANA	1946	739,809	1,324,067	3,934,224
JOHNSON (D)	COLORADO	1948	340,719	510,121	1,325,089
JOHNSON (D)	TEXAS	1948	702,985	1,061,563	7,711,194
JOHNSTON (D)	S.C.	1950	50,458	50,458	2,117,027
ELLENDER (D)	LA.	1948	330,115	330, 124	2,683,516

SCHEDULE A (CONTINUED)

NAME & PARTY	STATE	YEAR LAST ELECTED	NUMBER VOTES RECEIVED	TOTAL NUMBER VOTES CAST	STATE POPULATION 1950 CENSUS
KNOWLAND (R)	CALIF.	1946	1,428,067	2,595,228	10,586,223
LODGE (R)	MASS.	1946	989,736	1,649,936	4,690,514
LONG (D)	LA.	1936	220,907	251,838	2,683,516
LUCAS (D)	ILL.	1944	2,059,023	3,900,816	8,712,176
MALONE (R)	NEVADA	1946	27,801	50,354	160,083
MARTIN (R)	PA.	1946	1,855,458	3,098,796	10,498,012
McCARTHY (R)	WISCONSIN	1946	620,430	999,202	3,434,575
MUNDT (R)	S.DAKOTA	1948	144,084	242,833	652,740
MAGNUSON (D)	WASHINGTON	1944	452,015	816,369	2,378,963
McCARRAN (D)	NEVADA	1950	35,829	61,762	160,083
McCLELLAN (D)	ARK.	1948	216,401	216,401	1,909,511
McFARLAND (D)	ARIZONA	1946	80,415	115,457	749,587
McKELLAR (D)	TENN.	1946	145,654	202,892	3,291,718
McMAHON (D)	CONN.	1950	453,646	862,699	2,007,280
O'CONOR (D)	MARYLAND	1946	237,232	472,232	2,343,001
ROBERTSON (D)	VA.	1948	253,865	386,998	3,318,680
RUSSELL (D)	GA.	1948	362,104	362,504	3,444,578
SALTONSTALL (R)	MASS.	1948	1,088,475	2,055,798	4,690,514
SCHOEPPEL (R)	KANSAS	1948	393,412	716,342	1,905,299
SMITH (R)	MAINE	1948	159,182	223,256	913,774
STENNIS (D)	MISS.,	1947	50,078	191,719 (Six candidates)	2,178,914)
TYDINGS (D)	MD.	1944	344,725	558,430	3,954,653
TAFT (R)	OHIO	1950	1,645,643	2,860,102	7,946,627
THYE (R)	MINN.	1946	517,775	867,295	2,982,483
WATKINS (R)	UTAH	1946	101142	197,399	688,862
WHERRY (R)	NEBRASKA	1948	267,575	471,895	1,325,510
WILEY (R)	WIS.	1950	595,283	1,116,135	3,434,575
WILLIAMS (R)	DEL.	1946	62,603	113,513	318,085
YOUNG (R)	N. DA K.	1950	126,209	186,716	619,636

24-11-9

24-11-10

SCHEDULE B --CONCERNING THOSE 10 SENATORS WHO VOTED AGAINST PASSAGE OF McCARRAN BILL AND TO UPHOLD THE VETO

NAME & PARTY	STATE	YEAR LAST ELECTED	NUMBER VOTES RECEIVED	TOTAL NUMBER VOTES CAST	STATE POPULATION 1950 CENSUS
CHAVEZ (D)	N.M.	1946	68,650	133,282	681,187
DOUGLAS (D)	ILL.	1948	2,147,754	3,900,285	8,712,176
GRAHAM (D)	N.C.	Not elected;app't'd fill vacancy(1949)			4,061,929
GREEN (D)	R.I.	1948	190,287	320,959	791,896
HUMPHREY (D)	MINN.	1948	729,494	1,220,250	2,982,483
KEFAUVER (D)	TENN.	1948	326,142	499,218	3,291,718
KILGORE (D)	W. VA.	1946	273,151	542,768	2,005,552
LEAHY (D)	R.I.	Not elected;app't'd fill vacancy(1949)			791,896
LEHMAN (D)	N.Y.	1950	2,632,313	5,473,048	14,830,192
MURRAY (D)	MONT.	1948	125,193	221,003	591,024

SCHEDULE C---CONCERNING THOSE 20 SENATORS WHO WERE ABSENT BUT IN WHOSE BEHALF IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT, IF THEY HAD BEEN PRESENT AND VOTING, THEY WOULD HAVE VOTED FOR PASSAGE OF THE McCARRAN BILL AND FOR OVERRIDING THE VETO

NAME & PARTY	STATE	YEAR LAST ELECTED	NUMBER VOTES RECEIVED	TOTAL NUMBER VOTES CAST	STATE POPULATION 1950 CENSUS
HAYDEN (D)	ARIZONA	1950	116,246	185,092	749,587
MYERS (D)	PA.	1944	1,864,622	3,705,600	10,498,012
ANDERSON (D)	N.M.	1948	108,269	189,200	681,187
EASTLAND (D)	MISS.	1948	151,478	151,478	2,178,914
HUNT (D)	WYOMING	1948	57,953	101,480	200,529
KERR (D)	OKLAHOMA	1948	441,654	708,931	2,233,351
MAYBANK(D)	S.C.	1948	135,998	141,006	2,117,027
NERIX(D.)	W.V.	1948	435,354	763,888	2,005,552
O'MAHONEY(D)	WYOMING	1946	45,843	81,557	200,529
SPARKMAN (D)	ALABAMA	1948	185,534	220,875	3,061,743
THOMAS (D)	UTAH	1944	148,748	248,280	688,862
AIKEN (R)	VERMONT	1950	69,543	89,171	377,747
BREWSTER (R)	MAINE	1946	111,215	175,014	915,774
BRIDGES(R)	N.H.	1948	129,600	222,898	533,242
KEM (R)	MISSOURI	1946	572,556	1,084,100	3,954,653
MILLIKIN (R)	COLORADO	1950	239,724	450,166	1,325,089
SMITH (R)	N. J.	1946	799,808	1,348,266	4,835,329
TOBEY (R)	N.H.	1950	106,142	189,558	533,242
VANDENBERG (R)	MICHIGAN	1946	1,085,570	1,603,493	6,371,766
THOMAS (D)	OKLAHOMA	1944	390,851	700,073	2,233,351

24-11-11

SCHEDULE D --CONCERNING THOSE 2 SENATORS WHO WERE ABSENT BUT IN WHOSE BEHALF IT WAS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THAT, IF THEY HAD BEEN PRESENT AND VOTING, THEY WOULD HAVE VOTED AGAINST PASSAGE OF THE McCARRAN BILL AND FOR UPHOLDING THE VETO

NAME & PARTY	STATE	YEAR LAST ELECTED	NUMBER VOTES RECEIVED	TOTAL NUMBER VOTES CAST	STATE POPULATION 1950 CENSUS
TAYLOR (D)	IDAHO	1944	107,096	209,469	588,637
LANGER (R)	N. DAKOTA	1946	88,210	126,578	619,636

24-11-12

24-11-6

SMITH ACT

Senate passed the Smith Bill WITHOUT A ROLL-CALL VOTE on JUNE 15,1940

There is, therefore, no official record to show how each Senator voted.

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD (JUNE 15, 1940, Page 8347) merely states as follows:

" The bill (H.R. 5138) was read the third time and passed."

Thereafter, because of differences between the House and the Senate versions of the bill, a Senate-House Conference Committee was appointed. The report of this Conference Committee was duly submitted to the Senate on JUNE 22,1940. The Congressional Record for JUNE 22, 1940 shows that, once again, THERE WAS NO ROLL-CALL VOTE on the question of Senate action on the final version of the Smith Bill. The Congressional Record for JUNE 22, 1940 merely notes the following (Page 8952):

" The question is on agreeing to the Conference Report. The report was agreed to".

The Smith Bill became law (Public Law 670--76th Congress) on JUNE 28,1940.

In view of the fact that there is no official record showing how each Senator voted on final passage of the Smith Bill, I am compiling the requested data concerning only the McCarran Bill (see attached memo) for which there is an official roll-call record of the vote.

NY TIMES July 13, 1950

PEACE PLEA PINNED TO 'RED CHICANERY'

Washington, July 13 AP

The Un-American Activities Committee of the House of Representatives today blasted as "Communist chicanery" a current "peace petition" estimated to have been signed by 1,000,000 Americans.

The committee referred to a "Communist world-wide peace offensive" and said Communists were now conducting a nation-wide campaign for signatures at meetings, on street corners, in homes, shops and churches. (The petition is commonly known as the Stockholm World Peace Appeal--Editor's note)

(Quotes from committee statement)

"It would be unfortunate if many Americans, unaware of the insidious aims and purposes of this drive, should be misled into lending their names and signatures to this 'spurious' peace petition.'"

Representative Velde said "the traiterous and insidious activities of the American Communist Party members are well revealed by this so-called peace offensive."

They said they believed most of the signers were loyal Americans who merely thought they were expressing a desire for peace.

He said (Mr. Kearney) the circulation of the petitions, asking, among other things, the outlawing of the atomic bomb as a weapon of aggression, was "part of the cold war to prepare the path for treason."

NY Times July 13

'World Peace ' Plea is Circulated Here

The so-called Stockholm "world peace appeal", which Secretary of State Dean Acheson attacked as a Soviet "propaganda trick" is being circulated in the United States from two small second-floor suites in the Chelsea Hotel.....

The agency operates under the name of the "Peace Information Center".

Dewey and Austin Under A.L.P. Fire Oct. 29, 1950 NY Times

sub head in base of article

Du Bois Assails Austin

The attack on Ambassador Warren Austin was made by Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, ...who said Mr. Austin had characterized signers of the Stockholm Appeal outside the Soviet Bloc as "traitors to their countries."

This outrageous statement is a falsehood and vicious misrepresentation of the action of 2,500,000 American citizens besides hundreds of millions in other countries", Dr. Du Bois said.

Reprinted from The Journal of Educational Sociology, Vol. 23, No. 5, Jan. 1950

AN ANALYSIS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS TREATMENT OF THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Henry A. Singer

Last spring, one of the "most controversial meetings in recent New York history" [1] took place at the Waldorf-Astoria. A group of leading American scientists, educators, artists and writers invited their opposite numbers from other parts of the world, including the Soviet Zones, to a World Peace Conference in New York City. Suddenly a week before the conference, the United States State Department condemned the world meeting as communist-inspired and refused visas to many delegates — both communist and non-communist — primarily from Western Europe. The effect was immediate and within a few hours, a series of provocative events began to take place.

The newspaper account of the conference ran from sweeping sensationalism to a running battle between the conference sponsors and the press. The controversy became so heated, the issues so critical, that a rational analysis of the news treatment of the conference seemed inevitable. Now, a few months after the conference, objective evaluation may be possible.

This is a preliminary analysis of the events that were reported by the Metropolitan Press during the days preceding and following the Peace Conference at the Waldorf, the week-end of March 27, 1949. The project was expanded into a major study through the aid of Professor Louis E. Raths, Director of the Center for Research at New York University in which organization the writer has been employed.

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[1] New York Sunday *Times*, March 27, 1949.

The Press, and particularly the Metropolitan Dailies, have more than once been under criticism for violating some very fundamental principles of an accurate and honest journalism. "An accurate, truthful account of the day's events . . . are not being met. The news is twisted by the emphasis on firstness, on the novel and sensational; by the personal interest of owners; and by pressure groups. Too much of the regular output of the press consists of a miscellaneous succession of stories and images which have no relation to the typical lives of real people everywhere. Too often the result is meaninglessness, flatness, distortion, and the perpetuation of misunderstandings among widely scattered groups whose only contact is through these media." [2]

These findings by the Commission on Freedom of the Press published in 1947 have been recently supported through an investigation of the New York Press by the Bureau of Applied Social Research at Columbia University. In a study of the Metropolitan Newspapers' treatment of the Condon Case * the Bureau discovered the reporting had resulted in a virtual, "Trial by Newspaper." [3] ". . . the nine New York papers showed wide variations in their news treatment of the case, although all were reporting the same story. Some presented a picture predominantly favorable to Dr. Condon, some predominantly unfavorable. As reported in all the papers the charges against Dr. Condon were vague. The width of the support of Dr. Condon received substantial attention in *The New York Times, Herald Tribune, Star* and *The New York Post* but very little attention in the other five papers. The background

[2] A Free and Responsible Press — Report of the Commission on Freedom of the Press, pp. 68, University of Chicago Press, Illinois, 1947.

[3] Trial by Newspaper — Klapper, J. T. & Clock, C. Y. — pps. 16-21 Scientific American, February, 1949.

* "Naming Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards as 'one of the weakest links in our atomic security', a House Un-American Activities sub-committee demanded he be fired." Daily News—Jerry Greene, Washington dateline March 1, 1948.

material revived for use in the running news stories had the effect of building up the case against Dr. Condon but did not build up his defense to anywhere the same degree. All the papers reported the Committee's promise to give Dr. Condon a hearing far more often than they reported its failure to do so." [4]

In a similar study conducted by Dr. Durward Pruden, the press campaign against the appointment of Justice Hugo Black was analyzed and found to have been unusually biased and distorted. Dr. Pruden went so far as to conclude, ". . . because of technological growth the publishing of newspapers has become big business, and thus the owners of big metropolitan dailies think approximately the same way on economic and political issues as do the owners of any other large-scale businesses. Either by design or by a community of interests, the great majority of newspapers has become the publicity and lobby front for big business, with the consequent one-sided discussion of economic and political issues." [5]

Against these charges and findings lies the amazing revelation that of total space in the New York press as little as 25% is actually given to news reporting.[6]

In setting up the criteria for a content analysis on the New York Press Treatment of the Peace Conference one soon discovers how many discrepancies and limitations there are in the field of the Media analysis itself. This writer drew rather heavily upon Dr. Clyde Miller's material from the Institute of Propaganda Analysis. Dr. Miller had set up a criteria for propaganda which included seven cate-

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[4] Ibid., pp. 21.

[5] The Myth of Freedom of Press — Pruden, D. Journal of Educational Sociology, Vol. 19, No. 4, December 1945, pp. 249.

[6] The First Freedom — Ernst, H. L. — pp. 290, Macmillan, New York, 1946

ALLOCATION OF SPACE IN SIX NEW YORK DAILIES ONE DAY IN 1944

(Times, Tribune, Mirror, News, Sun, Post) (TOTALS)

%NEWS: 25.9 %NEWS PICTURES: 9.2 %FEATURES: 19.0 %ADVERTISING: 45.9

gories. They were: NAME CALLING (serving to discredit by attaching labels), ROSEY GLOW (attaching socially approved words in news accounts to the editorial position of paper), TESTIMONIALS (by using recognized social leaders to testify for or against position or issue it tends to influence public opinion), TRANSFER (by using popular symbols to obtain quick acceptance or rejection of idea, person, practice, group or cause), CARD STACKING (over or under emphasis), PLAIN FOLKS (using popular, socially accepted cliches and phrases and attaching them to editorial position), BANDWAGON (creating the impression that the editorial position of the paper is universal or majority position). It was felt by the writer that the foregoing together with words that relate to violence, force or coercion beyond the evidence, would constitute emotionally charged words or phrases for the purpose of this analysis.

The frequency of such emotionally charged words or phrases in a news story would indicate considerable editorial coloring of news reporting. By taking the frequency of emotionally charged words or phrases, the number of verifiable inaccuracies, the number of unsupported charges made against individuals or critical issues without including reliable source or evidence, and by analyzing the dominant slant of the article, i.e. pickets, violence, conference proper, etc. we can apply the pro-con-neutral classification to the article itself.

This study involved some sixty editions of the nine Metropolitan papers covering the period, Wednesday, March 23, 1949 to Wednesday, March 30, 1949. The papers studied were the *New York Times, Herald-Tribune, New York Post-Home News, New York Sun, World-Telegram, Brooklyn Eagle, Daily News, Daily Mirror,* and the *Journal-American.*

Each paper was broken down into items of equal weight.

In the final study this will have to be revised. However, it was felt in this stage of analysis to keep all the factors flexible with a minimum of qualification. For this reason therefore a 2 inch, 8 column banner headline is equated with a short inside page secondary article in terms of numerical weight. Students of propaganda and communications analysis will therefore realize that these elementary findings are considerably weaker than if given a more realistic weighting in terms of placement, length, headline type face, etc.

A breakdown was set up for every paper, each day of the period under observation. There were eight basic items in each paper, plus such additional items as feature columns, articles by feature writers and letters to the editor. These last three were included with the editorial classification. Wherever more than one secondary article was included within a classification that category was increased in weight proportionately. The unsupported charges against individuals and critical issues were included as were all verifiable inaccuracies.

The items under Dominant Slant ran as follows: Picketing (P), Violence (V), Personalities (PE), Conference Proper (CP), Incidents (I), Counter Rally (CR), State Department Announcement (SD), Russia (R), Freedom of Press (FP), National Association of Manufacturers Invitation (NAM), General (G).

Perhaps the peak coverage was reached by the New York Journal-American in its Saturday edition, March 26, 1949. Here is a breakdown of that issue:

	Emot'ly Charged Words or Phrases	Unsupported Charges	Dominant Slant	Verifiable Inaccurc's	Pro, Con or Neutral
Feature Headline	2		I		C
Feature Story	8	6	I	4	C
Secondary Head			1 CR		
	5	1	1 PE		3C
			1 CP		
Secondary Stories			1 CR		
	19	9	2 CP		3C
Editorial	8	3	P		C

Editorial Cartoon	1		R		C
Pictures			5 PE		1P
					1N
			4 P		7C
Captions			5 PE		
	19	2	4 P	2	9C
TOTALS			2 I		
	62	21	2 CR	6	26C
			3 CP		1N
			1 R		1P
			9 P		
			11 PE		

Here we see out of twenty-eight items in the issue, twenty-six were unfavorable, one was neutral and one favorable. The news treatment was slanted predominantly upon personalities and the picketing (eleven and nine respectively). The investigator discovered twenty-seven unsupported charges and verifiable inaccuracies and in all, there were sixty-two emotionally charged words or phrases in this one edition.

Perhaps the most significant aspect of the newspaper treatment of the Peace Conference is the influence of the pre-conference treatment in creating the bizarre atmosphere tself. This was commented upon by Don Hallenbeck of CBS Views of the Press, Saturday, April 2, 1949 at 6:15 p.m. He pointed out the wide disparity between the call for 100,000 pickets made by the *Journal-American* and the actual turnout of something less than a thousand. It is significant that some of the pickets carried the front pages of the *World-Telegram* and the *Journal-American* and one might speculate as to what extent the pickets would have turned out even in the few hundred numbers they did if the papers themselves hadn't sounded the clarion call for the demonstration but had instead buried the story of the conference or treated it as a straight news story.

The *Journal-American* spearheaded this campaign, headlining on Thursday, March 24th and again on Friday, the 25th, the announcement that 100,000 pickets would demonstrate. *The Brooklyn Eagle* and *World-Telegram* were next

with 50,000 pickets. *The Daily News* and *Daily Mirror* promised tens of thousand and the *New York Post* and *New York Sun* indicated that mass picketing would begin Friday. *The New York Times* and *Herald-Tribune* more conservatively estimated thousands would be expected.

On Saturday several papers began revising these sweeping estimates. Whereas *The Daily Mirror* claimed in a 3-column bold face, page two headline that there had been 9000 Demonstrators, further along in the story it was reported that only 800 were actually pickets while the others were sympathetic crowds across the street from the Waldorf. By 7 p.m., Friday, the *Daily Mirror* claimed there were over 200 pickets. *The Daily News,* calling the demonstration the greatest since VE and VJ day, went on to report that the demonstrators were 150 in number by 6 p.m. and 550 by 7:45 p.m. Friday.

The Brooklyn Eagle said the picketing started with 30 and reached its height with 400 at noon on Friday. *The New York Post,* whose editor was a sponsor of the Conference, reported the demonstration began with 50 and reached its maximum with 850 by noon according, they noted, to police estimates. (*) *The New York Post* reporter himself observed that there were only a few hundred pickets. *The Herald-Tribune* reported the picketing began with a handful and reached 800 by noon. They estimated 350 by 7 p.m. and listed a police estimate of 2000 by 8 p.m. *The New York Times* indicated the maximum by day was 500 and by night 1000. *The New York Times* reporter went on to add that it was "less than a 1000 . . . closer to a few hundred."

The investigator by reason of his attendance at some of the scenes was able to directly observe the accuracy of the

* Although the Post Publisher and Editor, Ted O. Thackery was a sponsor, the editorial staff was anti-conference according to a news story in the *Telegram* which indicated that several hundred dollars were collected in the Post Staff office to support the Counter-Rally at Freedom House.

reporting, especially the numerical items since they were easily verifiable.

The Keynote Session of the Conference was held at Carnegie Hall, Saturday morning, March 26. This writer observed the proceedings from 9:30 a.m. before the session began to 12:40 p.m. when it ended. At 10:10 as this observer went inside the Hall there were by actual count *26* pickets and *16* uniformed Patrolmen. At 11:45 when the writer was in the lobby he counted *35* pickets and 22 policemen in front. At 12:45 when the Hall emptied there were no additions to the picketline although a crowd of some three hundred had gathered across 57th Street watching the demonstration.

Only one newspaper was close. This was the *Brooklyn Eagle*. It reported 35 pickets at Carnegie Hall in its feature Sunday story. However, somewhere along in the story a figure of 200 was given for the number of demonstrators. *The New York Post* reported 100 pickets of an expected 3000. *The Daily News* 200 or 400. *The New York Times* claimed it began with 65 and worked up to 250. *The Herald Tribune* listed 300 pickets and the *Journal-American* unwilling to recant on its sweeping predictions estimated that the pickets ran in the thousands.

On the other side, the press was far less generous with the number of delegates in attendance. Whereas the claims of the pickets ran far in excess of the actual numbers, the listing of the delegates in attendance at the conference was far below the actual attendance.

The *Brooklyn Eagle, New York Post, Journal-American* and the *Daily News* listed 1500 in attendance inside Carnegie Hall. The *New York Times* said the Hall was filled to its capacity, 2700. The House Manager of the Hall stated to this writer that every seat was occupied according to each section's Chief usher's report. The House holds 2840. It was this observer's estimate that there were from 75 to

150 standees. It is to be noted that with the exception of the *Times,* almost all the other papers halved the number in attendance at the keynote session. There were many other discrepancies in the reporting of the keynote session.

The *Daily News* showed a photograph of Dmitri Shostokovitch in its March 27th Sunday edition addressing the keynote session at Carnegie Hall. Although Schostokovitch was at Carnegie Hall he did not at any time speak.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* reported what Professor Schumann and Fedeyov said at Carnegie Hall. However, neither one of these gentlemen spoke and Professor Schumann was not even in attendance.

The *Journal-American* reported and quoted the speeches at Carnegie Hall of Dr. Guy Shipler, Dr. Keniston, Professor Warne, John Howard Lawson and Victor Bernstein. These men were neither listed nor did they appear at the Keynote Session. The *Journal-American* then went on to report a resolution that was passed calling for support of the 11 top communist leaders on trial in Federal Court. No resolutions were discussed, mentioned or acted upon and the only reference to the communist leaders' trial was an oblique one by one of the speakers.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the press treatment is the disparity between points made in the reporting and the distortions in the editorials by the papers.

The *World-Telegram,* for example, in its feature story of March 26 reported that Dr. Shapley, "apparently struck the keynote of the conference with his 'plague on both houses' talk. Two of the speakers O. John Rogge, former Assistant U. S. Attorney-General and Ted O. Thackery, publisher of the *New York Post Home News,* had criticism for both sides."

The Sun had an 8 Column, 2 inch Bold Face Banner Headline claiming, "SHAPLEY CRITICISES SO-

VIET." Yet the editorials of these papers blasted the conference as one-sided and Soviet controlled. The *World-Telegram* further presented this novel observation in its editorial of March 26: ". . . the Russians in addition to raising hell generally, also raise a lot of beets for borscht. But frankly how can you get culture from a beet?"

In several of the feature columns and editorials, attempts were made to establish complete guilt by association alone.* *The Mirror* appeared most forceful in this connection. In its editorials of March 23rd and 24th, it cited Thomas Mann, Dr. Harlow Shapley, F. P. Adams, Louis Untermeyer, Howard Fast, Langston Hughes, John Lardner, Donald Ogden Stewart, Dalton Trumbo, Dashiell Hammett, Ira Hirshmann, Leonard Bernstein, W. E. B. DuBois, Arthur Schwabel, O. John Rogge, Dr. Robert Lynd, Max Weber, John Sloan, Dr. Theodore Roseburger, Herman Shumlin, Helen Tamaris, Canada Lee, Arthur Miller, Mary Van Kleech, Artie Shaw as "American Stooges" and a "bunch of woozy Americans" who fixed up a "propaganda show at the Waldorf." "We say, throw the bums out. . . . We don't want them. We don't like them. We intend to insult them—if it is possible to insult a gang like that . . . You are free to insult them too, if you like. . . The Constitution gives us the right to decide each one for himself who is an enemy of his country." The next day, the *Mirror* continued this type of appeal by ending its editorial, "This newspaper has printed their names . . . Remember them. They're free to do what they do. But we're all free to hate their intellectual innards, and to let them know it as intensively, actively, and practically as we can."

The *Daily News* in its March 24th and March 29th editorials noted that the personalities previously mentioned were "U. S.-born stooges" and "U. S. Communist fellow

* For a puncturing of this device in newspaper reporting, see Milton Mayer's "How to Read the Chicago Tribune," *Harpers,* April, 1949, especially footnotes 32, 70, 72 and 73.

travelers" and as "having sympathies openly on the Red side of the world conflict."

On March 28th, in the face of the newspaper accounts already indicated, the *Herald-Tribune* considered in its editorial that the affair had been covered by ". . . the sober and factual accounts of the reporters." And they added that an ". . . atmosphere of outrageous burlesque hangs over the whole proceedings." It is interesting that the *Herald-Tribune* took this editorial position on the 28th, when on the 26th of March, in its editorial of that day it commented that "Picketing is understandable . . . and it is not to be expected that Americans will always respond with sweet reasonableness and broadminded tolerance, or only choose the most practical methods of making their protests heard." It would appear that the conservative *Herald Tribune,* along with its less conservative competitors, the *Daily News* and *Daily Mirror,* as already cited, preferred a more blatant and violent type of demonstration.

It was Mrs. Roosevelt, in her column of March 29th in the New York *World Telegram* who wrote "The reports in the newspapers during the last few days on the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace and the counter rally of the Americans for Intellectual Freedom seemed to me rather depressing.

"I cannot understand why, in the first place, we had to exclude certain people from coming to this country for the so-called peace rally . . .

"Picketing these meetings seemed very unfortunate. We believe in free speech in this country and in freedom of association, and some of the placards that were carried seemed to make very little sense. Some of the methods used were melodramatic, but not really helpful in getting to the public a calm and unbiased review of the things that were actually being said . . .

"I wish we had treated the 'peace' meeting more casually,

not giving it so much prominence, answered what needed to be answered, and sent people back to their various countries with a realization of what freedom means to us and with a conviction that we really are not afraid of facing their ideas and finding our own more worth while."

As much of the analysis is still in process final evaluation will have to wait. However, using the equal weight items one can give some preliminary trends. The following chart depicts some basis for these generalizations:

March 23 to March 30, 1948, Inclusive

	Emot'ly Charged Words or Phrases	Unsupported Charges	Verifiable Inaccurc's	Total Items Con	Neutral	Pro
Times	47	10	6	37	41	5
Tribune	119	11	6	53	13	10
Sun	120	15	12	60	5	1
Post	21	4	3	41	26	1
World Telegram	110	7	4	55	0	4
Brooklyn Eagle	103	25	10	31	20	7
Journal-American	295	70	51	94	8	0
Mirror	192	49	16	60	11	0
News	83	14	31	37	18	0

This chart represents total items (Headline, Feature Story, 2nd Headlines, Secondary Articles, Editorials, Editorial Cartoons, Pictures and Captions) and total for the period between March 23rd and March 30th. It does not include length of items, placement or qualitative weighting. The lower numbers for the *Daily News, New York Sun, World Telegram* and *Daily Mirror* do not reflect a true picture since the *New York Times, Herald Tribune,* and *Brooklyn Eagle* devoted at least 2 to 3 times as much space to the conferences. The *New York Post, New York Times* and the *Brooklyn Eagle* made the greatest attempt to be objective with the edge to the *New York Times* and *Brooklyn Eagle* since they gave more space than the *Post.*

This article is only a preliminary report of a study in progress. It is possible that some shifts will occur in subse-

quent rescoring and evaluation. One should be cautious in stating which of the papers were more or less distorted until a depth analysis is completed. If one generalization can be made it would be in the overall area of accuracy and bias. Of the latter, every paper was guilty to some degree. As for the former, no paper had less than three. The *New York Post,* and the *Journal-American* had as many as 51 verifiable inaccuracies and misstatements.

At this writing, the major slant in reporting the conference seems to have been concentrated in three areas, the pickets, the counter-rally at Freedom House, and incidents. Few papers, notably, the *New York Times,* gave more space or more play to the conference itself, such as the panels, the speakers, the discussions, and etc. than to the other aspects of the events.

As one continues to study the newspaper accounts, there emerges a growing awareness that the Metropolitan press, its reporters and its photographers, may have been guilty of creating a "cause celebre," or in a sense manipulating words, people and events to create sensational news material. The writer wishes to reserve judgment upon this speculation until all the facts have been assayed.

In any event the people of New York who did not attend the conference but learned about it through the newspapers and the radio in no case received a clear nor accurate account. The public was in fact, in most cases, the recipients of somewhat distorted or slanted articles, and in some cases, the victims of pure fabrications. The implications of this are quite sweeping when one considers the total impact of the New York press and news services upon national and international media and thought.

Henry A. Singer is a research fellow in the Bureau of Intercultural Education of New York City.

DÉCLARATION DE CAPITAUX

FOREIGN EXCHANGE DECLARATION

A PRÉSENTER A LA DOUANE FRANÇAISE

TO BE SURRENDERED TO THE FRENCH CUSTOMS OFFICER

Je soussigné (Nom et prénoms) DuBois, William Edward Burghardt
I the undersigned (surname and name)

Adresse complète 23 W 26, New York
Full postal address

Nationalité U.S.A **Passeport n°** 2401
Nationality *Passport n°*

Déclare importer en France les valeurs et capitaux indiqués ci-après
Declare that I import into France the undermentioned foreign exchange.

BILLETS *NOTES*	MONTANT EN CHIFFRES *AMOUNT IN NUMBERS*	MONTANT EN LETTRES *AMOUNT IN LETTERS*
Francs français *French francs*	0	
Dollars U. S. A. *U. S. Dollars*	$83.00	Eighty-three
Livres anglaises *Pounds Sterling*	0	
Francs belges *Belgian francs*	0	
Francs suisses *Swiss francs*	0	
Autres devises *Other foreign currency*	0	
Chèques de voyage *Travellers' cheques*	$140.00	One hundred forty
Chèques *Cheques*		
Lettres de crédit *Letters of credit*		
Valeurs mobilières et coupons *Securities and coupons*		
Or (monnaies et lingots) *Gold (coins and bullion)*		

Date Aug 15 1950

Signature :

W.E.B. DuBois

VISA DE LA DOUANE

AVIS IMPORTANT

IMPORTANT NOTICE

1 Il est permis d'importer 60.000 francs français en billets, mais il est interdit de réexporter plus de 10.000 francs français en billets.
Import of an amount not exceeding 60.000 French francs in banknotes is authorised, reexport of an amount exceeding 10.000 French francs in banknotes however is prohibited.

2 Les devises importées (billets de banques, chèques ou chèques de voyage) ne doivent être cédées qu'à une banque ou à un hôtel autorisé à recevoir les devises.
Imported foreign currency (banknotes, cheques or travellers' cheques) should only be sold to a bank or hotel authorised to deal in foreign currency.

3 Toute cession de devises à une banque doit être mentionnée par la banque sur la présente déclaration.
Any sale of foreign currency should be mentioned on this form by the bank.

4 Les devises non cédées régulièrement doivent être réexportées.
Foreign currency not regularly sold should be reexported.

5 Toute cession irrégulière expose le voyageur à une forte amende.
Any traveller who is found guitty of an irregular sale shall be liable to a fine of considerable amount

6 La présente déclaration doit être remise à la douane à la sortie de France.
This form must be surrendered to the customs officer when leaving France.

CESSIONS DE DEVISES EFFECTUÉES AU COURS DU JOUR
SALES OF FOREIGN CURRENCY MADE AT THE CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE

DATE *DATE*	DEVISES ÉTRANGÈRES *FOREIGN CURRENCY*		TAUX DE CHANGE *RATE OF EXCHANGE*	CACHET DE L'INTERMÉDIAIRE AGRÉÉ *STAMP OF AUTHORISED DEALER*
	NATURE *DESCRIPTION*	MONTANT *AMOUNT*		
Aug 16	$ 26	26	349	
24	Checks	60	349	
28	"			
31	"	40	349	
Sept 8	"	40	349	

Societe generale pour favoriser — Industrie en France — 47 AK rue de Rennes

24-49-2

TRIBUNE

l'Humanité

ORGANE CENTRAL DU PARTI COMMUNISTE FRANÇAIS

vous invite...

L. C. C. - PARIS - ILONDONI IMPR

... à assister à sa

GRANDE FÊTE CHAMPÊTRE

ANNUELLE

qui se déroulera le **3 SEPTEMBRE 1950**
dans le cadre magnifique de la
CLAIRIÈRE DE REUILLY
AU **BOIS DE VINCENNES**

ENTRÉE PRINCIPALE
de la fête : **Porte de Reuilly**
(en face la rue Claude-Decaen)
METRO Porte Dorée - Porte de Charenton

★

ENTRÉE DES VOITURES
pour les porteurs de cette invitation
Avenue de Gravelle, angle
Rue Mouquet, **CHARENTON**

UN SPECTACLE MAGNIFIQUE

SUR LA SCÈNE GÉANTE

De l'Acrobatie
Des Chorales
De la Danse
Du Music-Hall
Du Chant

DES CENTAINES DE MILLIERS DE SPECTATEURS

As a solution for the Everywhere Perplexing Problem of Racial Relations, I am divinely guided I believe into projecting a Living Memorial to the great American Educator Dr. Booker T. Washington to take the form of a vast Negro Community Enterprise to be called

W A S H I N G T O N I A

to be located in Cameron Parish, Louisiana, opposite Port Arthur, Texas; to contain 400 Square Miles within the city limits of Washingtonia and 600 Square Miles contiguous to Washingtonia to be reserved for every sort and size of Negro-initiated Industries to be Negro-owned and Negro-managed; That in developing Washingtonia the Gulf of Mexico be made

"The Mexico-America Inland Sea";

20-14

That Washingtonia Harbor be large enough to care for all the shipping in "The Inland Sea" and afford anchorage for the American Navy; That since 1950 is the Golden Jubilee of Dr. Washington's launching of the National Negro Business League, Washingtonia be inaugurated in 1950 with a grand

I n t e r - N a t i o n a l ,
I n t e r - R a c i a l
E X P O S I T I O N
o f t h e S i x t y C o l o r e d N a t i o n s ;

That Washingtonia be made the Cultural, Commercial, Fiducial, Industrial, Educational, Recreational, Musical, Spiritual Center for the 1,600,000,000 Colored Peoples of all the wide wide world!

negotiate for the banning of this weapon, then the way would be open for the outlawing of other instruments of mass marder and even to general disarmament. The Appeal can also lead to a change of international political atmosphere, to the elimination of the Cold War intrigue and cynicism.

That the simple wording of the Appeal answered the aspirations of people throughout the world was immediately manifested. By May 30, 100,000,000 individuals had signed the Appeal. Two months later a quarter of a billion had signed. Three months later, one out of every five adults on the earth had affixed his signature to the pledge.

That people everywhere of every creed and political conviction endorsed the principles of the Appeal was further demonstrated in the adoption of resolutions embodying similar demands by the International Red Cross, the French Cardinals and Archbishops, the conventions of most American Protestant Churches, by trade union organizations throughout the world, and by the Committee for Peaceful Alternatives (a committee composed of leading American religious and intellectual figures).

24-4/-53

In various countries of the world, the World Peace Appeal has been banned or officially attacked. In Spain and Yugoslavia, the Appeal has been outlawed. In Iran, Western Germany, Turkey, various South American dictatorships as well as in many colonial areas, vigorous repressive measures have been instituted to curb the circulation of the petitions.

In the United States, too, a program of ever intensifying intimidation has been directed against supporters of the World Peace Appeal. The Appeal has been labeled a "red plot" by Commander Craig of the American Legion, attacked by the House Un-American Activities Committee and branded " a propaganda trick" by Secretary of State Acheson. The State Department, according to a United Press dispatch of August 12, circularized 450 organizations influential in shaping public opinion with an analysis of the World Peace Appeal which it assailed as a "trap" and a "phony issue."

The press and the radio from coast-to-coast joined the campaign against the World Peace Appeal, some newspapers even calling for physical violence against petition circulators. So brutal have the assaults on signature gatherers been in many parts of the country that a group of some 70 leading Americans, including Robert Morss Lovett, former Governor of the Virgin Islands, Dean John B. Thompson of the Rockefeller Memorial Chapel of Chicago University, and Miss Emily Greene Balch, Nobel Peace Prize winner of 1946, appealed to the mayors of the 200 largest cities in the nation to use their influence "in defense of the right to speak for peace."

In New York City, police routed a peace meeting with methods demonstrating

according to the American Civil Liberties Union, "a frightening contempt for constitutional rights by municipal officials and others."

Characteristic of all these attacks on the Stockholm Appeal to outlaw atom bombs is the silence in respect to a substitute demand to outlaw this terrible weapon. Thus, in reporting Secretary Acheson's attack on the World Peace Appeal, the New York Times (July 13) stated: "Inferentially, Mr. Acheson served notice that the United States would not refrain from using atomic weapons simply because it would be called a war criminal if it did so." Previously, Secretary Acheson had rejected the appeal of the International Red Cross for the outlawing of atomic weapons through an international convention despite the fact that the United States had taken the lead in effecting the banning of poison gases through such a convention in 1927.

24-5-13

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE WORLD PEACE APPEAL

I. It is said that the Appeal is Soviet sponsored and Communist endorsed.

All the allegations are essentially various of this one.

As with all name-calling, this smear attempt gains its only credence from frequent repetition. Unfortunately, this technique is commonly employed in our country today as a quick means of defaming those with whose ideas one disagrees. In an atmosphere of national hysteria, neither evidence nor reasoned argument is required when the word "communist" is shouted.

Secondly, no agreement is possible for the banning of this weapon of mass destruction that does not draw its support from both communists and non-communists. It is true that the Parliament of the Soviet Union has adopted the World Peace Appeal. But this so-called "international conspiracy" has also been endorsed by the Egyptian Council of State, the President of the Indonesian Republic, by the French Rabbinate, eight Italian Roman Catholic Bishops, the President of the French Supreme Court, seven American Protestant Bishops and by such world-renowned figures as ex-President Cardenas of Mexico, Vittorio Orlando, one of the "Big Four" of World War I, George Bernard Shaw, Thomas Mann, Henri Matisse and Osvaldo Aranha, Brazilian statesman and former president of the UN General Assembly.

It is in this universal support -- communist and non-communist -- that the efficacy of the World Peace Appeal lies.

Clearly, even if the Appeal were a Russian-instrument, the Soviet thunder could immediately be stolen by American adoption of the Appeal. In addition, there would be no hope for the world if it were held that any proposal supported by the Soviet Union and the Communists must, ipso facto, be rejected officially in the United States?

Mere name-calling can not long be effective with an issue so close to the hearts of men. In recognition of this fact, Brig. Gen. Telford Taylor, former chief prosectuor at the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials, stated in the New York Times on August 27: "Unfortunately, official criticism has so far been based chiefly on the fact of Communist support; reasoned analysis of the proposal's shortcomings has been notably lacking. Unless liberal democrats espouse a more positive critique, there is grave danger that the Communists will force us into the seeming posture of approving mass annihilation."

II. It is said that the Stockholm Appeal identifies aggression with the use of atom bombs and minimizes other forms of aggression.

Aggressions, however, occurred before the development of nuclear fission and may (if the peace sentiment of the people is disregarded) yet continue. But the atomic bomb is the most terrible of all weapons, a weapon of blind devastation. "Against the atom bomb no defense is possible," declared the International Red Cross.

The atom bomb is above all a weapon of aggression since no nation can use the bomb against an invader for fear of raging its own territory. The use of the bomb would be followed by the unleashing of war with the utilization of all other weapons. On the other hand, the abolition of this most terrible of weapons opens the way to the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction.

Surely it is sophistry to refuse to sign the World Peace Appeal on the basis that it calls for the outlawing of atomic weapons only. A beginning is required. With the World Peace Appeal a beginning is made at the toughest point of dispute and with the gravest menace of all.

III. It is said that the Appeal is "designed to make the peoples of the world forget the record of Soviet aggressions and obstruction."

The Appeal deliberately does not enter into the complex and controversial questions of one or another foreign policy, nor into the whole political complex in which the problems of peace are set. It seeks a moral ground upon which men of different policies can meet in humane agreement. It is supported by those who approve of United States policy and by those who approve Soviet policy. Its aim is the dissipation of the atmosphere of Cold War through negotiation on the significant issue of mass-extermination.

24-5-14

IV. It is alleged that the World Peace Appeal is a Soviet plot to disarm America by eliminating American superiority in atomic weapons.

Small comfort can be derived from this superiority. The consequence of this thinking might be 30 million Soviet dead as against a "mere" 10 million American dead in an atomic war.

The Appeal does not seek to disarm any nation unilaterally. It is directed to all nations, It expresses the determination of the peoples of the world that this monstrous weapon be outlawed by all nations as poison gases were outlawed.

But this allegation is at the core of the problem. It implies that the United States Government is relying upon a weapon of aggression and of mass extermination for its security.

Clearly, this is the view of the proponents of the theory of "preventive war", a theory supported by at least two cabinet members, Secretaries Matthews and Johnson, by various military leaders, spokesmen for the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars and by numerous Congressmen.

The World Peace Appeal stands squarely opposed to the theory of "preventive war."

On September 12, the editor of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists warned that the atom bomb would be more deadly to the United States than to Russia. The Soviet Union sprawls across two continents and its industry is widely dispersed. The scientist warned that America would have to develop "a blueprint for 'atom proofing' the American industrial, administrative, and transportation system and make it an integral part of the over-all armament effort." The resultant drain on American wealth and the dangerous impact on American democracy in all-out gearing for atomic war is obvious even to the unitiated.

24-5-15